SIXTY-TWO PAGES. EIGHT SECTIONS.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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VOL. 119. ESTABLISHED JULY 29, 1786. NO. 346. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1905. SIXTY-TWO PAGES. FIVE CENTS A COPY.

NEWS SUMMARY

THE PEACE SITUATION.

Baron Komura, Japan's peace plenipotentiary, sailed for America.

FOREIGN.

European comment on Elihu Root's appointment as secretary of state was uniformly congratulatory.

The final transfer of the remains of Paul Jones to the Brooklyn at Cherbourg was made yesterday, and squadron starts for New York.

The mutinous Russian battleship Kniaz Potemkine has been surrendered by the crew to the Roumanian government, and the sailors will be escorted to the frontier and given their freedom.

The seizure of the island of Sakhalin is an important card in Japan's diplomatic contest at Washington.

DOMESTIC.

Fifty persons were stunned by a lightning bolt, of whom two may die.

A Kentucky circuit judge declared he would try Caleb Powers, notwithstanding the United States court's mandate that the case should be heard by a federal court.

Lawson addresses Kansas chautauqua on "Frenzied Finance," and advises people how to get even with the system.

New York brokers are implicated in the cotton report scandal. Statistician Holmes is dismissed from government service, his successor is named, and Secretary Wilson will adopt new methods to insure against further tampering with reports.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Dr. Brooks, ex-superintendent of schools at Uniontown, charged with embezzlement, is under arrest at Liverpool, England.

Mayor Weaver's attorneys discussed the advisability of pressing suits against Messrs. Hill and Caven.

Monessen has two chiefs of police, as the result of a row between mayor and council.

LOCAL.

Indications are that orphans' picnic this week will be great success.

Harry Gracey, the negro burglar, was sent to the penitentiary for 11 years, to be followed by workhouse sentence.

Another dispute in taking testimony in the Shuff case was submitted to Judge Buffington.

Allegheny county Elks will start for Buffalo this morning.

Monongahela Water Company will ask $5,400,000 for its property and franchises.

Homewood traction barns the scene of much activity.

John B. Larkin drops the role of scuttler and goes along.

H. C. Frick gave $100,000 to complete the $1,000,000 endowment of the American Academy of Arts at Rome.

Citizens machine leaders now holding their conferences at the poorhouse.

Clarence Riddle, office boy at B. & O. superintendent's office, arrested for taking and selling passes.

SPORTING.

The Pittsburgh and Chicago teams split their double-header, the Cubs winning the first game, 8 to 1, and the Pirates the second, 5 to 1.

The Brighton handicap was won by Artful of the Whitney stable, who was a warm favorite for the event.

Over 25,000 people watched the Athletics and Bostons split a double-header. The crowd was so great that the game was interfered with at times.

Miss Sutton, the California girl, won the tennis championship of England, defeating the English champion by sensational play.

FINANCIAL.

New York stocks less active and prices reacted slightly, but the market closed firm. Weekly bank statement unfavorable, the decrease in cash reserves amounting to $5,634,000. Wheat dropped one cent.

THIRD SECTION—Eight Pages.

Attitude of Powers toward Japan, by Paul Deschanel.
Spread of Mormonism in New York.
What Follows Japan's Victory.
The New Speaker of the House of Commons.
Catering for a Zoo.
An Honest Election Law at Last, by Col. A. K. McClure.
The Dog and the Playlet, by O. Henry.
Seeing Europe on $2 a Day, by Dr. W. A. Croffut.
Maxim Gorki as I Know Him, by George Brandes.
Jimmieboy in Trustland, by John Kendrick Bangs.
Flying Observatory is Towed Across Atlantic.
Prince Is Dead Who Caused Franco-Prussian War.
Little Sermons, by Elbert Hubbard.
Books and Bookmen, by George Seibel.
Interview with George B. Cortelyou.
Summer Amusements, Indoor and Out.
The World of Labor, by Sam F. Lutz.

FOURTH SECTION—Six Pages.

Beaujeu, the Forgotten Hero of Braddock Field.
Rostand's New Drama Held Back.
The World of Society.
News of the Women's Clubs.
Pittsburghers at Summer Resorts.
Financial Review, by John O. Baglin.
Wall Street Letter, by Edwin Lefevre.
A Journey in the Hills of India, by Annette Thackwell Johnson.

HOME JOURNAL SECTION—16 Pages.

Editorial, Sophie Gates Kerr.
The Other Woman.
"A Husband Without a Frown," by Clothilde Graves.
Gazette Gown.
Fiction—"A Liner and a Pirate," by Walter Scott Meriwether.
Little Poems—"The Rout of Rhoda Rubberneck."
Housewives Congress—Solving the Servant Problem.
Afternoon Tea in Bandit Land.
Clever Economies in Dress, by Catherine Howard.
Practical Household Topics.
Gowns for City Camp and Travel.
Fancy Work Table—Yoke Pattern in Broderie Anglaise.
Beatrix Lee's Counsel.
At Story-Telling Time.

COMIC SECTION—Four Pages.

Buster Brown and a Donkey.
Buddy Tucker and Sammy Sneeze.
Sam and Jimmy.
Mister Coon's Adventures.

When in New York stop at Gregorian Hotel, 35th st., near 5th ave. Refined patronage solicited. Send for booklet.

REBEL SAILORS GIVE UP SHIP

Russian Mutineers Surrender to Roumanian Government.

GET THEIR FREEDOM

Will Be Escorted to Any Frontier They Select and Liberated.

ARE TREATED AS DESERTERS

[Associated Press Cable to The Gazette.]

KUSTENJI, ROUMANIA, July 8.—The flag of St. Andrew once again floats over the battleship Kniaz Potemkine and the torpedo boat, which have proved such terrors to the Black sea communities for a couple of weeks past. The formal surrender of the mutinous crews actually occurred at 1 o'clock this afternoon, after a series of discussions and negotiations between the Roumanian authorities and leaders of the mutineers.

The Roumanian officers who boarded the battleship on her arrival here called upon the crew to surrender, in which case they would be treated as foreign deserters, or else leave the port forthwith. It speedily became apparent that the Russian vessels returned to this port with the intention of giving themselves up to a foreign government, and the crews announced their acceptance of the Roumanian terms.

The mutineers wanted to be permitted to take off the treasure which was on board the Kniaz Potemkine, but the Roumanian authorities declined to acquiesce. The Russians will gradually be conveyed to any frontier they may select and will then be liberated, the local officials having given a promise to this effect.

Explanation Is Demanded.

The Roumanian flag has been hoisted over the Russian war vessels as well as the Russian so as to prevent any attack on them in Roumanian waters by the vessels of the Russian squadron, which are reported to be in pursuit of the mutineers.

The Kniaz Potemkine arrived here today accompanied by the torpedo boat. The Roumanian cruiser Elisebata and the training ship Mircea were in close proximity. Gen. Angelesco, commanding the Dobrudja division, and the port commander, proceeded to the mutineers' battleship to demand an explanation of the reasons for her reappearance in Roumanian waters.

Soon after she had anchored the Kniaz Potemkine began exchanging signals with the royal guardship Psezouape and it was the belief ashore that the mutineers contemplated surrendering in accordance with the terms offered by the Roumanian government, when the battleship last visited this port. The appearance of the Kniaz Potemkine and the rumors concerning the intentions of her crew, caused the greatest excitement in Kustenji and attracted large crowds to the sea front.

Wanted Pledge of Good Faith.

The excitement was increased later in the day when it became known that the mutineers had offered to surrender to the Roumanian authorities as deserters and that the Roumanian officials had demanded the breech blocks of the guns of the battleship as a pledge of the mutineers' good faith.

The mutineers offered to present the battleship to the Roumanian government, as they declared they were anxious that she should not be handed over to Russia.

The mutineers asked the Roumanian authorities to guarantee that they would furnish the sailors who surrendered with Roumanian passports and also to guarantee that they shall not be extradited to Russia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 8.—The Russian embassy had authorized Turkey to sink the Russian battleship Kniaz Potemkine if she appeared at the entrance of the Bosphorus. The porte called the attention of the embassy to the possibility of the battleship attempting to force a passage of the Bosphorus, and asked what ought to be done under such circumstances. "Sink her without hesitation," was the reply. The Turkish dispatch boat Izzedin consequently was sent to try to communicate with the Kniaz Potemkine and warn her not to go to Anadoli-Kavak, at the entrance of the Bosphorus.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 8.—The admiralty late this afternoon was informed

Continued on Second Page.

THE NEW POWER IN THE EQUITABLE

THOMAS F. RYAN.

This is the first photograph Mr. Ryan has had taken in eight years. It was made last week in his office at the Morton Trust Company.

WANT TO HOLD TO CALEB POWERS

Kentucky Circuit Judge Insists on the Right to Try the Prisoner.

CLASH WITH FEDERAL COURT

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

OWINGSVILLE, KY., July 8.—Notwithstanding the fact that Judge Cochran of the federal court for the Eastern district of Kentucky transferred the case of Caleb Powers, charged with complicity in the assassination of Senator William Goebel, from the state circuit court to the federal court on the ground that a fair trial could not be given Powers in the state court, Circuit Judge Robert L. Stout announces that he will call the Powers case in his term of court at Georgetown, Scott county, on Monday, and that he expects Powers to be in court ready for trial.

It is stated that Judge Stout has ample precedent for this action. The case of the commonwealth of Virginia vs. Roberts was cited. It is stated that the commonwealth will be acting well within its right to take the case to the United States supreme court and hold Powers in the custody of Kentucky until that court shall render a decision.

Reports are being circulated that United States Marshal Steven G. Sharpe of Covington will go to Georgetown, where the trial is in view, and demand the deliverance of the prisoner. It is believed that if such an attempt is made it will be strongly resisted by the state authorities unless the supreme court shall direct the surrender of Powers to the federal authorities.

Powers last night stated to newspaper men that he was delighted with the turn affairs had taken. If the federal court tries him, it is believed that the trial will take place at London, Powell county, which county adjoins Powers' home county.

FRANKFORT, KY., July 8.—Commonwealth's Attorney Franklin has wired the judge of Scott county to release Caleb Powers into the custody of the United States marshal for the Eastern district of Kentucky upon presentation to him of the writ issued yesterday by Federal Judge Cochran.

Attorney General Hays today gave out the following statement: "The commonwealth has appealed to the supreme court of the United States from the order of the federal court removing the case from the state court and the issuance of the writ of habeas corpus. There will also be filed a suit in the supreme court against Judge Cochran to compel him to remand the case to the state's court."

PASSES BY SCORE AT LOWEST RATES

Clarence Riddle, Former Office Boy in B. & O. Superintendent's Office, Is Arrested.

SERIOUS CHARGE IS MADE

Clarence Riddle, until a few days ago office boy to the superintendent of the Pittsburgh division of the Baltimore & Ohio, was arrested yesterday afternoon, charged with unlawfully selling passes and selling them. It is said seven pads of passes were taken, and that when arrested Riddle had 35 passes in his possession.

No less than 80 passes are said to have been sold to one man. The discovery of the dealings was due to the reselling of a pass from Pittsburgh to Moundsville. Past companions are given as the cause of Riddle's temptation. He was known as a bright boy, and was in line for promotion.

It is said Riddle had sold about $2,000 worth of transportation since January 1, 1905. It is not believed he realized anything like that sum of money, but it is said some pretty well-known people had business with him when he was selling trips over the Baltimore & Ohio at rates reduced below the lowest the company ever granted. Just how these people view the matter now will be explained to the officials of the company.

The passes in question were employes' passes, of which a very large number are issued daily to trainmen and others whose work requires their traveling. The signature to these passes is the general manager's, which is printed, and the counter-signature is that of W. V. Blackstone, assistant chief clerk.

The information was made late yesterday afternoon before Alderman J. V. McMasters by Thomas Delahanty of the railroad's secret service. The young man waived a hearing. Samuel Dahlen and Mary Dahlen went his bail for $500 for a court trial. The particular case charges Riddle with selling a pass to a man named Morgan, covering transportation from Pittsburgh to Chicago.

One of the interesting points of the case is that it involves the anti-scalping law of the state. Under this law no one but an authorized agent is allowed to sell railroad tickets.

AGREES TO CONFERENCE.

Germany Assures France That Her Interests in Morocco Will Be Safeguarded.

PARIS, July 8.—Premier Rouvier and Prince Von Radolin the German ambassador, reached an agreement this evening relative to the communications to be exchanged between France and Germany regarding Morocco. France consents to participate in a conference, having been assured in the course of the negotiations that her interests will be safeguarded.

The official notes on the subject will be communicated to the chamber of deputies probably on Monday. It has practically been settled that the conference will be held at Tangier.

MR. ADEE TAKES CHARGE OF STATE DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Mr. Adee, second assistant secretary of state, who has just returned to the United States from France, in which country he made a tour on his bicycle, today assumed the duties of acting secretary of state.

Stevens Ready for Work.

CHICAGO, July 8.—John F. Stevens, appointed chief engineer of the Panama canal construction to succeed John F. Wallace, left Chicago over the Baltimore & Ohio today for Washington. With Theodore P. Shonts, Mr. Stevens expects to sail for Panama in a few days.

WORD HUNT CONTEST.

The list of winners in The Sunday Gazette Word Hunt contest will be found on page 1, section 2; the answer blank on page 2, section 4, and the rules for next Sunday's contest on page 4, section 1.

JAPAN PLAYS A CARD OF MUCH DIPLOMATIC INTEREST

Flowery Kingdom's Seizure of the Island of Sakhalin Will Inure to Her Benefit at the Washington Conference.

[Associated Press Cable to The Gazette.]

ST. PETERSBURG, July 8.—A landing of Japanese troops on the island of Sakhalin was officially reported tonight and startled military circles in St. Petersburg, though it had been realized since the defeat of Admiral Rojestvensky that the Japanese were able to take possession of the island as soon as they thought fit.

The Japanese fleet covering the landing of troops on the island of Sakhalin consisted of two battleships, seven cruisers, three gunboats, 36 torpedo boats and 10 transports loaded with troops. The Japanese landed at the village of Meree, between Shelvan and Korsakovsk.

The commander of the Russian detachment of troops at Korsakovsk ordered the coast defense guns to be blown up and the government buildings burned before retiring.

The landing of troops on Sakhalin is considered to express Japan's decision regarding the formal conclusion of a general armistice, namely, that in the interval before the meeting it is necessary to occupy the island whose possession is an important card in Japan's diplomatic contest at Washington.

A dispatch dated July 7 from General Liapunoff, commanding the Russian troops on the island of Sakhalin, says: "At 9 o'clock in the morning, July 7, a Japanese squadron approached the village of Chipivan about seven miles south of Karako and opened fire on the shore."

Another dispatch of the same date says: "At 3 p. m. Japanese torpedo boats approached Karsakorsk and the Russian batteries opened fire on them and compelled the boats to retire. During the bombardment four of the inhabitants of Karsakorsk were killed. The bombardment had been anticipated and the commandant had ordered the withdrawal of the defenders northward."

GOTHAM MEN ARE INVOLVED

Cotton Scandal Report Implicates New York Brokers in Deal.

BOTH MAKE DENIAL

One of Them Declares He Played Sleuth for Benefit of Uncle Sam.

HOLMES' SUCCESSOR NAMED

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 8.—As the result of the investigation by secret service agents into the charges made by Richard Cheatham, secretary of the Cotton Planters' association, that information had been given to cotton brokers in New York by some person or persons in the bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture, Secretary Wilson today made public an official report, in which he states that Edwin S. Holmes, the associate statistician, has been guilty of "juggling" the official report. The report says:

"It has been found Mr. Holmes communicated advance information to L. C. Van Riper, a New York broker, and M. Haas, of New York, who acted as a go-between in conveying information from Holmes to other New York brokers, including Theodore Price. Steps have been taken by Secretary Wilson to prevent any further leakage of the department figures, and an entire reorganization of the bureau of statistics and manner of preparing monthly crop reports has been outlined by him.

"The papers in connection with the investigation were referred to the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, and he reported that in his opinion a criminal prosecution will not lie against Holmes. Holmes has been dismissed from the service of the department."

How the Plot Began.

According to the report, William Judd of New York, formerly in the employ of L. C. Van Riper, induced the latter to tell of his connection with Holmes, and then communicated the information to Mr. Cheatham. Van Riper became the principal witness in the investigation conducted by the secret service. He said he was induced to communicate the fact that advance information was being given out by Holmes because he had heard Holmes and his associates had intended to try to manipulate the June cotton crop.

Using this information as a foundation, the secret service agents interviewed numerous persons who had been mentioned by Judd and Van Riper, and gathered a mass of correspondence, including many letters written by Holmes to Van Riper and others.

Van Riper, under examination, said he became acquainted with Holmes in New York in August 1904, through a "mutual friend." According to this testimony Holmes told Van Riper he could get information concerning the government crop report, principally through the report of the general agent and the reports of the state agents. Van Riper said Holmes furnished him with information of the official figures, and that the information furnished by Holmes corresponded exactly with the figures afterward published as the official crop report.

Reports Were Doctored.

Van Riper stated that a Mr. Haas of New York acted as a go-between for Holmes and himself, and he was given to understand Haas was securing information for Theodore Price, a cotton broker of New York. The witness said he met Haas at the Hotel Waldorf and was told by him the report for June, 1905, would be 75 per cent on condition and 12½ or 13 per cent on acreage, which was as bearish as they could make it; that he was

Continued on Fifth Page.

SEVEN ARE INJURED BY EXPLODING MOTOR

Motorman and Passengers on Front Seat Have Exciting Experience.

An exploding motor on Sharpsburg car No. 1859, westbound, at 5 p. m. yesterday caused the injury of a number of passengers. The motorman was also severely burned. The injured are:

JOHN MANNING, Short and Main streets, Sheraden; left ankle and knee wrenched.

MARTIN LYDON, Old No. 1 Bedford avenue; left leg and right wrist sprained.

MISS ANNIE BLANKOWSKI, 2317 Mulberry alley; scalp cut and clothes set on fire.

MISS MARY JANKOWSKI, Twenty-fourth street; left hip and side contused.

MISS ETHEL UPPERMAN, 1927 Chaplain street, Sharpsburg; left side bruised and clothes burned.

HANNAH BLANKOWSKI, aged 5, Twenty-fourth street; bruised about the hips.

HARRY MILLBERRY, motorman; badly burned about the legs.

The accident happened at Penn avenue and Thirty-fourth street. The passengers hurt were on the front seat of the car and received the full force of the explosion. The motorman was thrown from his position before he could stop the car. He jumped and his example was followed by a number of others before the car had reached Thirty-third street. Conductor Louis Lennon finally stopped the car.

The injured were quickly taken to the office of Dr. W. A. Clark in Butler street, where the wounds were dressed and the victims sent to their homes.

CLEANING UP THE ISTHMUS.

Gov. Magoon Gives Orders to Rush Sanitary Improvements on the Panama Canal Strip.

PANAMA, July 8.—Gov. Magoon, desiring to profit by the present propitious conditions and stamp out yellow fever, has issued orders to the superintendents of the engineering, sanitary and other departments to devote their energies to the rapid completion of all work in their respective departments connected with the sanitation of the isthmus.

Several hundred men have been added to the force employed in perfecting the drainage and water supply of Panama, in building comfortable headquarters for the canal employes, erecting hospitals, filling in swamps and cutting the underbrush about Colon and around all the camps in the zone.

TO GET MEDAL FOR HEROISM.

Master of Norwegian Steamer Is to Be Recognized by the United States Government.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The services rendered by Karl Anderson, master of the Norwegian steamer Themis, in rescuing an American crew at sea, are to be recognized by the president in a material manner. He will receive a pair of binoculars of American make, bearing the following inscription:

"From the President of the United States to Karl Anderson, Master of the Norwegian steamer Themis, for humane service in the rescue of the captain and crew of the American schooner W. Wallace Ward, wrecked at sea January 2, 1900."

NO HOPE OF RESCUING SUBMARINE BOAT CREW

PARIS, July 9.—All hope of saving the crew of the submarine boat Farfadet, which sank last Thursday morning at the entrance to the port of Sidi Abdallah, Tunis, is lost, the efforts made during last night to raise the vessel being ineffective.

MR. TAFT AND PARTY SAIL FOR PHILIPPINES

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8. — The steamer Manchuria, having on board Secretary of War Taft, Miss Alice Roosevelt and a large party of United States senators and congressmen, sailed today for the Philippine islands. A throng of people was at the wharf to bid the party farewell.

Of Him Director Bigelow Has Said: "He's Not an Orphan; He's Been Elected."

John B. Larkin, Machinist.

Once an Orphan, but now politically docile and easily handled by the Citizens Machine.

NOW LARKIN GOES ALONG

He Is No Longer Scuttling Ships and Is Obedient to Citizens Machine.

LAYS PENCIL AWAY

Since His Election, the Controller Finds No Cause Whatever for Criticism.

BIGELOW GIVES THE REASON

The Days When Larkin Did Not Wear a Muzzle

There must be true repentance, and that repentance must include restitution by repeal of the boulevard, bank and water grabs.

We scuttled the ship and started out for ourselves.

The people have no confidence in the administration and will not favor anything it wants.

Hays is not head of the government of Pittsburgh. Every person knows one of the mayor's subordinates, E. M. Bigelow, is head of the government.

That their lawless raid on your treasury should be permitted is a disgrace to the able-bodied citizens of this city, an insult to an intelligent, unbridled press and a brutal menace to your government.

The cunning promoters, dare-devil plum-givers and slick, oily-tongued fakirs see a carnival ahead, and have their sideshows ready to unload the moment the new tax levy is in sight.

"He is not an Orphan; he has been elected."

Since the above remark was made about Controller John B. Larkin a few days ago by Director E. M. Bigelow, one finds many people commenting on the former Orphan's subserviency to the Citizens machine. Ever since the ring indorsed him for re-election as controller, Larkin has thrown away his typewriter and become a silent defender of the gang that for a time, while seeking a re-election, he so vigorously opposed. Today he takes orders from the Citizens bosses and "goes along" as faithful as any man on the payroll. Larkin running for office and Larkin securely landed in office appear to be entirely different men. Probably toward the close of his term he will again "turn" reformer in the hope of procuring a new lease on his present job, or on one "equally as good," as they say in the machine circles in which he now moves.

When He Was a Scuttler.

When Larkin was working the Orphan racket he rambled over the city making speeches. On January 20, 1904, he said to an audience in Brushton, while speaking of his separation from the Citizens:

"We scuttled the ship and started out for ourselves."

Inside of a year Larkin had left the other Orphans and climbed into the same ship he said he had scuttled. He has been sticking very close to Capt. Bigelow ever since, and there has not been the slightest evidence of a desire to mutiny. There is a suspicion that when he applied for admission to the ship the second time, there was no hesitancy in accepting the terms offered by Capt. Bigelow. When he signed there was a conversation something like this between the captain and the former scuttler: "We need you just now and you need us," said the captain. "You have the people fairly well bluffed into the belief that you are a real reformer. We can use a little 'respectability' this spring, next fall and in the mayoralty contest to follow. In return for a certificate of character, we'll turn the payroll in for you for controller. You are to stop issuing statements about the administration and when asked for an explanation for the cessation of criticism, just say in that 'Honest John' manner, 'I've forced these fellows to be good and there is no longer any cause for criticism.' You like to pose and we need protection."

Larkin, the Machinist.

"John B. Larkin, machinist," is the way the people of Pittsburgh are beginning to designate him. For a year or more there was hardly a day Larkin was not appearing in the public prints. The absence of his criticism of the machine is generally noted. True to Capt. Bigelow he is saying "I made these fellows be good and there is no cause for criticism." He does not burn the midnight oil weaving "pieces" for the papers. Suppression is now his game. Less than a year ago in speaking of the men with whom he is so friendly politically, Larkin said:

> There must be true repentance and that repentance must include restitution by repeal of the boulevard, bank and water grabs. Until this is done the Citizens party cannot hope to enjoy the confidence of the voters of the city of Pittsburgh.

There has been no repentance along the lines indicated, yet Larkin is "going along."

In September, 1904, Larkin was still an Orphan, as he had not been elected. He decided one day to attack Mayor Hays and the whole administration. He announced Director Bigelow is the head of the government, administrative and legislative. "The people have no confidence in the administration and will not favor anything it wants," said he. "Director Bigelow not only exercises the offices of the legislative and administrative branches, but he has also attempted to direct the controller, but has failed."

Things Different Now.

There are no bulletins to the same effect now. There was an election in February. When the Orphans meet, the faithful lieutenant of the Bigelow machine and former scuttler always has a previous engagement.

Just nine days before he "scuttled the ship" Larkin was discussing the 1904 appropriation ordinance. Of his present political bed-fellows he then said:

> "The cunning promoters, dare-devil plum-givers and slick, oily-tongued fakirs see a carnival ahead, and have their sideshows ready to unload the moment the new tax levy is in sight under one stock

or another, visible and invisible, and as vain-colored as Joseph's cloak, good, bad and indifferent, pruned and unpruned, none of them as large as a South African bubble, but all looking forward to a feast."

It was a statement like the above the mutinous Larkin was advised to "cut out" when he was again taken aboard Capt. Bigelow's ship. He has "cut" them all out. He has "made the fellows good."

In the days when Larkin was an Orphan and did not wear a muzzle occasionally the mayor made a statement concerning the controller. During the dog days of last August the mayor remarked:

"He is very narrow. The controller is a scold and a crank. The trouble with the controller is that he wants the credit for everything, and if he cannot get the credit he will not play. The people are learning to know him and he is getting weaker every day."

Since the day he kicked off the Orphan togs, donned the gang suit, with the Bigelow collar, and submitted to the adjustment of the muzzle, Larkin has used his lead pencil exclusively for the approving of public bills.

DR. BROOKS IS CAUGHT BY BRITISH DETECTIVES

Consul at Liverpool Reports Arrest of Former Superintendent of Schools of Uniontown.

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

UNIONTOWN, July 8.—"Brooks arrested" were the words of a cablegram received at noon today by Sheriff M. A. Kiefer from the American consul at Liverpool, referring to Dr. H. F. Brooks, ex-superintendent of the Uniontown schools, who is wanted on charges of larceny and embezzlement.

Steps have been taken to secure the necessary papers, and it is expected Sheriff Kiefer and County Detective McBeth will leave Tuesday to bring Brooks back.

Though in his letter to the Montgomery woman Brooks stated the "mere public money" in his hands was $2,422.94, it is believed he had much more than that, as it is said he secured money on promissory notes and otherwise from people in Uniontown, Connellsville and McKeesport. These notes range from small sums to $1,100. So far the only suit brought for money loaned was by Sheriff Kiefer for $475.

FALLS AMONG THIEVES, AND IS NOW DYING

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., July 8.—(Special.)—William Ramsey of Indianapolis is dying here under peculiar circumstances. He arrived here last Wednesday to see a dying brother. Before he reached his brother he fell in with tough characters who drugged and robbed him, leaving him unconscious. He has been unconscious ever since and tonight the physicians think he cannot recover. His brother John, whom he came to visit, died Wednesday night. William Sheehi and Mike Sheehi have been arrested and held for the grand jury charged with administering the drug.

First Brigade in Camp.

PERKASIE, PA., July 8.—(Special.)—Camp Robert E. Pattison, the regular annual encampment of the First brigade of the Pennsylvania National Guard, was formally opened here this morning, when the colors were saluted and all camp orders and regulations went into effect.

THE WEATHER

Rain.

Rain and cooler weather is predicted for today and fair weather tomorrow for Pittsburgh and vicinity, by the official forecaster at Washington. The maximum temperature yesterday was 84 and the minimum 67 degrees. The sun rose cloudy at 4:55 and set cloudy at 7:55 o'clock yesterday. The daily report as furnished by the local weather bureau follows:

Time.	Baro.	Tem.	Hum.	Wind.	Weather.
8 a. m.	29.96	73	71	S.W.	Clear.
8 p. m.	29.90	79	70	S.W.	Cloudy.

Comparative temperature and precipitation for July 8:

	1905	1904		1905	1904
Maximum	84	80	Mean	76	74
Minimum	67	67	Precipitation	T.	T.
Nor. temp. 11 yrs.	15		Nor. precip. 11 yrs.	.15	
Excess for day	11		Dfcy. for day	.15	
Exc. since July 1	22		Dfcy. since July 1	.09	
Dfcy. since Jan. 1	130		Dfcy. since Jan. 1	.18	

Official Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8.—Forecast:

Western Pennsylvania—Showers and cooler Sunday; Monday fair, light southwest winds.

Ohio and West Virginia—Showers Sunday and probably Monday; light south winds.

Observations taken at weather bureau stations at 8 p. m.:

Chicago	66	Cloudy	Cincinnati	74	Cloudy
St. Louis	76	Cloudy	Kansas City	70	Cloudy
Buffalo	70	PtCldy	Memphis	78	Rain
Omaha	68	Cloudy	Louisville	78	Rain
Duluth	62	PtCldy	Philadelphia	78	Cloudy
St. Paul	68	Clear	New York	78	Cloudy
Nashville	80	PtCldy	Washington	78	Cloudy
Salt Lake	82	Clear	Yellowstone	68	Clear
Atlanta	80	Clear	San Antonio	84	Cloudy
Baltimore	78	PtCldy	Denver	84	Rain
Galveston	82	Cloudy	New Orleans	76	PtCldy

OCEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived, July 8.

New York—St. Louis, Southampton; Lucania, Liverpool; Columbia, Glasgow.

Queenstown—Celtic, New York.

Liverpool—Pretorian, Montreal, for Glasgow.

Cherbourg—Prinzess Alice, New York; Hamburg, New York, for Hamburg, and proceeded.

Genoa—Koenigin Luise, New York.

Queenstown—Celtic, New York, for Liverpool, and proceeded.

Liverpool—Campania, New York, via Queenstown.

Movilie—Tunisian, Montreal and Quebec for Liverpool.

Boulogne—Potsdam, New York, for Rotterdam, and proceeded.

Hongkong—Niederndis, Portland, Ore., via Yokohama.

Plymouth—St. Paul, New York, for Cherbourg and Southampton, and proceeded.

Sailed, July 8.

New York—New York, Plymouth, Cherbourg and Southampton; Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool; Finland, Dover and Antwerp; Minneapolis, London; Graf Waldersee, Dover and Hamburg; Prinzess Irene, Gibraltar, Naples and Genoa; Astoria, Moville and Glasgow.

Cherbourg—Philadelphia, from Southampton, for New York.

Glasgow—Furnessia, New York via Moville, and sailed from latter port.

London—Minneteska, New York; Hungarian, Montreal.

Antwerp—Kroonland, New York.

Liverpool—Etruria, New York, via Queenstown.

Naples—Germania, New York.

Moville—Virginian, from Liverpool, for Montreal.

Havre—La Bretagne, New York.

Cherbourg—Deutschland, from Hamburg and Dover, for New York.

Southampton—Philadelphia, New York via Cherbourg.

Queenstown—Arabic, Boston.

Dover—Kroonland, New York.

Passed, July 8.

Gibraltar—Germania, Marseilles and Naples for New York; Sardegna, New York, for Naples and Genoa; Prinz Oskar, New York, for Naples and Genoa.

Scilly—St. Paul, New York, for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Southampton.

STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIANO $220.00

Good as new; used only 11 months; also other reliable upright pianos from $155 upward and baby grands low as $475, at

W. F. FREDERICK,
623 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh, Pa.
C. & W. Schroeder, Mgr.

Largest stock of pianos in Pittsburgh. Largest dealers between New York and Chicago.

FRICK MAKES BIG DONATION TO ART

Pittsburgh Financier Gives $100,000 to the American Academy at Rome, Italy.

ROUNDS OUT THE ENDOWMENT

Henry C. Frick of Pittsburgh added to his long list of gifts for public purposes a donation of $100,000 yesterday for the American Academy of Arts in Rome, Italy. For many years Mr. Frick has been an art connoisseur, and his interest in the national movement for an American academy at Rome equal to those maintained by any country is not surprising.

The donation from Mr. Frick rounds out the $1,000,000 needed to put the academy on the solid footing it desired. The donations have been 10 in number, all of $100,000 each. Several of the larger universities are represented and among the individuals who have given are J. P. Morgan and William K. Vanderbilt.

The American Academy of Arts was incorporated originally under the laws of the state of New York, but afterward reincorporated by an act of congress in 1902. It was originally founded and maintained by members of the American institute of Architects and their friends in order that serious students of art might thus be aided in their work. In 1901, the secretary of state of the United States authorized the ambassador at Rome to accept the position of trustee, ex-officio of the academy and directed him to secure for it all the privileges and exceptions accorded by the Italian government to like institutions in the country.

The trustee took steps to establish an endowment fund of $1,000,000, sufficient to place our academy on a par with that of the French academy of Rome and those of other nations.

Henry Walters, one of the trustees, has made good his promise to give the academy a permanent home. The present quarters in the Villa del L'Aurora will soon give way to the new location, the Villa Mirafiori on the Via Nonentana. The officers of the academy are as follows: President, Charles F. McKim; vice president, Theodore M. Ely; secretary, Frank P. Millet; treasurer, Charles P. Barney.

DR. AND MISS CHADWICK WANT PRESENTS RETURNED

Claim the Collector of Customs Is Illegally Detaining Their Jewelry.

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

CLEVELAND, July 8.—The popular song, "I Want Dem Presents Back," seemingly appealed to Dr. Leroy S. Chadwick and Miss Mary Chadwick, husband and stepdaughter of Mrs. Cassie Chadwick, Mrs. Chadwick made them a number of gifts of jewels and personal ornaments. Collector of Customs Leach found a few of these gifts and confiscated them. Now the father and daughter want them back.

Miss Chadwick says Leach is unlawfully and illegally detaining one Point de Venice bertha, one heart-shaped green stone with a gold monogram, one moonstone ring, an opal pin and 13 opal beads, a pair of earrings and two bangles set with a large variety of stones.

The complaints of Mr. Chadwick are minor. He wants back one small diamond ring and three pairs of cuffbuttons. All the articles, he says, come within the value of $100.

FINAL TRANSFER MADE OF JONES' REMAINS

Received on Board Brooklyn at Cherbourg, and Cruiser Departs for New York.

[Associated Press Cable to The Gazette.]

CHERBOURG, July 8.—The final ceremony of the transfer of the body of Admiral Paul Jones on board the United States flagship Brooklyn took place at noon today and was the occasion for another impressive function, in which the entire force of the American squadron, detachments of French soldiers and sailors and an enormous crowd of townspeople participated.

The body was first placed on board the torpedo boat Zouave and thence was transferred to the Brooklyn, while the batteries of the two squadrons fired minute guns.

Beautiful weather added to the picturesqueness of the scene in the harbor in which many warships, merchantmen and pleasure craft contributed to the honors. The American squadron will sail at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

CHAIRMAN KNAPP DENIES.

Says Interstate Commerce Commission Didn't Criticise Indorsement of Paul Morton.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—In an authorized statement tonight, Chairman Martin A. Knapp, of the interstate commerce commission, denied certain published reports to the effect that members of the commission had criticised President Roosevelt's indorsement of Paul Morton, declaring them to be "as unjust to the commission as they are to the president and Mr. Morton."

Mr. Morton, he said, had been most helpful to the work of the commission, and he praised President Roosevelt "for publicly upholding one who is sought to be made the victim of his own frankness and courage." For years, he added, Mr. Morton had been a consistent and courageous advocate of railroad reform and he was satisfied that Mr. Morton's opinion as to the legislation which is needed to effectually put an end to rebates and rate discriminations would not differ materially from his own.

NECK BROKEN; STILL LIVES.

Engineer of the Iron City Brewery Falls Three Stories Down an Elevator Shaft.

By falling down an elevator shaft at the Iron City brewery last night about 11 o'clock William Lunney, of Engal alley, broke his neck.

Lunney was showing several friends through the brewery, of which he is the engineer, and they had come to an elevator, which they were to go down on. Lunney, thinking the elevator was there, raised the gate and walked in only to plunge three stories to where the elevator was.

Lunney was picked up unconscious and removed to St. Fradicis hospital, where it was found that his neck was broken. He was still living at a late hour last night, but the doctors entertain little hope for his recovery.

Wilkinsburg Girl Strangely Missing.

The disappearance of Annie Beranek, the 15-year-old daughter of James Beranek, a merchant at Clarksville, a mining village near Wilkinsburg, is still a mystery. The girl has not been seen by her parents since she left home Thursday morning to take grocery orders for her father's store. A search is being kept up by the father and neighbors.

FINE PIANOS.

Sohmer Uprights	$450.00 up
Sohmer Baby Grands	700.00 up
Sohmer Parlor Grands	800.00 up
Behning Uprights	450.00 up
Bush & Gerts' Uprights	350.00 up

PAY fine assortment of above celebrated makes constantly in stock. You are invited to inspect them.

J. M. HOFFMANN CO.,
537 Smithfield St.

JAPAN'S PEACE ENVOY SAILS FOR AMERICA

Baron Komura and His Suite Are Given An Enthusiastic Send-Off By the People.

[Associated Press Cable to The Gazette.]

YOKOHAMA, July 8.—The steamer Minnesota of the Great Northern line, having on board the Japanese peace plenipotentiary, Baron Komura, sailed from this port for Seattle this afternoon. The governor of Yokohama and the civic bodies escorted the plenipotentiary to the pier.

The Marquis Ito, Premier Katsura, the other members of the cabinet, Mr. Griscom, the American minister, and the staff of the legation were among those who accompanied Baron Komura and his party to the Minnesota. An enormous crowd of Japanese and foreigners, with bands of music, assembled at the water front, the bands playing patriotic airs and the crowds discharging fireworks. The Japanese guardship Takao fired a salute of 13 guns as the Minnesota put to sea.

Accompanying Baron Komura from Japan are Col. Tachibana of the war office; Yamaza, director of the bureau of political affairs; M. Saito, director of the bureau of information; H. W. Denison (American), adviser of the foreign office, and a number of interpreters, clerks and others appointed to assist the plenipotentiaries. Premier Katsura will act as foreign minister during the absence of Baron Komura.

TOKYO, July 8.—Baron Komura, the peace envoy, and his suite left Shimbashi railway station for Yokohama this afternoon, amid a hearty send-off from the elder statesmen, cabinet ministers, the diplomatic corps, generals, admirals, court dignitaries and representatives of important societies. Enthusiastic "banzais" drowned the whistle and noise of the train as it pulled out of the station.

His Humiliation Too Great.

KIEL, GERMANY, July 8.—First Lieut. Nirrheim, commander of the torpedo boat S-124, which collided with the battleship Woerth July 5, killed himself with a revolver at his residence last night, doubtless from the humiliation which he suffered over the accident.

Ready for Sun's Eclipse.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The navy department has been informed that the collier Caesar has arrived at Gibraltar with the astronomical outfit for the American expedition to Spain and Africa to observe the eclipse of the sun.

REWARD.

REWARD—A reward of $100 is offered by the county commissioners of Jefferson county, O., for the detection, arrest and conviction of any person charged with perjury or subornation of perjury in procuring a marriage license contrary to the laws of the state of Ohio. The payment of the above amount will be made upon the detection, arrest and conviction of such person. Signed at Steubenville, O., this 24th day of June, 1905. Ran Anderson, Richard M. Thompson, James Simpson, commissioners of Jefferson county, O.

CZAR'S AMBASSADOR TO GO TO OYSTER BAY

Baron Rosen to Be Received at Mr. Roosevelt's Country Home.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Acting Secretary of State Adee has been advised that the president will receive Baron Rosen, successor to Count Cassini, at Oyster Bay on Thursday of next week. The baron has been advised of the appointment made for him. It is expected that Mr. Adee will accompany Baron Rosen to Oyster Bay. They will go to New York by rail, and from there will proceed the remainder of the way on the Sylph. Count Cassini called at the state department today and bade good-by to Acting Secretary of State Adee, and Assistant Secretary Peirce.

OYSTER BAY, July 8.—President Roosevelt devoted more time to executive business today than on any day since his arrival at Sagamore Hill. His time has been so occupied this week with other important matters and engagements that considerable routine business had accumulated. No engagement for official visitors was made by the president for today and he had opportunity, therefore, to clear his desk of the accumulated business.

Baron Kaneko, the Japanese financial agent in this country who was an overnight guest of the president at Sagamore Hill, returned to New York today. Assurance is given that his visit was of no particular significance. The president and he are personal friends and on a recent call at the White House in Washington he was invited by the president to visit him at his summer home. It was in response to that invitation that Baron Kaneko came to Oyster Bay. The situation in the far east was discussed but no conclusions bearing on the present peace negotiations were reached.

The fireworks party at Sagamore Hill, postponed from the night of the 4th on account of the president being in Cleveland to attend the funeral of Secretary Hay, was held tonight.

WIFE'S SUSPICIONS CAUSE SMITH'S ARREST

Gave Him Money to Make Investments, But Another Woman Gets Into Case.

Policemen Samuel Srolovitz and Edward Mooney were highly satisfied last night when they heard of the arrest of William McVeigh Smith and Clara Gelner at the woman's rooms in Tunnel street. Smith has been identified as a man who had the two policemen up on charges after they had arrested the Gelner woman, she swearing at the hearing before the police board that she was married to Smith, who gave the name of William McVeigh. Now comes Smith's real wife and has her husband and Clara Gelner arrested on a serious charge.

The Smiths live in Turtle Creek with their two children. Mrs. Smith is a woman of some means. Some time ago, she says, she sold a lot for $1,400, and says she gave that money and $2,400, which she drew out of the bank, to her husband, on his representation that he had a chance to make a good investment.

Lately the husband has been away from home a good deal, but the wife's suspicions were not aroused until she read in the newspapers that one William McVeigh had been arrested for interfering with two policemen who had arrested Clara Gelner. She spoke to her husband on his return home about William McVeigh, whose name was the same as the two first names of her husband, and Smith became confused. Wrapping up a photograph of her husband, she came to Pittsburgh and called at police headquarters, and there the picture was identified as that of the supposed William McVeigh. Because of McVeigh's activity in making charges against the two policemen and the woman's statement at the police board hearing that she and the man were married, the two officers being exonerated nevertheless, the police were very willing to help Mrs. Smith. She was induced to swear out a warrant before Magistrate George A. Moke and Smith and the Gelner woman were arrested last night.

MRS. WESTINGHOUSE GIVES RECEPTION FOR THAWS

LENOX, MASS., July 8.—(Special.)—Society was chiefly interested in the tea and reception given today by Mrs. George Westinghouse to meet Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw of Pittsburgh, from 5 to 7. The house at Erskine Park, one of the finest estates in the Berkshires, was beautifully decorated with roses. Mrs. Westinghouse and Mr. and Mrs. Thaw received.

THE REBEL SAILORS GIVE UP THEIR SHIP

Continued from First Page.

of the surrender of the Kniaz Potemkine to the Roumanian authorities at Kustenji, but the officials here have no details of the arrangements made between the Roumanian government and the mutineers. No diplomatic steps have been taken, but the foreign office undoubtedly will make the strongest representations against the mutineers being treated as simple deserters and demand their surrender to answer not only for mutiny but also for the murder of their officers, the bombardment of Odessa and incitement to a revolution.

The vainglorious proclamation issued by the mutineers at Theodosia will also weigh heavily against them. Their crime is one which is considered to be the most odious by all nations, and it is thought to be imperative that the sternest justice be meted out to the ringleaders as an example to the fleets of Russia and of the whole world. Rear Admiral Kruser's squadron, as soon as it can be reached, will be ordered to continue its cruise to Kustenji, take over the battleship and place a crew on board. There is a strong sentiment in favor of wiping the name of Kniaz Potemkine from the naval register and giving the ship a new name not recalling her disgrace.

More Internal Disorders.

On the boerse today there were rumors that the crew of the battleship Alexander II. had also mutinied and were bombarding Libau, but there is not the slightest confirmation of the report. The givernment hopes that the collapse of the mutiny on the Kniaz Potemkine will have a sedative effect on the internal unrest which was encouraged by the naval revolt.

The situation in the Caucasus is so bad that the authorities there dared not publish an official account of the naval mutiny and the events at Odessa. There are continual disorders at Tiflis and the government is taking measures to distribute arms and ammunition among the Russian population of the Caucasus. At Kieff a non-commissioned officer has been tired by court-martial and sent to prison for disseminating revolutionary literature among the soldiers.

Serious anti-Semitic riots have occurred in the district around Nishni Novogorod. The educated class of the Christians have also been attacked. The police of Markieff are powerless to stop the excesses there. The town was given over to the mob for several hours.

The publication of the emperor's reply to the reactionary deputation headed by Count Sheremetief, in which his majesty addressed the delegates as "gentlemen and brothers," has created a favorable impression even among the liberals, as it is noticed that the emperor reiterated his promise to summon an assembly without discussing the deputation's suggestions looking to a more restricted body than outlined in the Bealygin project, and also that his majesty failed to comment on their advocacy of a continuance of the war.

Outbreak Feared at Odessa.

ODESSA, July 8.—Vice Admiral Chouknin, when informed of the surrender of the Kniaz Potemkine, dispatched two warships and six torpedo boats to Kustenji to take over the battleship.

It is officially announced that quiet prevails in Odessa but it is feared in many quarters that an outbreak will follow the lifting of the state of siege. The governor general today issued a proclamation threatening those circulating false reports with punishment under military law.

LNODON, July 8.—A dispatch to a news agency from St. Petersburg says that a serious outbreak on the part of the men of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth naval battalions occurred today at the Krinkovski barracks in St. Petersburg. The rioters, it is asserted, broke all the windows, and their officers were compelled to summon armed men from the various military posts. The dispatch added that a general strike was decided on today to commence July 10, and that a great meeting is proposed for July 22.

Hard Problem for Russia.

The Russian government is faced with a hard problem in the Caucasus. The Associated Press correspondent, who visited Lenkoran, in the extreme southeastern corner of the Caucasus, reports that Persian bandits are streaming across the border and into the province of Baku, as well as into Erivan, where, as previously reported, an order was promulgated yesterday for the distribution of 1,500 rifles and a supply of cartridges to Russian settlers in the Terek territory for their defense against the lawless mountaineers.

At Tiflis four bombs were thrown during yesterday. All business life there has ceased and the peaceful population is terror-stricken. News of bloody collisions between Cossacks and mobs are expected. The commercial activity of Batoum is also paralyzed, but the removal of the menacing Kniaz Potemkine may restore confidence.

The disorders at Vanovovsnesensk, a large manufacturing centre in the government of Vladimir, near Moscow, are not a new development, but the climax of a six weeks' strike, which was marked by other minor excesses. The workmen are said to be starving and desperate, but the employers refuse to make concessions to them.

There have been many converts to the revolutionary propaganda, which is exceedingly active in the government of Vladimir, adjoining the province of Nizhni Novgorod.

WAS AN EYE WITNESS TO BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA

Captain of Steamship Tells of His Experience in the Black Sea During Recent Disturbance.

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]
(Copyright, 1905, by New York Herald Co.)

MALTA, July 8.—In an interview tonight Capt. Steele of the steamship Cranley, who was an eye witness of the Odessa disturbance, said the mutineers of the Kniaz Potemkine boarded his ship, asking for coal. Being refused, they took some coal in bags. The mutineers were friendly, and advised him to remove his ship from the line of fire. Capt. Steele accordingly went opposite the residential quarter of the town.

The Cranley remained in the vicinity since July 13. Her cargo of wood having been burned by rioters on the quay, and having vainly awaited apother, she left on Monday, but was recalled by a destroyer and searched for refugees. She was finally allowed to depart Monday night, affairs being quieter.

The Kniaz Potemkine was then still at large, being last heard of at Constanza. Five battleships sent to sink her at Odessa retired without firing a shot. The Kniaz Potemkine had taken a position between them and the town, and they were unable to attack her without injuring the houses. The fleet's formation was also a very bad one. Two flagships cleared for action, but the Kniaz Potemkine was well prepared. On its departure the fleet left the Giorgios behind, as her crew became unmanageable. Eighty-five ringleaders were caught, sent ashore and probably shot.

Capt. Steele thought the Kniaz Potemkine's crew intended eventually to sink the ship and escape to the coast. When they boarded the Cranley they were apparently commanded by a boatswain.

GENERAL AGENT QUITS EQUITABLE

Archibald C. Haynes, in Charge of New York City Agency, Resigns.

DEFINES DUTY TO THE PUBLIC

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 8.—Archibald C. Haynes, general agent for the Equitable Life Assurance society, controlling its largest and most important agency with headquarters in Broad street, New York, sent his resignation today to Paul Morton, chairman of the board of directors. His various offices are in the heart of the financial district and he counts among his customers many noted men. A trained corps of experts are his assistants.

Mr. Haynes summoned his corps of agents to a meeting Thursday and addressed them. He declared plainly that he could no longer indorse the deferred dividend plan of policy, and urged them to work on the non-participation of stock policies, whereby the policy-holder has his rights fully guaranteed. Mr. Haynes said he had determined to resign. Accordingly he laid upon Mr. Morton's desk today a letter in which he said in part:

"Several of yesterday's papers contained the statement that I, with other general agents, were opposing your plans for reorganizing the Equitable Life Assurance society.

"This incident has caused me to study the situation even harder than ever before to find out where my duty lies to the public, to my agents and to the society. As I never intend to use my influence in the future in the direction of inducing the public to buy loaded participating premiums in any company or society other than a purely mutual organization, and as the commissions on stock or non-participating policies paid by the Equitable society are so unreasonably small that even agents who are perfectly willing to work upon moderate commissions could not maintain themselves, and, in view of the mixed control of the society, I have decided to discontinue my active operations for, and with the society on and after December 31 next, and hereby tender my resignation to take effect from that date, without prejudice to any and all claims I may have against the society under contracts.

"Full publicity was given to my account with the society by the report recently made by the committee of investigation of which Mr. Frick was chairman. In said report statement was made that my indebtedness to the society was something like $870,000, as of April 1, this year.

"I have no reason to suppose that the said committee intended to be in any way unfair to me, but I must call attention to the fact that I am not prepared to admit such total indebtedness as of said date, which, as it was stated is somewhat misleading, for the reason that said figures embraced not only my individual indebtedness to the society, but the indebtedness of every agent operating under my general contract."

SECRETARY RECALLED TO PLACATE SWEDES

An Incident Showing the Intense Feeling of Sweden Against Norway.

[Associated Press Cable to The Gazette.]

CHRISTIANA, July 8.—The secretary of the Norwegian government offices at Stockholm was preparing to decorate the building on the occasion of the entry in state to the city of Prince Gustavus Adolphus and his bride, permission having been given him to do so. This occasioned hostile criticism in the Swedish press, which declared that Sweden should not allow the flag of revolutionaries to welcome the princely couple.

To avoid hurting Swedish susceptibilities or causing an unpleasant demonstration, the secretary was recalled and arrived at Christiana today. The Norwegian government's palace at Stockholm will therefore be empty tomorrow.

The incident is regarded here as striking evidence of the excited state of Swedish feeling as the Norwegian government merely wished to pay its respects to its former dynasty.

INJURIES PROVE FATAL.

Attorney William M. Whitesell Dies as a Result of a Fracture Received by a Fall.

Attorney William M. Whitsell, aged 46, of Sewickley, who sustained a fractured skull by falling down the steps at 519 Smithfield street on the night of July 3, died shortly after midnight this morning in the Homeopathic hospital, as the result of his injuries.

He was born in Sewickley and had practiced law for the last 20 years, having offices in Diamond street, Pittsburgh. He was prominent in musical circles and was active in Masonic work. He was a past master of Ionic lorge, F. and A. M., of Allegheny; and a member of Allegheny chapter 237, F. and A. M.; Pittsburgh Commandery, K. T., No. 1; Syria Temple; Allegheny lodge of Elks, No. 339; Sewickley lodge of I. O. O. F., and the Allegheny County Law Association. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. A. M. Whitesell; two brothers, Frank, of Sewickley, and George of Pittsburgh, and two sisters, Mrs. J. F. Horton, of Allegheny, and Anna, at home. Funeral services will be held Tuesday afternoon under direction of the Masonic orders at the family home in Sewickley.

HE KILLED EIGHT MEN TO MAKE THEM GOOD

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Asserting that he had killed eight men to make them good, Hezekiah Hall, 66 years of age, said to be familiarly known in Lee county, Virginia, as "Hike Hall," was arrested today, charged with killing John Grubb, and with other serious offenses in Virginia. Hall says he killed Grubb in self-defense. He told Sheriff Urquhart that he had killed eight men, remarking that men were never good until they were dead, and that he had "run up against" men who he found it was necessary to make good.

Will Install New Pastor.

The Monongahela presbytery of the United Presbyterian church has fixed next Tuesday evening as the date for the installation of the Rev. T. D. Edgar as pastor of the Second United Presbyterian church of Wilkinsburg. The Rev. W. A. Phillips of the East End will preside, and the sermon will be preached by the Rev. R. C. McCowan, of the Third church in this city. The Rev. S. W. McKelvey of Pittsburgh, will deliver the address to the pastor, and the Rev. M. M. Patterson, of the First church, Wilkinsburg, will charge the people.

West Homestead Raises Salaries.

West Homestead council yesterday increased the salary of the solicitor from $400 to $600 a year, and the salary of the policemen $10 a month each. The tax levy was fixed at 10 mills on $23,000 corporation valuation and $832,375 private ownership.

$350.00 PIANO $140.00.

Everyone knows when Hoffmann's advertise a bargain it's here just as represented. This week we offer a handsome $350.00 mahogany Upright Piano, latest design, reliable make, fine tone quality, warranted six years; a regular $350.00 Piano reduced to $140.00.

This piano has been used by a prominent teacher in his studio since last January—otherwise, good as new.

Buy this and get real piano satisfaction at less than half price. See at once!

J. M. HOFFMANN CO.,
537 Smithfield St.

Sole agents for Sohmer, Behning and Bush & Gerts' Pianos.

LIGHT PLANT READY.

Allegheny's New Building for Furnishing Electricity Is Completed

The new electric light plant being erected for the city of Allegheny is ready to be taken from the contractor. The plant is modern throughout, and will be operated by electricity. Director McElhain said last night that a false impression had gained ground that the city was compelled to buy its light since the old plant burned down last fall. The machinery used in the old building was saved and placed under temporary roof and has since been operated.

The new plant has cost $47,300. A contract has been let to the Brush Electrical Company of Indianapolis for 200 arc lights at a cost of $18,100, and will be filled in 90 days. These lights will be placed in the suburbs of the city.

Special Mid-Summer Clearance Sale of PIANOS and ORGANS

We are offering all slightly used Pianos and all second hand Organs at greatly reduced prices.

Upright Pianos
$85 to $200

Used Organs
$15 to $50

Square Pianos
$25 to $75

In all we have about seventy bargain instruments. Some have only been used at concerts. Some rented a few months, others that have been exchanged for our new style instruments. If you are interested in a piano or organ call and see these special offers. We can arrange easy terms.

Organs $3.00 cash and $1.00 per week. Pianos, $10.00 cash and $1.50 per week. Square Pianos $5.00 cash and 75 cents per week.

Chas. M. Stieff,
618 Penn Avenue.
Manufacturer of the
Popular **Stieff** and Matchless **Shaw** Pianos

Write for special bargain list. See our Self-Playing Pianos—and the "Yacht" Piano, a very small upright with large, sonorous tone.

Good Plates

Are made by some Dentists, but only one Dental Firm in Pittsburgh can make a

Corrugated Suction Plate

"that's us" (sole owners) with painless extracting included.

$10 PER SET.

GOLD CROWNS OR BRIDGE WORK, PER TOOTH, $5
Filling 50c up. Our powder 25c.
Born here and established 13 years.

Urling Bros.,
DENTISTS.
204 Sixth Street,
Corner Penn Avenue.
Opposite Hotel Anderson.
EAST END OFFICE,
6125 Penn Avenue,
Corner Collins Avenue.
Closed Sunday. Both 'Phones.

SPECIAL TO-MORROW

MRS. EVANS' FEMALE REMEDY

for woman's ills and weaknesses. During 30 years Mrs. M. O. Evans cured some of Pittsburgh's best known ladies. We are sole agents for her remedies. A $1.00 preparation, guaranteed, on which our usual price is 65c.

50c

MAY'S FIFTH AVE. AND MARKET ST.
THE MAY DRUG CO. PITTSBURG, PA.

If you are in a hurry we can press and repair your suit while you wait. Best facilities in the city.

DICKSON, THE TAILOR,
341-3 Fifth Ave., Second Floor.

PROSSER OPTICAL COMPANY
Will Remove to
220 SIXTH STREET
About June 10th.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

LOST—Black watch fob with I. O. H. emblem; finder will receive suitable reward by returning same to H. R. Hearth, 228 East Ohio st., Allegheny, or The Gazette office.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished apartments, 3 rooms, with bath, steam heat, hot and cold water, electric light, etc., 204 North Negley, apartment No. 8.

WANTS BIG PRICE FOR A PROPERTY

Monongahela Water Company Bases Valuation on United States Court's Decision.

EXPECTS TO GET $5,400,000

If the city of Pittsburgh wants to buy the franchises, good will and property of the Monongahela Water company it will have to pay $5,400,000 for them. That price is based upon the principles enunciated by the United States supreme court in the case of the Monongahela Navigation company, and it is safe to conclude, although no officer of the Monongahela Water company will be quoted on the question, that those principles will be insisted upon by the Monongahela Water company.

The Monongahela Navigation company was earning 12 per cent on its capital stock, and the United States, when it acquired the property of the company was compelled to pay three times the value of the capital stock. The opinion of the court was that, as the company was paying 12 per cent on its capital stock it was entitled to the payment of a principal sum which, if put out at interest, would bring in the amount of dividends paid by the company. The court decided that absolutely safe investments brought no more than about 4 per cent, and therefore 12 per cent, the amount of dividends, being equal to three times 4 per cent, the value of the franchise and property was three times the amount of the capital stock.

Will Expect Sum of $5,400,000.

Based on this decision the Monongahela Water company will expect to receive at least $5,400,000 from Pittsburgh, for the company has been paying for years 8 per cent, double the interest which money invested with absolute safety brings, consequently it is expected that Pittsburgh will pay double the amount of the capital stock, $2,700,000, which is $5,400,000.

This sum is the "fair price" agreed upon at a recent meeting of the Monongahela Water company's board of directors. After that meeting a letter was sent to the mayor and city councils which was received yesterday by the mayor. The letter is as follows:

To the Mayor and Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, and E. M. Bigelow, Director of the Department of Public Works:

Dear Sirs—From articles appearing in the newspapers we are led to believe that there is some misapprehension as to the attitude of the Monongahela Water Company on the question of selling its property to the City of Pittsburgh. That there may be no further misunderstanding on this subject on the part of yourselves or the public, we, the undersigned committee of the board of directors of said company, fully authorized so to do, hereby state that said company is ready and willing to sell and convey its water works and property to the City of Pittsburgh at a fair price, and with that end in view is ready to enter into immediate negotiations for the sale of the property. Very truly yours,

MARK W. WATSON,
Chairman of Committee.
B. F. JONES, JR.,
J. D. LYON,
JOSEPH G. WALTER,
ALBERT ERNWEIN,
JAMES W. SCULLY,
JOHN MOORHEAD, JR.

President Mark W. Watson refused to tell what amount of money the "fair price" represented, saying that the company had always been willing to sell its property to the city at an equitable price.

Charter Provided for Sinking Fund.

The original charter granted to the company provided that the company should not pay more than 8 per cent on its capital stock, and that all money over 8 per cent should be put into a sinking fund to be applied on the appraisement price, whenever the public should want to acquire the property, which the public was authorized to do. None of the officers of the company spoken to yesterday knew of any moneys in the sinking fund. Persons who claim to know say that prior to 1890 the company declared several stock dividends, but since that year further stock issues ostensibly represent cash invested by the stockholders, for fear that all stock dividends issued might be made at a final appraisement to represent earnings over 8 per cent, earnings, which, therefore, ought to go into the sinking fund.

It is admitted by those who represent the city that the property of the Monongahela Water Company should be acquired by condemnation proceedings, and when that time comes the question whether there ought not to be some moneys in the sinking fund will be investigated. It is very probable that the earnings of the company will be inquired into and that an effort will be made to have all moneys earned over the 8 per cent dividend applied to the purchase of the property.

Not Investigating Contract.

It was reported yesterday that City Solicitor Rodgers was, under direction of Mayor Hays, studying the question whether the contract of the company could not be declared forfeited, on the ground that it had not lived up to the provisions of the contract. It was learned that the city solicitor had not been asked to investigate that phase of the question, for it is said that any alleged failure of the company to carry out the contracts is not sufficient to work a forfeiture of the contract, although such failure might be cause for a suit at law on the contract.

It is admitted that the company will not furnish a meter service, as required by the contract, but the company's contention is that the meter rates prevailing in Pittsburgh are ruinous, and that, while the company is compelled by the terms of the contract to grant the rates prevailing in the city proper, yet the courts have decided that ruinous rates cannot be enforced.

Mayor Hays, City Solicitor Rodgers and Director Bigelow will on Tuesday hold a conference with the South Side councilmen, when the whole Monongahela Water Company question will be threshed over.

SHARON STAR TO WED.

The Engagement is Announced of Carl S. Forkum to Miss Harriet Jordan of New Castle.

NEW CASTLE, July 8.—(Special.)—Carl Slocum Forkum, of this city, whose engagement was announced today to Miss Harriet Jordan, daughter of the Rev. Dr. H. S. J. Jordan, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of this city, is one of the most noted college athletes of this state. He is now a star player on the Sharon Steel baseball team, but once served as captain of the New Castle High school football team for four years, in which he played fullback.

At Washington & Jefferson college, Forkum was fullback on the 'varsity team, and held the same position on the Pennsylvania State college eleven, where he secured his technical education. Last year Forkum was captain of State college, and this fall he will coach the University of West Virginia football squad. His marriage to Miss Jordan will take place about Thanksgiving.

A Revelation.

If there are doubting Thomases or Maidens fair, or those unfair, who fain would be fair, let them use Dr. T. Felix Gouraud's Oriental Cream and prove the efficacy of what the proprietor has so long tried to impress on the minds of all, in nearly every part of the World. As a Skin Purifier and Beautifier it has no equal or rival. If the reader would prove the virtues of Oriental Cream, use it where a Scratch or slight Cut or where a Black-head or Pimple is troubling you, then you see its healing and purifying qualities—if it does its work well, then read the advertisement again for further testimony of its virtues, and by using Oriental Cream renew both Youth and Beauty.

OFF TO BUFFALO GO GOOD FELLOWS

Allegheny County Elks Prepared to Make Things Hum at the National Meeting.

PRIZES TO COME BACK HOME

Twelve hundred members of the B. P. O. Elks of Allegheny county will leave Pittsburgh at 10 o'clock this morning on a special train over the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad to attend the great national meeting at Buffalo. It will be the biggest delegation of good fellows that ever left Pittsburgh, and back to this city they are certain to bring a prize. It is probable that they will capture pledges for the national meeting here in 1907, and in addition they will likely land Grand Tyler W. W. McClelland in the office of grand esteemed lecturing knight and boost James E. O'Donnell, past exalted ruler of Pittsburgh lodge, No. 11, for one of the distinguished offices.

The Allegheny county delegation will consist of representatives of the eleven lodges around Pittsburgh. They will make their headquarters at the Mansion house in the convention town and will start to make things hum the moment they reach the lake. The grand tyler went to Buffalo yesterday to meet the other grand lodge officers and to hold a caucus prior to the election.

To make the trip more memorable the "Buffalo club" has been formed among the Western Pennsylvania members who will go to Buffalo in uniform. Mr. O'Donnell is president of this organization and it will have a prominent part in the campaigning for Pittsburgh in 1907. The club's membership will include practically two-thirds of the membership of the local delegations.

News from Buffalo is encouraging for a royal reception. The citizens of the Bison City have subscribed $100,000 for the entertainment of the visitors and the electric illuminating decorations and triumphal arches have been arranged on the most magnificent scale. Over $4,000 in prizes will be offered to the best marchers and to the bands making the finest display and showing the greatest musical ability. After the great parade of 60,000 Elks, with their 1,000 bands, on Wednesday, all the musicians will be massed together for the playing of the dedication march which has been dedicated to the Buffalo lodge. The augmented band will contain nearly 20,000 players and will be the largest ever assembled.

The Pittsburghers expect to make themselves strong with their new exchange badge. It will serve the double purpose of a souvenir and a documentary boost for the convention two years hence. It is a dream in pictorial enamel and shows skyscrapers and those other things of which Pittsburgh is proud. It was designed before the supreme court put a damper on the Greater Pittsburgh idea, a la the Cook bill, and consequently is optimistic to the last degree.

The Pittsburghers will march to the train in a body this morning and doubtless will make a fine showing. All the lodges will leave with full ranks. The special train will reach Buffalo late this afternoon and the evening will be spent in sightseeing. Tomorrow will be visiting day. Judge Charles F. McKenna, exalted ruler of the Porto Rico lodge, will accompany the local party and will carry the banner of the tropical lodge he presides over.

RELAYING OF THE TRACKS RESULTS IN MANY CHANGES

Routes of Cars in Downtown District Considerably Different Because of Improvements.

During the relaying of tracks in Sixth avenue and the construction of a new crossing at Grant street important changes in the routing of cars were made last night. Today all Wilkinsburg via Penn and Fifth avenues, Hamilton avenue, South Highland, East Pittsburgh and Wilkinsburg, McKeesport, Braddock and Homestead and Kennywood park cars will come down Fifth avenue to Liberty, where they will use the Y there and return up Fifth avenue, and cross over in Cecil alley, returning East via Fifth avenue, except the Hamilton avenue and Kennywood cars, which will use the Y at Fifth and Liberty.

All the North Highland, Larimer via Forbes, Atwood, Swissvale and Rankin and Suburban cars will run down Fifth from Sixth avenue, to Grant street, to Water, to Wood, to Fourth avenue and back east as usual. The Wylie, Center and Larimer, Wylie, Center and Lincoln and Wylie and Bedford lines will run via Fifth avenue to Wood, turn at the Y at Sixth avenue and Wood street, thence along Wood street to Fourth avenue, to Grant street to Fifth avenue, to Wylie avenue.

In order to avoid possible confusion over loops all night cars were routed down Fifth avenue to Market street, where last night they were crossed over at Market street and returned east via Fifth avenue. This same arrangement will be continued Sunday night. The night cars effected are the Wilkinsburg, Monongahela, Suburban and Highland park service, which cars usually come down Sixth avenue. It is expected the work of reconstruction will be finished by Monday morning, at which time all cars will resume their usual routes.

REVIEWING EXCLUSION LAW.

Commission Starts Work Looking to a Modification of the Chinese Restriction Rules.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The commission appointed by Secretary Metcalf of the department of commerce and labor to make a thorough examination of the Chinese exclusion and immigration laws, met today and outlined its work. The commission consists of Lawrence O. Murray, assistant secretary; Edward W. Sims, solicitor, and R. K. Campbell, law officer of the immigration bureau, all of the department of commerce and labor.

It will secure copies of all treaties, immigration laws, decisions of the treasury department, federal and state supreme courts and all rulings and regulations that have been made on the subject of Chinese exclusion. The duty of the commission is to see what changes, if any, are necessary in the rules and regulations of the department. This action has been taken in view of the complaints of the harshness and unreasonableness of such regulations.

Friends in New Castle.

Joseph Armstrong, who committed suicide at Wilkinsburg, was a son of the late Capt. John M. Armstrong, of New Castle, a veteran of the Roundhead regiment in the Civil war. He was born in Wilmington township, Lawrence county, and was 31 years of age. The greater part of his life was spent in New Castle, where many relatives live. He is survived by two brothers and two sisters. The remains were taken to New Castle yesterday afternoon for interment.

Hopes Ear May Grow On.

William Caldwell, Jr., the 7-year-old son of William Caldwell, manager of the Brilliant Light Oil Company at Braddock, was badly hurt yesterday in a runaway. He was thrown out and had both wrists sprained and his left ear torn almost off. Dr. E. G. Bair sewed it on again in the hope that the tissue may knit. It was hanging by a shred.

ACTUAL BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Established 1880. Commercial, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, English Departments. Free Employment Bureau. Telephones, 2250 Court; 2197 Main. Write or telephone for catalogue, or visit Pittsburgh's Complete, Commodious and Comfortable Actual Business College, Nos. 306, 308, 310 Fifth avenue, opposite Farmers bank. Proficiency guaranteed.

TELLS THE STORY OF MAGIC GROWTH

T. G. Stoakes Recalls the Origin of the Use of the Telephone in Pittsburgh.

D. F. HENRY PIONEER USER

With the telephone bell ringing everywhere one may go, no business concern being without one or more, and its use in private residences becoming almost universal, one can hardly imagine a city without the great time saver.

Yet, less than three decades ago, so recently that young men remember it, neither Pittsburgh nor any other city had a telephone.

How was the telephone introduced here? Who had the first one? were the questions asked of J. G. Stoakes, secretary of the Central District and Printing Telegraph Company, which, in spite of its name is the Bell telephone company in this district.

"D. H. Henry claims the honor of introducing the telephone into Pittsburgh," said Mr. Stoakes. "It was a private line running from his old auction rooms in Wood street to the First National bank.

"The public telephone in Pittsburgh dates from the opening of the exchange of this company on January 1, 1879. The exchange was in the First National bank building at Fifth and Wood. The first three subscribers were Donald Crossan, proprietor of the Monongahela house, W. G. Johnston & Co., and Joseph D. Weeks, publisher of a trade paper.

Demand Grew Rapidly.

"My connection with the company started on April 15, 1879, when the company had 20 subscribers. In one month this board was up to its capacity with 42 subscribers. In May a board with 100 subscribers was installed. On July 4, we installed a board with 200. Then in November, the July board being too small, we adopted what is known as the "Jones" board, built in sections of 100. Six of these sections were put in at once, and the plan proved to be all right for about a year and a half. Then we installed one of the first multiple boards ever put into the service. We erected Allegheny and East End offices at once.

"The rates in the old days were based on distance of subscriber from the exchange. The base rate was $84 for the 'phones within a radius of one-fourth mile from the exchange in the First National building. This reached from Fifth street at one end to Tenth at the other. For each additional quarter mile $18 was added to the rate.

"The wires were stretched over house tops and grounded, requiring only one wire for the circuit. Construction was therefore not expensive.

"This was the first company to use under ground cables for telephone lines. In the summer of 1883 we put down a cable reaching from Fifth and Wood to Liberty avenue in front of Hare's hotel, where the Jenkins wholesale grocery now stands. Next year we built others in Wood street and Fourth avenue. The first cables were lead pipes into which 25 cotton-covered wires were drawn. We paid for them $1.25 a foot. Now for $1 a foot we get cables containing 1,200 wires. These are in pairs and suffice for 600 subscribers.

How the Name Was Given.

"Our general offices were moved into the present Seventh avenue building in 1902, and the exchange was moved there in 1903."

The company alone had 74,387 'phones in use on July 1, and the increase now is at a rate exceeding 1,000 a month. It controls not only Allegheny county, but 18 other counties in Western Pennsylvania, 12 in Ohio and 18 in West Virginia.

"The company's name, "Central District & Printing Telegraph," goes back beyond the time of the invention of the telephone. The company was organized to perform a district messenger service in Pittsburgh and to handle the Gray printing telegraph. Before the telephone was invented the telegraph was in extended use in Pittsburgh for connection between offices, railroad stations and manufacturing plants. The printing telegraph printing out the messages in Roman type on a tape was also being adopted generally when the telephone came along and supplanted it. The old instruments were soon consigned to the junk pile.

The company controlled at first the gold and stock ticker in universal use among brokers, but in 1884 it sold its rights to the use of this device to the Western Union Telegraph Company, which still controls it here.

The exclusive right to the Bell patents, covering electric telephones, was secured by the company, but because of certain legal reasons the name has never been changed, although for years the telephone has been its real business.

TALK OF SECESSION.

Braddock Arcanumites Will Vigorously Oppose the New Insurance Schedule.

Edgar Thomson council, No. 512, Royal Arcanum of Braddock, which has 304 members, will hold a meeting on Tuesday, July 18, to again take up the matter of the new schedule of rates. Joseph A. Langfitt, a member of the supreme council, and Dr. J. H. Wright, medical examiner of the grand council, will be invited to attend.

The members of Edgar Thomson council are not inclined to let the matter drop, and already there is talk of secession. The report given on Friday by Mr. Langfitt of a reaffirmation of the schedule by the supreme council is looked upon in the light of a bluff to make the councils consider their objections hopeless. There has been no formal session of the supreme council since the meeting at which the new schedule was promulgated, and there cannot be such a session without the call of the grand councils of seven states.

HIGHWAYMEN IN NEW YORK.

Robbers Jump Into a Cab and Attempt to Rob Occupant of His Valuables.

NEW YORK, July 8.—(Special.)—There was a daring but unsuccessful attempt at robbery in the heart of the Tenderloin early today, when, according to the story told by Harvey Booker of Hampton, Va., two unidentified men leaped into the cab in which he was being driven through Thirty-second street, between Sixth avenue and Broadway, on his way to the Hotel Imperial. He refused their demand to surrender his valuables and a hard fight followed.

Alarmed by their victim's cries, the highwaymen threw the Virginian out of the cab and ordered the driver, a negro, to drive them away. The cab dashed south and got away before any policeman arrived on the scene. Booker believes the driver was in league with the robbers.

Sends Boy to Morganza.

Cyril, the 16-year-old son of Attorney W. A. Golden, was sent to Morganza yesterday, charged with incorrigibility. Judge Frazer handed down a decision several weeks ago giving the father power to designate where the boy should be placed and Alderman P. B. Reilly, before whom the case was heard, said that he could not act against the decision of the courts, so the boy was sent to Morganza, as desired by the father. The mother of the boy has made strenuous efforts to have him placed in some home, and will still continue to do so, but it will require a reversal of the court's decision in the matter.

Improving Postal Service.

Postmaster John Francies announced yesterday that beginning today mail will be delivered by the railroads for Etna, and will be sent out by carriers. Carriers will also make collections at 3 p. m. in Etna, and finish their collections at 5:30 p. m. in Millvale. It will then be dispatched from Millvale to the Allegheny postoffice at 6 p. m. This is along the lines adopted by Postmaster Francies looking to better service, since he started the new Sunday schedule.

$5.00—Niagara Falls and Return—$5.00
Saturday, July 15, Via
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Ry.

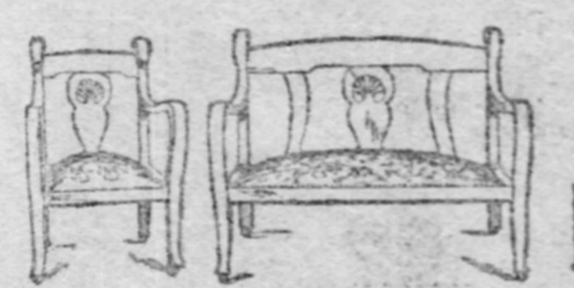
Trains leave B. & O. depot 9 a. m. and 10 p. m., City time, tickets good five days, on sale at ticket office, 504 Smithfield St., or B. & O. station. Secure Pullman reservations in advance.

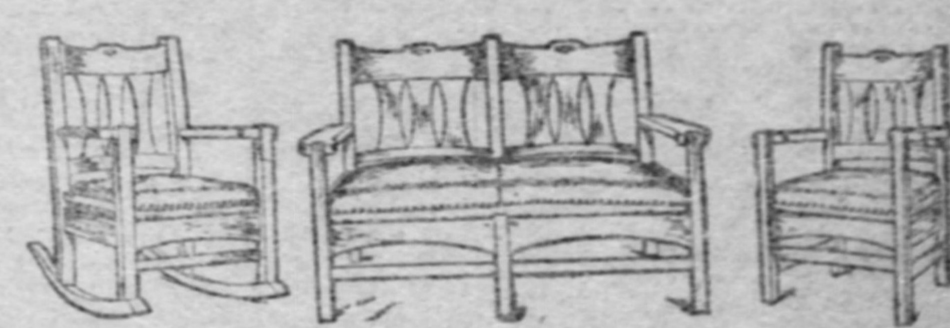
W. H. KEECH CO.

Furnish Your Home Without Cash

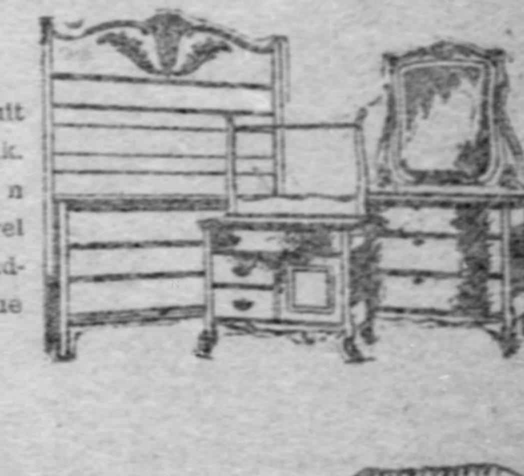
NO MONEY DOWN. NOT EVEN THE FIRST WEEKLY PAYMENT IN ADVANCE

$10 Mission Rocker with genuine leather seat. Brown oak wood.


$19.50 Three-piece Parlor Suit. Mahogany finish frames. Green raised figure. Verona seats. A suit made to sell for $32.50.


$15 for this Mission Rocker, $14 for the Arm Chair and $28 for the Settee. Loose pillow cushions covered with leather. A bargain, for this suit is really worth $72.

$1.95 This Iron Bedstead. Full size. Enameled. Strong rails and posts. Price was $3.25.


$25 Bedroom Suit in golden oak. Pattern French bevel mirror. Hand-carved. Value $34.

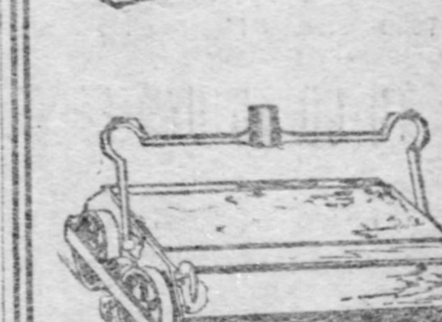
No First Payment Required at Keech's

$6.75 If you need a Refrigerator you want a good one. We sell the best made, and more than that—we guarantee them. All sizes, styles and shapes. Galvanized linings and shelves. Prices $6.75 to $35.

Never let money matters stand between your family and a comfortably furnished home.

$2.75 Large, high back Reed Rocker. Full roll edge. Varnished all over. Good enough to use in the house. Cheap enough to use on the porch. Value $4.

No salary too small. No income so big that this great credit house can't help you.


95c Regular $1.50 Carpet Sweeper. Rotary bristle brush. Maple case. Enameled bail and wheels.

Many of the nice homes you envy were furnished in this way.

$15 Mantel Folding Bed. Complete with bed spring. Quartered golden oak front. Full standard size. Value $20.

Our new credit plan is practically the same as a "charge account" at your grocer's or department store, and it's easier for you, because YOU arrange the terms here to suit your income.

$3 Reduced from $5 The most popular Porch Rocker we ever sold. You see them everywhere. Woven cane seat. Maple frame. We bought the factory's complete stock, else the price would be $5.

Only a big company doing a big business can afford to grant such terms as we offer.

$12.50 Reduced from $16.50 Sleeper Go-Cart. Woven body. Adjustable back and dasher. Rubber tires. Enameled wheels and springs. Ruffled parasol. Foot brake.

W. H. KEECH CO. KEECH'S FURNITURE MAKES HAPPY HOMES 923 to 931 Penn Ave.

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Are you buying your talking machines and records from headquarters?

We have the most complete stock of Edison & Victor Talking Machines and Records in Western Pennsylvania.

50,000 Records to Select from. Come in and see us and be convinced.

We sell on Instalments as low as $1.00 down—$1.00 weekly.

EDISON JOBBERS—VICTOR DISTRIBUTERS FOR WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

PITTSBURGH PHONOGRAPH CO.,

'Phone 1127 Grant. Write for Catalogues.

Soft Harness

You can make your harness as soft as a glove and as tough as wire by using EUREKA Harness Oil. You can lengthen its life—make it last twice as long as it ordinarily would.

EUREKA Harness Oil

makes a poor looking harness like new. Made of pure, heavy bodied oil, especially prepared to withstand the weather.

Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes.

Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

CARPENTERING.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED

Fine hardwood and hardware jobbing a specialty.

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The Best Hot Weather Medicine

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THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

10c, 25c, 50c. All Druggists 707

PREVENT ALL SUMMER BOWEL TROUBLES

MRS. CORNMAN
—BAKES—
Home-Made Bread and Pies.
Stand 177, Allegheny Market.
Order from Your Grocer or 'Phone Bell 611-J Cedar.

There is no Disinfectant Just as Good as CREOLOL

Another Great War Story
By FRANCIS McCULLAGH
IN NEXT SUNDAY GAZETTE

BLOOD DISEASES quickly and forever cured without the use of Mercury or Iodide of Potash, by FLEMING'S SPECIFIC. A few weeks' use of this wonderful preparation will cure the most obstinate case. No matter what you may have used or what disappointments you may have met, Fleming's Specific will cure you, however chronic your trouble. Call or write for circulars. JOS. FLEMING & SON, 410-412 Market St., Pittsburgh.

RAILROADS.

Pittsburgh Union Station

Pennsylvania Lines.

By Central Standard Time.

TRAINS.	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis	* 1.00 am	* 1.45 am
Fort Wayne and Chicago	* 2.15 am	*11.45 pm
Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis	* 4.00 am	* 6.00 am
Columbus and Cincinnati	* 4.45 am	* 9.15 pm
Alliance and Crestline	† 5.30 am	* 5.50 pm
Cleveland and Bellaire	† 5.20 am	† 7.25 pm
Wellsville and Bellaire	† 5.20 am	† 4.40 pm
Alliance and Cleveland	† 5.30 am	† 1.05 pm
New Castle and Erie	* 6.00 am	* 8.10 pm
New Castle and Erie	* 6.05 am	‡10.05 am
Youngstown and Ashtabula	† 6.00 am	† 6.50 pm
Ohio Valley Express	† 6.10 am	† 4.20 pm
Salem and Alliance	† 7.00 am	†10.40 pm
Fort Wayne and Chicago	* 7.00 am	* 6.00 am
Wellsville and Bellaire	† 7.05 am	† 4.55 pm
Wellsville and Bellaire	† 7.20 am	† 4.40 pm
Mercer and Oil City	† 7.35 am	†10.35 am
Jamestown and New Castle	† 7.35 am	† 1.50 pm
Jamestown and New Castle	† 7.55 am	* 1.55 am
Youngstown and Ashtabula	† 7.55 am	† 5.20 pm
The Cleveland Express	* 8.30 am	* 6.45 pm
Columbus and Cincinnati	* 8.50 am	* 6.30 pm
The Toledo Special	*11.30 am	* 2.05 pm
Tiffin and Toledo	*11.40 am	* 5.55 pm
Columbus and Chicago	*12.40 pm	* 2.00 pm
Youngstown, Ashtabula & Jamest'n	†12.45 pm	† 5.10 pm
Jamestown and Ashtabula	†12.55 pm	†10.15 am
Cleveland and Bellaire	† 1.25 pm	† 1.05 pm
Alliance and Mansfield	* 1.55 pm	† 1.00 pm
East Liverpool and Steubenville	† 4.25 pm	† 7.40 am
New Castle and Erie	† 4.30 pm	† 5.50 pm
Mercer and Oil City	† 4.30 pm	† 8.50 pm
Niles and Youngstown	* 4.30 pm	† 3.30 pm
Jamestown, Youngstown and Niles	* 4.50 pm	* 6.50 pm
The St. Louis Special	* 4.55 pm	* 3.15 pm
Logansport and Chicago	* 5.00 pm	* 3.50 pm
The Cleveland Special	* 5.00 pm	*11.35 am
Wellsville and Bellaire	† 4.05 pm	† 5.40 am
Wellsville and Bellaire	† 5.30 pm	† 9.05 am
The Chicago Special	* 7.00 pm	* 7.15 am
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville	* 8.15 pm	* 6.30 am
Columbus and Indianapolis	* 8.45 pm	* 6.30 am
The St. Louis Limited	* 8.45 pm	* 5.50 am
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 8.55 pm	* 8.20 am
Toledo and Detroit Express	* 9.00 pm	* 6.50 am
Beaver Falls and New Castle	†10.40 pm	* 1.00 pm
Alliance and Cleveland	*11.00 pm	* 6.40 am
The Pennsylvania Special	*11.45 pm	*11.49 pm

Leave for Washington, Pa., †6.05 am, †7.50 am, †9.50 am, †10.45 am, *1.50 pm, †3.05 pm, †4.10 pm, †5.15 pm, †6.05 pm, *8.30 pm, †9.30 pm, †10.50 pm.

Leave for Wheeling, †6.00 am, *8.30 am, †11.30 am, †2.10 pm, †4.45 pm, *7.00 pm.

Leave for Steubenville, *5.40 am, †5.55 am, †4.25 pm, †10.55 pm, ‡11.35 am.

Leave for Dennison, *5.40 am, †2.50 pm.

Leave Allegheny for Salem and Alliance, †5.25 pm.

*Every day. †Week days only. ‡Sundays only.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER AND PITTSBURGH RY.

Ticket Office, 504 Smithfield St. Trains Leave B. & O. Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Eastern Standard Time.	Leave.	Arrive.
Buffalo and Rochester Express, (Cafe-Observation Cars week days). Reclining Chair Car daily	* 9:00 am	* 7:50 pm
Dubois Accommodation	† 4:05 pm	†11:00 am
Buffalo & Rochester Night Express (Pullman Sleepers)	*10:00 pm	* 7:50 am

*Daily. †Week days.

WABASH SYSTEM

Station, Corner Liberty Avenue and Ferry Street

Central Time—All trains daily	Depart	Arrive
Wheeling Express	7:00 a m	9:20 a m
Toledo, St. L., Kansas City	8:30 a m	5:30 pm
Wheeling Express	4:00 pm	8:50 pm
Wheeling Special, Sunday only		9:50 pm
Hickory Pryor, Mingo Accom.	5:05 pm	6:40 am
St. L., Chicago, Kansas City	8:00 pm	7:00 am

Pullman Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair cars on through trains. Cafe Parlor Car on Wheeling trains. City Ticket Office, 320 Fifth Avenue

RIVER PACKETS.

KANAWHA RIVER PACKET.

STEAMER KANAWHA, W. E. Roe, Master; J. H. Wolfe, Clerk, leaves Patterson's wharfboat every Tuesday, 4 p. m., for Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Gallipolis, Charleston, Cincinnati, Louisville and way points. Finest passenger and freight accommodations. S. R. Patterson & Co., G. H. Christ, Agents, No. 307 Water st. Tel.

COMPLIMENTS ARE EXCHANGED

Relations Between England and America Dwelt on By Reid and Lansdowne.

A BELATED FOURTH OF JULY

[Associated Press Cable to The Gazette.]

LONDON, July 8.—The belated American society dinner in celebration of Fourth of July tonight was the first occasion of a public meeting between Whitelaw Reid and Foreign Minister Lansdowne since Mr. Reid's appointment as ambassador to Great Britain, and both Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Reid delivered speeches in which the services of the late Secretary of State Hay to the world and the good relations existing between Great Britain and America were the keynote.

The dinner was held in the banquet hall of the Hotel Cecil, which was crowded with resident and visiting Americans and representative Englishmen. Marshall O. Fox, president of the American society, presided. Ambassador Reid sat at the right and Lord Lansdowne at the left of Mr. Fox. The chairman proposed a toast to King Edward. He was followed by Lord Lansdowne, who toasted President Roosevelt. Lord Lansdowne said that among the great statesmen of America he does not know of anyone who held a greater fascination for Englishmen than President Roosevelt.

Cordial Relations Exist.

Referring to the good relations between Great Britain and the United States, Lord Lansdowne said that Englishmen were satisfied that any differences between the two countries would be settled in a reasonable manner. President Roosevelt, he said, stood before the world as an apostle of peace, having recently rendered the greatest service to civilization in bringing together the two belligerents in the far east and in having proposed when the war is over, the convocation of a conference to mitigate the consequences of war. President Roosevelt had also had the faculty of securing men at their great personal sacrifice to help him in his good work.

Lord Lansdowne said that President Roosevelt had lost in Secretary Hay a colleague beloved of all countries, a man who stood for all that was noble.

The chairman then proposed the health of Ambassador Reid. Mr. Reid in reply proposed a toast to "The day we celebrate, and those who honor it." He said:

Pays Tribute to Hay.

"At this belated and saddened celebration of the national birthday my first words must be of the national loss suffered in the death of John Hay, who served with Lincoln and McKinley and who has left the side of another beloved president and gone to join his martyred chiefs. His works need no praise now. He served his country here as ambassador and had since served the world as secretary of state of America. Talleyrand called himself a 'good European.' With better right we may call John Hay a good citizen of the civilized world.

Mr. Reid, after saying that the Fourth of July was ceasing to be merely a national holiday, but gave signs of belonging to the world, referred to the increasing signs of friendship between the United States and the rest of the world, as evidenced by Foreign Secretary Lansdowne's sentiments and by the presence of representatives of so many countries, and proceeded:

"It would be ungracious not to remember the constant hearty and helpful friendship of the great European statesman and diplomatist who is also king of Great Britain. From the day when, as a young man prince, he visited the United States, every American has known of his frank and cordial good will for America, of his appreciation of our people and his desire for enduring good relations with us." Mr. Reid concluded with an appreciation of President Roosevelt.

Gathering of Americans.

Dorchester house, the home of Ambassador Reid, was the scene today of one of the greatest gatherings of Americans ever held in a foreign city. The occasion was the Fourth of July reception, which was postponed on account of Secretary Hay's death. The palatial house was crowded with Americans and distinguished British subjects. Between 4 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Reid and Mrs. Reid stood at the head of the grand staircase receiving the guests, who arrived in a continuous stream. The house was prettily decorated with flowers and palms. On the lawn an immense marquee was erected, in which refreshments were served.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Senator Allison, Congressman Cousins, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, J. Pierpont Morgan, the Duchess of Marlborough, the staff of the American consulate general, Lord and Lady Cheylesmore, Sir Sidney and Lady Waterlow, Sir James and Lady McGregor, Chief Justice Alverstone, Sir Charles and Lady Wellesley and the Earl and Countess of Yarmouth.

AMERICANS IN PARIS.

Many Were Attracted by the Paul Jones Services and the Automobile Cup Races.

PARIS, July 8.—(Copyright Cable.)—Departures of Americans from the French capital for European resorts by automobile are especially numerous just now. Gen. C. Spitzer, late quartermaster general of Ohio, and Mrs. Spitzer, are touring Switzerland. All the Americans in France were this week concentrated in Paris for the Paul Jones celebration, and at Clermont-Ferrand for the cup race. Many gathered in Paris and at the scene of the great automobile event from various resorts, and there was a general exodus afterward. Automobile parties have been leaving in all directions. Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon Catlin of Pittsburgh are at the Hague.

MANY INFANTS ARE DEAD.

Mysterious Disease Carries Off Its Victims in Connecticut—Milk Supply Under Suspicion.

HARTFORD, CONN., July 8.—(Special.)—Physicians are alarmed at the high mortality among infants here within the past week. About a dozen cases of a mysterious disease which carries off its victims within a few hours has appeared, and the doctors were at first unable to decide just what the trouble was.

They now believe, however, that the milk supply is contaminated with some ptomaine, and the board of health will immediately begin an investigation.

Narrowly Escaped Death.

ALTOONA, PA., July 8.—(Special.)—While asleep in his boarding house here this morning former Chief of Police W. W. Cherry of this city barely escaped being burned to death. While retreating down stairs Cherry was met by sheets of flame and terribly burned. He was removed to the hospital. The loss on the dwelling is $1,500.

Is Charged With Abusing Daughter.

MONESSEN, PA., July 8.—(Special.)—Humane Agent David Madison of Monessen on Wednesday served a warrant on Jacob L. Snyder, proprietor of the Hotel Duquesne, here, charging him with cruelty to his daughter Laura, aged 18. The case was set for Wednesday night, but owing to the illness of the girl it was postponed until next Wednesday. It is alleged Snyder struck and abused the girl on Sunday, June 17. Since then she has suffered fainting spells.

GRAFT SUITS ARE BEING DISCUSSED

Weaver's Actions Against Hill and Caven Are Not Certain of Being Pressed.

ROOT IS DOUBTFUL OF THEM

The Pittsburgh Gazette Bureau,
Press Building.
PHILADELPHIA, July 8.

Mayor Weaver's attorneys, representing the committees of seventy and of nine, today had a conference with District Attorney Bell relative to the prosecution of the cases against ex-Chief Hill of the filtration bureau and Councilman Frank Caven. Judge Gordon and his colleagues submitted to the district attorney the evidence and papers in their possession and outlined their opinion of the case.

District Attorney Bell, after the conference, refused to give out any information. Judge Gordon vaguely hinted at "prospective arrests," and delivered his mysterious smile. This smile of Gordon's is becoming famous. It is daily featured in the Wanamaker newspapers. Today it was given to the public by the afternoon papers, reinforced by the following:

"Judge, do you wish to imply that District Attorney Bell will prepare indictments for persons additional to those already held for court?"

"The judge smiled and said: "That question I cannot answer. You will have to see the district attorney yourself.'"

Judge Gordon really gave no information, but he smiled. The smile produced the tonic desired by the "reformers." All sorts of sensations were immediately predicted. Rumor had it that everyone who has been identified with the Republican organization would be arrested before morning. When the curious asked why, they were told Gordon had smiled.

This was sufficient for all of the mayor's followers, and those who have not already been promised positions immediately filed applications. There will probably be no more excitement before Monday, as Judge Gordon left town this afternoon. Should he smile Sunday, it will not affect the local situation.

Those who are close to the mayor's program do not expect further arrests will be made. It is said Elihu Root, after examining the evidence submitted to him by Mayor Weaver and ex-Judge Gordon, advised against instituting further prosecutions. It is also said he expressed the opinion that the charges made against Hill and Caven could not be sustained in court.

It is evident the mayor will rely in the future on politics instead of on advantages which may be gained by unwarranted arrests. That this will be his course is intimated by the fact that the police have been forced to take an active part in the politics of their various wards, and that, although the administration has been severely criticised, it has not disapproved the action of Assistant Director South and Superintendent of Police Taylor, who ordered the men to try and capture the various ward committees.

Four or five of the ward committees have recalled their member of the city committee. The successors elected have, it is said, been without exception men who believe reform should be accomplished within party lines, and who will vote that way as members of the city committee. This result has not pleased the mayor, and it is very distasteful to Judge Gordon.

Senator Penrose did not come up from Atlantic City today. Neither did State Senator James P. McNichol and the other lieutenants of Penrose and Durham. Mr. Penrose is expected home Monday.

CHESTER D. POTTER.

THEATER HAT BROUGHT SUIT.

Sarah Bernhardt Is the Victorious Defendant in an Action in Court at Paris.

PARIS, July 8.—(Copyright Cable.)—Mme. Sarah Bernhardt was victorious this week in a suit arising from the eternal theater hat question. She was sued for the price of two seats, plus 100 francs damages, by an indignant theatergoer, whose view of the stage was completely obstructed by a monumental specimen of the milliner's art, which a fair wearer refused to remove.

The judge non-suited the plaintiff, declaring Parisians should know that such annoyances are to be expected in Paris theaters, where hats are not prohibited.

ESCORT OF PAUL JONES GET CROSS OF LEGION

PARIS, July 8.—The French government has conferred the cross of the legion of honor upon Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, Capt. John M. Hawley of the flagship Brooklyn, Commander Alexander Sharp of the Chattanooga, Commander William G. Cutler of the Galveston, Commander Reginald F. Nicholson of the Tacoma and Lieut. Commander Harry George of the Tacoma, who commanded the detachment of American sailors and marines which escorted the body of Admiral Paul Jones from Paris to Cherbourg.

HERE COMES AN ECHO OF SCHOOL BOARD FIGHT

Joseph Huber, secretary of the Twenty-seventh ward school board, wants the world to know that in his opinion he was misrepresented in his stand in the breaking of the deadlock last Monday night. He says that in the election of a principal he did not "weaken." Mr. Huber says that the props were suddenly knocked from underneath some other member of the board. The sun is still shining on Arlington Heights.

Meanwhile Saloons Will Sell.

SOMERSET, PA., July 8.—(Special.)—Fresh bitterness has been injected into the license war in Somerset county by the allowance of an appeal by the supreme court from the decision of the superior court in the case of the 17 liquor license applicants that were refused by Judge Francis J. Kooser on the ground of alleged defects in the applications. The cases cannot be argued before the supreme court until October. Meanwhile the licensees are dispensing drinks.

Were Unheedful of Curfew.

Charles Kennedy, Russel Craig and Paul Blackburn, three colored boys aged about 10, were given a reprimand by Magistrate George A. Moke yesterday morning, having been arrested Friday night as violators of the new curfew order. They pleaded ignorance of the new order and were released upon promise to heed the bell.

Fireboat Fund Is Safe.

Controller Larkin has refused to assent to the transfer from the fireboat fund of money with which to build the Twenty-second ward engine house. Capt. Thomas Rees of James Rees & Sons, has informed the controller that the contract to build a fireboat will require all the money in the fund, and on this the controller based his refusal to consent to the transfer of any portion of the fireboat money.

Sues for $35,000 Damages.

UNIONTOWN, July 8.—(Special.)—Isaac Jackson, Jr., has instituted proceedings to recover $35,000 damages alleged to have been sustained by the Connellsville Central railroad appropriating his property in Front street, Brownsville.

City Buys Juliet's House.

VERONA, July 8.—The house in which Juliet is said to have lived and in which she received Romeo has been sold at auction. The bidding began at $1,200 and the house was finally bought in by the city of Verona for $2,840.

LOCATING A WELL MATTER OF LUCK

Experienced Drillers Unable to Give Instructions That Insure Successful Strikes.

WITCH DECLINES TO ANSWER

How to locate an oil well in a wild country is a question often asked by people who understand it is comparatively easy in well-developed territory, with producing wells on all sides, to pitch a site for the derrick almost anywhere and get the oil, but in remote districts, where the drill has never made a hole and where the derricks are not in sight, it is another story.

A driller who had put down many wells gave the following:

"You don't know a thing about it, and the more you look at the land and the more you think about it the more muddled you will become. Some people would rather take their chances on a hillside, others like the valleys. Some follow so-called surface indications, while others follow the witch. It is all a guess, however, and when it is all done you will likely find one place as good as another.

"I had a contract once to drill a hole for a fellow who wanted it on a hillside. He had picked out the exact spot and marked it off, so that all I had to do was place the rig and commence work. We started for the place, but in crossing a low, marshy ground, the rig got stuck in the mud. The man for whom the well was to be put down tried and said he believed we could drill where the rig was stuck in the mud. We did and got a good well. After the well was completed and pumping we moved up the hillside to the spot that was first picked out and got a dry hole.

"I knew a fellow who, when he went to a wild country to pick out a site for the first well, would pick up a stone, close his eyes, and after turning around several times, would hurl the stone as far as he could. Where the stone landed he would sink the well. He often got oil. Every man to his notion, but there is a good deal of luck attached to it in finding oil."

Another oil man who has had experience in nearly all the prominent oil fields in the past 25 years gave his views as follows:

"First I try to find out the nearest well and the direction the pool seems to take. Then I measure the line of the trend and place my derricks somewhere along that line. But if I was 10 miles away it would be all a matter of guess. Even the first hole in a lease is no indication of its value. I have known as many as five holes drilled on a property, every one of them dry, when some inexperienced fellow would come along and get a good well on the same lease."

"It is easy," said the witch. "All I have to do is to take my divining rod and go out onto the territory to be developed and put it on the ground. If there is oil there, the instrument will show it at once. You cannot fail if you have the proper kind of an instrument. The trouble is most people are not sufficiently posted on metallurgy to know that you can discover the presence of mineral in the ground by the use of a divining rod. But you can do it all the same. With the rest of the fellows it is guess work; with me it is a cinch."

"If it is a cinch for you, why don't you get rich, instead of making the other fellow rich?" was asked the witch, but he had disappeared.

ESCAPE FROM THE SHADOW.

Condemned Canines, With Aid from Outside, Flee from Prison and Cheat Executioner.

A wholesale jail delivery took place at McKeesport yesterday when 30 dogs escaped from custody on the eve of their execution. The prisoners had help from the outside. A few hours before the time set for the death penalty some person cut a hole in the wire wall. A wild scramble ensued and before Dog Catcher David Little could close the hole a score and a half of canines had made their escape.

The dogs were among 100 captured in the net during the last week. The first killing took place yesterday when 33 unclaimed animals were shot to death. Another slaughter is scheduled for next Tuesday when 40 dogs will be put to death unless the impounding fee of $1 is paid. Health Officer C. A. Walker is endeavoring to locate the person who furnished the unmuzzled dogs with an avenue of escape.

NAVIGATING THE AIR.

Marvelous Performance of Lebaudy's Airship—Makes Record Sail of 100 Kilometres.

PARIS, July 8.—(Copyright Cable.)—The Lebaudy airship on its trip this week traveled for the first time in the history of aerial navigation 20 kilometres against a strong wind, reaching La Ferte Sous Jouarre from Meaux in one hour. The airship executed a series of evolutions over the city before anchoring. Next day it accomplished a still more marvelous performance, traveling 100 kilometres from La Ferte to the military camp at Alons, against the wind. A violent storm arose as soon as the balloon was anchored, the cables snapped, and the career of the splendid aerostat was ended by being wrecked in the trees.

AUTOS TAKE PLACE OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES

INTERLAKEN, July 8.—(Copyright Cable.)—A feature of the Swiss season is predominance of automobiling as a means of traveling. The hostile attitude of the authorities toward automobiles in previous years has had to give way to the pressure of numbers. Now there are practically no vexatious restrictions. It would seem as if, for the wealthier classes, railway traveling was a thing of the past. The fashion is to have two automobiles, the second being for the servants and baggage and to be used in the event of a breakdown.

HOYT'S RE-ELECTION WAS NOT A LEGAL ACTION

WASHINGTON, PA., July 8.—(Special.)—The ouster proceedings against W. W. Hoyt president of Washington borough council took a new turn today when Judge McIlvaine handed down a decree stating that Hoyt had not been ousted and that his re-election to council and the presidency of this body counted for nothing. In the decree today he decided that Hoyt was no longer a member of the borough municipal body and that the decree was not a final one. Consequently the re-election of Hoyt to council this week was not legal as no vacancy existed at that time.

THEATRICAL AGENCIES MUST GET A LICENSE

NEW YORK, July 8.—The 500 theatrical agencies in New York city were today reduced to the status of common employment bureaus, by order of the appellate division of the supreme court. In a test case the court ordered the theatrical agents to take out licenses, thus bringing them under the regulations of the employment agency law, which fixes the maximum fee to be charged patrons.

Peary Gets a Big Lift.

NEW YORK, July 8.—(Special.)—Commander Robert E. Peary's appeal for $50,000 to help him complete the equipment of the Roosevelt for his dash to the North pole has resulted in a wealthy man notifying the explorer that he will contribute $50,000 toward fitting out the expedition. The explorer declined to make public the name of the patriotic subscriber, but said that he is a well-known millionaire.

Pope Will Not Leave Vatican.

ROME, July 8.—Rumors continue in circulation here concerning Pope Pius leaving the vatican. One of the highest authorities at the vatican, however, assured the Associated Press that all these stories are fabrications. He says that the pope will not leave the vatican this year, but not because anyone prevents him from so doing.

OHIO PYLE HOTEL HAS RATTLESNAKE DINNER GONG

The Hotel Ranier at Ohio Pyle has the most unique dinner gong in the world. It beats the triangle at Dennison, the tambourine at Alliance and the cowbell at the Queen City hotel at Cumberland. It is a living gong and right proud of it is Proprietor Jones, who claims to be its originator. When Dr. J. A. Shafer, the eminent botanist of New York, brought in two live rattlesnakes from the mountains they were placed in a soap box covered with wire screen. The rattlers were mad and it only took a mild agitation of the box to start them buzzing. Proprietor Jones at noon kicked the box and the rattlers set up a startling din which could be heard along the entire length of the porch. It was the last call for dinner and the guests came with a rush that made the head waiter wonder. It proved the rattlesnake gong an instant success.

GIRL PROVES A HEROINE.

Saves a Panic-Stricken Crowd of Her Co-Workers from Death in the Flames.

NEW YORK, July 8.—(Special.)—Fighting her way through a crowd of panic-stricken girls, Ethel Weir forced them to the fire escapes and stood in the midst of the flames in imminent danger of being burned, until they had all reached the street, at a fire that destroyed the Imperial Steam laundry in Brooklyn today.

When the cry of fire was raised Miss Weir found the 50 girls employed in the place in a mad fight for the stairs. Realizing that to allow them to go down would result in several being hurt, she took her stand in the hallway along which the flames were spreading, and directed them to the fire escapes on the front of the building. The building was damaged to the amount of $15,000.

GIVES FAREWELL DINNER.

Count Cassini Entertains Friends—Will Take Personal Message from President to Czar.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, gave a dinner tonight to Baron De Rosen, his successor. The other guests were the members of the embassy staff and Baron Schlippenbach, the Russian consul at Chicago, who came to Washington to pay his respects to Count Cassini.

Many friends called at the embassy during the day to say goodbye to the ambassador. He expects to go direct to St. Petersburg for a conference with the emperor. It is understood that the ambassador will convey to the emperor a personal message from President Roosevelt.

UNION SEEMS CERTAIN.

Window Glass Workers Expect to Form One Large Organization at Cleveland Meeting this Week.

Much interest attaches to the convention of window glass workers to be held at Cleveland on Tuesday, when an attempt will be made to form a union which will embrace all the workers.

It is stated positively that this union will be effected after several years of fighting, which has had much to do with the general trouble in the window glass industry. It is stated, furthermore, that it will not be organized under the Knights of Labor, but that the president will be a man belonging to the Amalgamated Association of Window Glass Workers. There will be 7,000 members.

PROVIDES FOR EMERGENCY IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The president has designated Lieut.-Gen. Chaffee to act as secretary of war in case Assistant Secretary Oliver should be absent from the city, and Maj.-Gen. Bates, assistant chief of staff, to act in the event of the absence of both Secretary Oliver and Gen. Chaffee. This arrangement will continue until the return of Secretary Taft.

They Merely Exchange Places.

FRANKLIN, PA., July 8.—(Special.)—Fortune has worked a remarkable transformation in the matter of the superintendency and principalship of the Franklin schools. After 25 years of continuous service, Prof. N. P. Kinsley was recently deposed as superintendent and Prof. Charles Lord, the high school principal, elected in his stead. Kinsley contested the seat, but the deputy attorney general ruled Lord's election valid. When the school board met today to elect a principal Prof. Kinsley was chosen, the two men thus changing places.

Services at Valley Camp.

For the first time in several years camp meetings will be held this year at Valley Camp on the Allegheny Valley railroad. The meetings will be under the auspices of the Allegheny Valley Camp Meeting association, and will be in charge of the Rev. Dr. H. S. Piper. The auditorium where the meetings will be held has been practically rebuilt, and the facilities for handling large crowds are adequate. The camp will open tomorrow with a sermon in the evening by the Rev. J. B. Starkey.

To Evangelize the World.

DENVER, COL., July 8.—The seventh International Epworth League convention today inaugurated a movement toward the Evangelization of the world. At the morning sessions in Trinity Episcopal and Central Presbyterian churches, and Coliseum hall cards were distributed on which was printed a pledge to work prayerfully and earnestly for the extension of the league and its principles. The signing of these cards by the delegates will be one of the most important results of the great convention.

Seeks Former Postmasters' Photos.

Postmaster John Francies of Allegheny is seeking three photographs to complete a gallery of former postmasters of Allegheny, which he proposes to hang in the postoffice building. There have been 17 postmasters since the office was established by Andrew Jackson in 1836, and the pictures that are missing are those of Rees C. Fleeson, fourth postmaster; William Karns, the fifth, and D. E. Henderson, the first.

Catches Heavy Weight Trout.

BELLEFONTE, PA., July 8.—(Special.) John H. Miller of Lewistown was here today fishing and landed a trout which measured 25½ inches in length. It was seven inches in depth through the sides and weighed 5½ pounds. The trout was caught in Spring creek inside the borough limits.

Child Is Hit by Car.

Jennie Costanzo, a 4-year-old girl residing at 501 Larimer avenue, was struck by a Larimer and Center avenue car in front of her home last evening and hurled to the curb. She was picked up and carried home, where it was found that her injuries were not serious.

Boy Hurt in a Street Car.

William Haas, aged 7, received injuries at East Pittsburgh yesterday, which will likely cause his death. He was stealing a ride on the "blind" side of a summer car, when he was caught by a car going in the opposite direction and crushed. He was sent to Mercy hospital.

Wealthy Oil Producer Dead.

MARIETTA, O., June 8.—Word came tonight that John W. Alexander, a wealthy oil producer of Marietta, died suddenly today on the Rockefeller estate on the Hudson. Alexander was 67 years old.

GOODESSES ON THE CURFEW BELL

Tell of the Benefits Created by Out-Lawing Afternoon Papers at Midnight.

OTHER TRADES NOT IMPAIRED

"We better adjourn before the curfew rings," announced Wisdom, as the goddesses of the Farmers bank building had gathered in weekly session.

"No necessity to heed the curfew," interrupted Judgment. "We are not within the scope of the law. We are 'off the streets' at 10 o'clock, and the police have no jurisdiction over window ledges."

"Couldn't incriminate us anyway," suggested Trust. "We have always taken the precaution not to sell papers. It indeed high time that the city authorities have purified the corrupt atmosphere of night by driving 2 o'clock extras off the street at the stroke of the official town hall bell.

"It would not take the greatest authority on criminal law to decide that a 9-year-old newsie who takes real money at 11 o'clock at night for an afternoon paper containing the baseball score of a day or two previous, is a party to a base conspiracy. The superintendent of police ruled well when he declared it a crime to send the poor laboring man home at 11 or 12 o'clock at night with the task before him to read a newspaper before retiring.

"In making the special and lone provision that the sale of newspapers by children after 10 o'clock at night was a crime against law and order, he knew full well the necessity of the public to be supplied with lead pencils, shoe strings, and even flowers, at 12 o'clock at night, or 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning. If newspapers must be sold in the middle of the night, and the voters demand it, they themselves should go out and sell them, but flowers, chewing gum, and picnic tickets are necessities of life that cannot be denied, and if we do not train our youth to consider the needs of their elders, the rising generation would soon fall into decay."

"Will children be permitted to beg in the streets and in saloons during the night?" asked Agriculture.

"The curfew was not created to retard the efforts of ambitious financiers," indignantly replied Trust. "The clang of the bell was never ordered to stop the flow of tainted or sterilized wealth in floating an indebtedness. The curfew order carries only the single proviso that reading at night is not to be encouraged, and that crime lurks in the bosom of the lad and lassie who would offer stale newspapers for public sale after the clock in the tower has struck 10. Of course, with usual gallantry, ladies have been considered first, and their recess has been legalized from 8 o'clock in the evening until 4 o'clock in the morning, while the boys may ply their trade without feminine competition for two hours longer."

"But the establishment of the curfew stamps the superintendent of police as a practical reformer," remarked Agriculture.

"Yes," replied Truth, "it has made him the bell of Pittsburgh."

RED NOSES RESTORED TO NORMAL COLOR

BERLIN, July 8.—(Copyright Cable.)—Prof. Lassas, a Berlin skin specialist, has found means to restore red noses to their normal color and uses. An instrument shaped like a large tooth brush, with 40 platinum wires instead of bristles is used. This is connected with an electrical machine. The treatment consists of hammering the lurid nose till it bleeds, when the treatment is stopped for a day. Two hammerings a week for some months suffice to eliminate the excessive redness.

Death Comes from Gas Fumes.

JANESVILLE, WIS., July 8.—Mrs. Elmer Burtness, aged 25, and Delta Burtness, her sister-in-law, aged 12, were found dead in the cellar of the Burtness home at Orfordville, Wis., near here, when Mr. Burtness returned from work. Death is supposed to have resulted from gas fumes and cellar damp.

BUSY WEEK IN LONDON FOR AMERICAN VISITORS

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Phipps Go to Their Scottish Residence in Automobile.

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]
(Copyright, 1905, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, July 8.—From the American standpoint this week has been the busiest of the season in London, notwithstanding that the Fourth of July celebration was postponed till today on account of the death of Mr. John Hay.

There has been rowing at Henley, tennis at Wimbledon, shooting competition at Dixley, all of which were interesting to trans-Atlantic visitors, because of the Americans entered in each. Besides these has been the July meeting at Newmarket and many dinners, receptions and dances in the capital. As for the American who comes here to see the sights he has had the most favorable conditions. The weather on the whole has been fine with plenty of sunshine in evidence.

Mrs. G. Von Lengerk Meyer, wife of the American ambassador at St. Petersburg, arrived on Thursday at Claridges from the Russian capital, accompanied by the Misses Meyer and her son. Their departure from St. Petersburg was due to the intensely hot weather prevailing there.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Phipps have left in an automobile for their Scottish residence, Beaufort castle.

Mr. and Mrs. Hart McKee, who have been abroad a long time, have arrived at Claridges from France, and will sail for America next week.

Mowing Machine Mangles Boy.

LATROBE, PA., July 8.—Edward, an 8-year-old son of Justice P. C. McAtee of near Youngstown, was run down by a mowing machine driven by his father. The knives caught the boy at the ankles, slicing off his left foot and mangling the other.

J. A. ELLIOTT & CO.

Clearing Out All Shopworn and Damaged Furniture at 40% off. Some Half Price.

Stocktaking is over. Storage houses have been rearranged. Every article found defective in any way has been set aside and will be placed on sale tomorrow at about half former prices.

Our buyer is now in Grand Rapids ordering Fall Stocks. These damaged goods must make way for them. If you want a Bedroom Suit, Iron Bedstead, Chairs, Table, Rocker, Refrigerator or any piece of furniture, and do not object to a slight blemish in the finish or some little defect, which does not hurt it for use, come here tomorrow, for instead of adding expense of refinishing and repairing, we offer you the furniture as it is at 40% to 50% off. And you can have it on

The Easiest Kind of Time Payments.

EASY TERMS FOR EVERYBODY—50c Down on $10 and 50c a Week; 75c Down on $15 and 75c a Week; $1 Down on $20 and $1 a Week.

448 AND 450 LIBERTY ST. NEAR WABASH DEPOT LOOK FOR THE GREEN FRONT

SOMETHING NEW! "WORD HUNT"

$50.00 IN PRIZES

For Four Words Selected From TODAY'S GAZETTE

Rules and Conditions of the "Word Hunt."

The hunt consists of selecting four words from the advertisements appearing in today's issue of The Pittsburgh Gazette.

In selecting such words you are **privileged to use each letter of the alphabet four times, but no more.**

Each letter of the alphabet has a value in points, according to its location in the alphabet. For example, A is one point; B, two points, C, three points, etc. This would make the letter Z count twenty-six points.

The persons selecting the four words aggregating the greatest number of points (on the basis described above) will receive the prizes. We give below examples to demonstrate the difference in value of words. Take the word "Furniture."

6—21—18—14—9—20—21—18—5
F—U—R—N—I—T—U—R—E

It contains nine letters and represents 122 points, whereas, you take the word "Handkerchief."

8—1—14—4—11—5—18—3—8—9—6—6
H—A—N—D—K—E—R—C—H—I—E—F

It contains twelve letters, which only represent 92 points.

Answers must give the words selected, explain from what ad. they were taken and where the ad. is located in the paper. This is necessary to properly check the answers.

LIST OF CASH PRIZES

First Prize	$15.00
Second "	10.00
Two Prizes $5.00 each	10.00
Four Prizes $2.50 each	10.00
Five Prizes $1.00 each	5.00
13 Prizes	$50.00

After each word must be given the number of points it represents; at the bottom of the sheet the total of the points represented in the four words. Sign your name and address plainly.

Should two or more contestants be tied for certain prizes, such prizes will be distributed pro rata among such contestants.

Every person is eligible to enter the Hunt except employes of The Pittsburgh Gazette and members of their families.

All answers must be sent in on the blank form provided in The Sunday Gazette.

No contestant will be awarded more than one prize.

All answers must be in The Gazette office by 9:00 a. m. of the following Thursday.

Answers must be addressed to Manager "Word Hunt," The Gazette, Pittsburgh, Pa., and either sent by mail or delivered in person at our Business Office.

Any answer which does not comply strictly to the foregoing rules will not be considered.

Any points not covered in the above rules will be decided in an equitable manner by the Sunday Editor of The Gazette and the Manager of this contest.

(Copyrighted, 1905, by I. F. Bailey, Pittsburgh, Pa.)

WHAT IS THE ANSWER? NO PERSON KNOWS! IT'S UP TO YOU!

Answer Blank Will Be Found on Page 2 of Section 4.

GOTHAM MEN ARE INVOLVED

Continued from First Page.

going to see Price, with whom he would have an interview, and wanted to see Van Riper after he saw Price; that in about an hour Haas called upon him and said at the request of Price he was going to Washington to see if they could not get the percentage a little higher and the acreage a little smaller, to make the report more bearish. Van Riper testified the official report was more bearish than the figures previously given him, and that he took this to mean the effort to influence the report had succeeded.

The letters produced by Van Riper, which he alleged were written by Holmes, were all signed with the initial "H." Most of these letters were for the purpose of making appointments with Van Riper, but the following note, dated August 20, 1904, shows the relationship between Holmes and Van Riper:

Letter from Holmes.

If you had bought any of that stuff sell it out at once, and sell as much as you can in addition. We are going to show a very slight decline, and as this is totally unexpected it will send things down like fury. Other parties will close out tomorrow and sell on Thursday. Where is P.? Tear this up. It may go up a little before Friday, but probably not.

This letter was signed with the initial "H." Van Riper testified that all of the letters surrendered were from Holmes, and that their contents had reference to the state of the cotton report. A large number of letters and telegrams signed with the initial "F" were sent from New York to Van Riper. Nearly all of these contained information concerning the cotton report, together with instructions to sell or buy on the market, according to the information furnished, and all of them closed with the admonition to destroy the letters.

The secret service agents learned that "P" referred to in Holmes' letter was F. A. Peckham of New York, and that the letters signed with the initial "F" were written by F. A. Peckham. Mr. Peckham was interviewed in New York City and stated that the only explanation he had to give concerning the letters was that he was trying to make some money in the cotton market, declining to say anything of his relations with Holmes, Haas or Van Riper.

Shortly after he was interviewed it was learned Peckham came to Washington and held a conference with Holmes over the telephone, in which he inquired whether Holmes intended to resign his position or whether he expected to be dismissed from the government service.

Paid Holmes' Hotel Bills.

Holmes was interviewed by secret service agents. The first questions asked him were as to his relations with Peckham and Van Riper. Holmes said they all had been on very intimate terms socially and that when he had occasion to visit New York, which was frequently, his hotel bill had been paid by Van Riper or Peckham. Holmes admitted that Peckham, Haas and himself were at one time associated in a business venture, in which Holmes was to have an interest equal to the sum of $6,000, which he was to receive as a gift from the other members of the firm. Subsequently Haas transferred his interest in this firm to L. C. Van Riper, and Van Riper stated that the company was organized to handle cotton. Holmes testified this was true, but that he was not aware of the nature of the organization at the time he was given an interest in it, and that when he learned the object of the company was to handle cotton he withdrew from it.

Secretary Wilson says there seems to be every reason to believe from the report of secret service agents that Holmes could have given approximately correct information anywhere from one to three days in advance of the publication of the official report. During nearly the entire cotton reporting season of 1903 Holmes was in charge of the bureau of statistics in the absence of Chief Statistician Hyde, who was in Europe. Since that time he has had access to the reports of the field agents who furnish the data upon which the cotton reports are based.

Holmes' Hand Is Recognized.

The most important of these reports come from Field Agent B. C. White and from the several state agents, to all of which Holmes has had access. It was found alterations had been made in the figures of Mr. White's report for October 8, 1903, and that these alterations appeared to be in Holmes' handwriting.

According to the new plan outlined by Secretary Wilson to govern the preparation of monthly reports of the bureau of statistics, the general special field agents and state agents will report on speculative crops directly to the secretary or acting secretary of agriculture. These reports will remain in the custody of these officers until the day the official report is to be made, when the agents' reports will be opened and the official report compiled under strict precautions. There never will be at any time in the possession of the bureau of statistics or in any one office of the department, except while the compilation of the official report is being made, complete information from the correspondents in all of the cotton states.

Secretary Wilson's report closes as follows:

There will be no more opportunity for advance information of reports of speculative crops. In the report of the secret service operative, Edwin S. Holmes, former associate statistician, is the only departmental employe implicated, and I have dismissed him from the service of the department.

Holmes' Successor Named.

Victor H. Olmsted has been appointed associate statistician of the department of agriculture to succeed Holmes. Mr. Olmsted has for some time past held the position of chief of the division of domestic crop reports in the bureau of statistics, and was also formerly assistant statistician of the department. He was assistant director of the census of Cuba and the Philippines.

NEW YORK, July 8.—L. C. Van Riper, whose name was mentioned in Secretary Wilson's report as having received advance information on the condition of the cotton crop, made a public statement today, in which he declared he had nothing whatever to do with plans to manipulate the government cotton report. He confirmed Secretary Wilson's report, and called upon the secretary to make public Mr. Van Riper's entire statement to the press as follows:

"It came to my knowledge early in the year, without solicitation on my part, that plans were being laid to influence or manipulate the figures of the government reports on cotton during the summer months, beginning with June. It was planned by certain interests, including parties in responsible positions in the bureau of statistics, to use influence to have Mr. Hyde sent to Europe so that Mr. Holmes would be the acting head of the bureau of statistics, and in this position would have a free hand to furnish such reports as wanted.

Van Riper as a Sleuth.

"I was also cognizant of the fact that the said Holmes had previously furnished advance information to certain brokers from time to time, but when their plans for changing or manipulating the cotton report figures were exposed to me I immediately consulted my attorney regarding the matter, and upon his advice, listened to their stories and kept track of their plans, in some cases having witnesses unknown to them, until the June report on acreage and condition on cotton came out.

"It was planned, as early as March, to use every effort they could to secure figures that would be as bearish as possible, so as to break the price of cotton to a low point where certain interests could make large profits on the short side and then load up and make an enormous scoop on the long side. It was understood that, in some cases, government agents' reports would be influenced in that direction or even fictitious reports used.

"On June 1 I was informed it was impossible to get the condition higher than 75 per cent and the acreage reduction to show a decrease of less than 13 per cent, in spite of all they had tried to do, but that at the request of a certain large market operator, the go-between was going back to Washington that night to try and have the figures stretched a little further, and to my knowledge said go-between took the 12:15 train on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad for Washington the morning of June 2.

Figures Are Stretched.

"On the morning of June 3 said go-between reported that he had succeeded in arranging to have the condition figures seven or higher and the acreage reduction about 11½ per cent, which would be construed as bearish and enable them to break the market. I received this advice before 9 o'clock on June 3, and the public knows what the figures were when announced at noon.

"I was personally assured by Secretary Wilson that in bringing this matter to his attention I had done the department a great service and that my name would not be mentioned in any way. Now that he has seen fit to publish or to give out for publication certain letters and documents that were entrusted to him confidentially, I think it only fair to ask him to give for publication my entire statement made to him, of which the above is a part.

"From what I know of their various conversations and the plans that were laid months in advance, I believe a thorough investigation of the bureau of statistics would show that the acreage reduction was from 13 to 25 per cent, and not 11½, as announced on June 8. I would suggest or ask that a further statement be made or asked for from the agricultural department as to what they found by investigating the records of said bureau. As long as part of the matter has been made public, why not the whole?

Was Innocent Party.

My attorney and others will back me up in the statement that I had nothing to do with the plans made by these parties to manipulate the government figures, but merely on legal advice and in the hope of doing a great public service, followed the plan as outlined and advised by my attorney and at the proper time took such measures as I deemed right and just to the cotton trade and to the agricultural department.

The Associated Press has received the following letter from Theodore H. Price:

Dear Sir:

My attention has just been called to a bulletin of the Associated Press to the effect that a Mr. Holmes, who has been dismissed from the department of agriculture, communicated advance information to New York brokers, including myself. Permit me to say that such a statement is absolutely false and without foundation. So far as I know no charge has ever been made against me to the department, nor has the department made any inquiry of or concerning me with regard to the matter. The report is false and libelous, and I shall be obliged to treat its publication as such and to seek legal redress against all who may give further publicity to the statement.

Yours very truly,

THEO. H. PRICE.

Theodore H. Price, next to Daniel J. Sully, probably has been the biggest factor in the local cotton market since the civil war. As senior member of Price, McCormick & Co., he was king of the pit. His firm failed some years ago for $13,000,000, and Price disappeared from public view for a little while shortly afterward.

He had married and gone on a wedding trip, it came out, and after the honeymoon went back into the street. He set to work in earnest to pay off the obligations of the bankrupt firm and succeeded. He then took up cotton again and for weeks has been known to be bullish. It was estimated today that he had made at least $1,000,000 since cotton began to jump.

NEW COMIC OPERA STAR FOUND BY FROHMAN

She Is An American, Formerly of Boston—Frohman Hears Her and Signs Her.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1905, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, July 8.—Mr. Charles Frohman has discovered a new star for the comic opera field. His astronomic observations this time being in Paris, and the young woman in question being an American, who has resided in Paris with her mother for several years.

She is Miss Claudia Lassel, formerly of Boston, where her family is well known. She sang in concert in that city before going abroad, and for four or five years studied with Madame Marchesi, and afterward with Clark. She has sung a great deal in Paris, where she and her mother are well known in the American colony, and was to have made her debut shortly at the Opera Comique.

Mr. Frohman heard her sing and immediately engaged her to head one of his English companies. She will make her first appearance at Blackpool in the musical comedy "Peddy Machree," afterward coming to London.

DOING GOOD WORK.

Deed Registry Department Adds 324 Taxable Properties to List.

The semi-annual report of Chief Clerk Siebert of the county deed registry department, shows that Allegheny county realty is still on the boom. The efficiency of the work of the department is shown in the fact that during the last six months 324 properties have been added to the county valuation which were not heretofore assessed. These properties alone have a valuation of $700,000 and can now be taxed. The total number of deeds registered in his department for the six months are 11,207.

During the last six months the plotting of the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth wards was started and completed. The Thirty-first ward was begun last year and is now completed. Crafton and Elliott boroughs have been plotted and three men are now in the field getting the names of property owners and locating buildings. The Fifteenth, Tenth and Eleventh wards of Allegheny are completed.

LLAMA OF THIBET DEPENDS ON RUSSIA

PEKIN, July 8.—M. Pokotilo, the Russian minister at Pekin, has left for Washington. Prior to his departure he requested the board of foreign affairs to sanction the dispatch of a small body of Russian soldiers as an escort to the Dalai Llama to the borders of Thibet. The Chinese replied that an escort was superfluous and refused their consent. Russia is apparently desirous to emphasize the fact that the llama is under their protection, and it is reported that the llama is drawing funds from a Russian bank at Kiachta.

Is Not Opposed to Fenders.

Officers of the Pittsburgh Railways Company say the company has no intention of fighting the ordinance requiring it to place safety fenders on cars. The company never has fought the ordinance, it depends upon the director of public safety to select a fender that the company wants. The present "fender," which is only a wheel guard to prevent obstructions from getting under the wheels, was approved by the late Joseph O. Brown, when he was director of the department of public safety.

Says Schade Used Loaded Dice.

C. G. Schade of Forty-third street was held for court yesterday on a charge of gambling, by Magistrate Moke, on information of T. E. Sweeney, who alleges Schade swindled him out of $1,000 in a crap game. Schade gave bail for court. The men met in a house in Third avenue where they commenced shooting craps. The dice produced by Schade are said to have been loaded. In a short time Sweeney was short $700. He pledged his jewelry with Schade and lost that money.

Prosecutors May Draw Fees.

COLUMBUS, O., July 8.—Sustaining in all points the constitutionality of the law under which the county prosecuter and his assistants draw their fees, Judge Dillon, of the common pleas court today rendered a decision in the case of the state of Ohio in relation to John A. Wills against Prosecuting Attorneys Carl Webber and A. T. Seymour of Franklin county. Judge Dillon held that the law is uniform.

Admiral Brownson's New Command.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 8.—Rear Admiral William H. Brownson, recently commandant at the naval academy at Annapolis, today assumed command of the fourth division of the North Atlantic squadron. Rear Admiral Brownson's division consists of the armored cruisers West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Colorado and Maryland.

If You Are Going on a Vacation

Take advantage of the Pennsylvania Railroad Seashore Excursion on July 15th, which gives you the privilege of going to Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City, Anglesea, Holly Beach, Ocean City, Wildwood, Avalon, New Jersey, Rehoboth, Del., and Ocean City, Md. Rate $10.00 in coaches, and $12.00 in Pullman cars when accompanied by usual Pullman tickets. Special train of day coaches and Pullman parlor cars leaves Union Station on above date at 8:55 p. m. Tickets will also be good on 4:55, 9:00 and 10:00 p. m. trains. Sleeping car only carried on 10:00 p. m. train.

"Bright Eyes, Good Bye" 15c

and hundreds of other popular successes (worth 25c), including "In the Shade of the Old Apple Tree," "Back to Baltimore," "Yankee Doodle Boy," "Let's All Go Up to Maud's," "A Little Boy Called Taps," "Give Me An American Girl," "Under Southern Skies," "Coax Me," etc., etc., all go tomorrow in the Music Department at the special price, only Fifteen Cents.

At Ten Cents we are showing a line of music that surpasses anything ever shown at three to five times that price in this city, both vocal and instrumental; all popular "hits"—lively marches and two-steps, dreamy waltzes, brilliant schottisches and polkas, characteristic and descriptive pieces—over 6,000 to choose from, all to go at..... 10c

Have our pianist play some of them for you.

JOYCE'S

305-307-309 Penn Ave. and Third St

TWO SQUARES FROM SIXTH ST.

CLOSING HOURS: DAILY, 6 P. M.—SATURDAY, 10 P. M.

Jewelry Clearance

Fine Gold-Plated Brooches, set in beautiful stones; worth 50c and 75c.....
Fine Sterling Silver Hat Pins and with fancy sets; worth 25c and 50c.....
Ladies' Gold-Plated Rings, worth 50c and 75c.....
Men's Fine Gold-Plated Cuff Buttons, that sold for 25c and up to 75c.....
Ladies' and Children's Neck Beads, in all colors and styles, that sold for 25c and 50c.....
Ladies' Fine Silk and Linen Belts, in all colors and styles; worth 25c and 50c.....

Clearance Price Only 10c Each

Annual July Clearance Sale Starts Tomorrow

Monday morning at 8 o'clock sharp we begin what will unquestionably prove to be the Greatest Bargain Event of the year—Our Remnant July Clearance Sale, with the most remarkable values ever quoted by any firm at this season of the year. For the past week our reinforced sales force has been hard at work (often till late in the night) re-marking the goods and preparing the stocks for quick handling during the "rush" which these stirring values will bring.

The most interesting and attractive point about this event is that you get the very newest styles and the most desirable merchandise, no matter how low the prices we quote may be. Read the items printed below! See the marvelous price reductions! See the golden opportunities in which this sale abounds! And Remember, that these are by no means all the special values to be found here during this sale, but that there are hundreds of others equally important, which lack of space prevents our mentioning. Be wise and don't let anything keep you from this sale.

All Summer Dress Goods Must Go!

That's our decision, and we're not going to let anything keep us from putting it in effect at once. If you want to secure the choicest Summer weaves at from 33⅓ to 50% less than their real worth, attend tomorrow's sale.

44-inch all-wool Batistes, pebbles, cheviots, serges, prunellas; hundreds of new weaves to select from; all colors and black; value 85c and 75c. Clearance Sale price..... 39c

7,500 yards of all-wool Novelties and Plain Dress Goods, ranging in width from 42 to 53 inches, in all the latest shades; value 85c and $1; will be let go at Clearance Sale price..... 50c

One yard wide all pure silk Black Taffeta, extra heavy quality, fine lustrous finish, sold everywhere for $1.25. Clearance Sale price..... 85c

4,450 yards fine all silk Foulards, in checks, stripes and figures, large assortment to select from; value 75c. Clearance Sale price..... 39c

8,500 yards Imported Irish Lawns and Dimities, beautiful assortment of patterns to select from; formerly sold for 29c, 39c and 50c; special offering for this Clearance Sale price..... 19c

3,000 yards Batistes, Organdies and Swiss, in light and dark grounds, neat stripes and figures, in fact, any style you want will be let go at Clearance Sale price..... 7½c

250 pieces of fine Imported Scotch Ginghams, in stripes, checks and also plain colors, always retailed for 15c and 19c. Clearance Sale price..... 10c

27-inch wide white corded Dimities, the grade you always pay 8½c for. Clearance Sale price..... 5c

64-inch bleached and unbleached Table Damask, extra heavy grade, never before retailed in Pittsburgh for less than 75c. Clearance Sale price..... 44c

75 dozen white Marseilles Bed Spreads, full size, most beautiful patterns, to be sacrificed; value $1.75 and $2. Clearance Sale price..... $1.25

18-inch wide Roller Toweling; strictly all linen, plain and with red border; an elegant quality; value 12½c and 15c. Clearance Sale price..... 9c

75 single cotton Blankets, in grey and white; value 50c. Clearance Sale price..... 25c

75 pieces of Pongee Drapery and Silkoline; one yard wide; value 12½c. Clearance Sale price..... 6½c

6,000 yards of good heavy quality Apron Gingham; a large selection of patterns. Clearance Sale price..... 4c

Finest Millinery for Mere Nothing!

No department in the whole store is more affected by this Clearance than the Millinery Dep't. The way prices have been cut will astonish our oldest customers. Just read a few of these examples and see how true this is:

Monday you can take your choice of the finest pattern hats and our own trimmed hats at enormous reductions from regular prices. Hats that formerly sold at $10 go at only $3.90. Hats that sold at $6 go at only $2.90, and hats that formerly sold at $4, go at only..... $1.90

Children's Hats, worth $5.00, at $2.90 and $2.48. It is only because our stock of children's trimmed hats must be continually new that we make such radical reductions; these hats are all made of the finest braids, trimmed in dainty flowers and ribbons; value $5; our price only $2.90 and..... $2.48

Ladies' or Misses' ready-to-wear Hats, of fancy or plain braid, sailor or fancy shapes; trimmed with wings or ribbon; good value at $2.50; our price only..... $1.48

Children's Hats, of white wash silk or mull, with or without embroidered crown and ties; value $2.50; our price only..... $1.25

Silk Braid Turbans, made on the wire frame, in green, red or champagne; value $3; our price only..... 75c

Straw Shapes, in either large or small turban shapes; in navy, brown, tan or champagne; value $1.25; our price only..... 25c

Children's Tuscan Flats; value $1.25; our price only..... 48c

Black Wings; value 50c; our price only..... 15c pair

Black Ostrich Pompons; value $1.25; our price only..... 58c

Polo Turbans, in a large collection, made of Yedda braid, trimmed in velvet ribbon and neat buckle; value $1.50; our price only..... 48c

Hat Trimmings—hundreds of bunches of flowers, including all colors and kinds used for children's or ladies' hats; value 50c; our price only..... 15c bunch

Women's Underwear

This popular department has contributed a host of unduplicated Clearance Bargains to this Great Sale. Here's some of them:

Ladies' Cambric Night Gowns, made with clusters of tucks, ruffle at the neck and sleeves, worth 45c. Clearance Sale price..... 29c

Ladies' Fine Cambric Skirts, trimmed with two wide lace insertions, lace ruffle and extra full dust ruffle, worth 98c. Clearance Sale price..... 59c

Ladies' fine Lawn or Percale Dressing Sacques in light or dark colors, plain or trimmed with large collar. Mendel's make; worth 59c. Clearance Sale price..... 39c

Ladies' Fine Cambric or Nainsook Corset Covers, made with a deep solid lace yoke back and front, ribbon finished or neatly trimmed with embroidery, worth 75c. Clearance Sale price..... 45c

Ladies' High Grade Lisle Vests, plain or lace trimmed, wing sleeve or sleeveless, worth 50c. Clearance Sale price..... 23c

Ladies' extra Fine Umbrella Drawers, trimmed with deep laces, all sizes, worth 35c. Clearance Sale Price..... 19c

A 50% Cut on all Shoes

You'll seek a long time before you'll find footwear values to equal in magnitude those prepared for tomorrow's event. A few illustrations:

1,750 pairs of Women's $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00 Oxfords, in tan, Russia and patent kid leathers, button and lace. Cuban heels. Clearing Sale price..... $1.98

Misses' and Children's three-strap Sandals and Oxfords, which usually sell for $1.00. Clearance Sale price..... 69c

1,500 pairs of Women's $2.50 and $3.00 Oxfords, medium weight, soles extended, military and cadet heels. Clearance Sale price..... $1.25

Misses' and Children's Tan Oxfords, low heels, good value for $2.00. Clearing Sale price..... 98c

Greatest Clearance of Men's Wear

The City Has Ever Witnessed

With the biggest and finest stock of Men's Furnishings in our history, we're going to begin, tomorrow, a Gigantic Clearance Sale that will totally surpass anything of its kind ever inaugurated. Although we've printed only a few items below, every article of Men's Apparel in the house has been marvelously reduced—so, Mr. Man, if you want to make some of the biggest savings of your life COME HERE TOMORROW.

Men's 15c Plain Black Hose—double sole and high spliced heel, full seamless; guaranteed fast color. Clearance Sale Price, per pair..... 7c

Men's 10c Indigo Blue Handkerchiefs—extra large size (28 in.); fast color. Clearance Sale Price..... 3c

Men's 75c Soft Bosom Shirts—in light or dark colors; all sizes; all a trifle soiled. Clearance Sale Price..... 25c

Men's 50c Black Sateen Working Shirts—splendidly made of good quality of sateen; all sizes. Clearance Sale Price..... 19c

Men's $1.50 Pajamas—made of good quality of madras; handsome patterns; celebrated Faultless make; all sizes. Clearance Sale Price..... 75c

Men's 75c Fine Imported French Balbriggan Underwear—long or short sleeves; all sizes, shirts 34 to 60, drawers 30 to 58, in blue, black, brown, pink, white, tan; double seat drawers. Clearance Sale Price..... 35c

Hosiery Clearance

Lower prices than these on the same grade of Hosiery were never quoted. Read a few of the following items and see if you don't agree with us:

Ladies' Full Fashioned Lace Hose, will give splendid wear, all sizes, worth 25c. Clearance price, per pair..... 14c

Ladies' Tan, Black and other Fancy Hose, full seamless and fast colors, 15c value. Clearance price..... 7c

Ladies' Fine Seamless Black Cotton Hose, the best 15c stocking, special for this Clearance sale at..... 11c

Children's Plain Black Cotton Hose, light or heavy weight, fine or wide ribbed, were 18c pair. Clearance Price..... 12½c

Children's Fine Ribbed Cotton Hose, double knees, heels and toes, extra good value at 12½c per pair. Clearance price..... 5c

Ladies' and Misses' Hook-on and Belt Hose Supporters, in black and colors, regular 15c and 20c values. Clearance price 11c and..... 7c

Lace Curtain Dep't

How the Great July Clearance has affected prices in the big up-to-date LACE CURTAIN DEPT.

Fine Nottingham and Cable Net Lace Curtains, 54 to 60 inches wide, 3½ yards long, in plain and all-over designs; also with double borders; so that one curtain can be used to a window; splendid value at $2.50. Clearance price, per pr., only..... $1.48

Beautiful Nottingham Bonne Femme Lace Curtains, 50 inches wide, 3 yards long; heavy striped patterns with ruffled effect; worth $1.50. Clearance price, per pair..... 75c

A fine lot of Nottingham Lace Curtains, in white and ecru; different patterns to select from; worth $1.99. Clearance Price, per pair..... 35c

500 pairs plain and striped Ruffled Swiss Curtains, 3½ yards long, 32 inches wide, with full ruffle. Will make pretty dining-room or bedroom curtains; splendid value at 75c. Clearance price, per pair..... 29c

1,000 yards of 36-inch Curtain Swiss, in dotted, stripe and figured, splendid values 12½c. Special during this sale at, per yard..... 6¼c

Here's Where the Women Folks Will Save!

Tomorrow we begin a Great Clearance of Ladies' Made-Up Garments with the most sensationally reduced prices in all history. During the past week our sales force in this big department has been busy re-marking the stock and preparing it for the onslaught of eager, expectant women that this great announcement's certain to bring. There is no need, whatever, of our dwelling on the high quality of the merchandise offered—our reputation for handling only first-class goods is too well known for that. To tell all the bargains in which this dep't abounds would require pages—we must, therefore, content ourselves with naming a few examples selected at random, which every woman should read.

Ladies' Summer Wash Suits, Skirts, Raincoats, Waists, Etc., Reduced 50%

Ladies' Suits

Ladies' Suits, strictly tailored from fine imported Scotch novelties, in neat checks, in light and medium shades, fancily trimmed with contrasting shades of cloth, lined throughout with satin; skirts made in kilted styles; this garment is positively worth $15 (about 30 suits in all); will close while they last at only..... $5.98

Ladies' Suits, made from fine lustrous sicilian mohair, in neat checks, in colors of greens, browns and greys; also some pretty oxford pin checks; jackets shirred and pleated; skirts in pleated or kilted effects; regular selling prices of these suits were $18.00 and $20.00. On Monday only..... $7.00

Special Raincoat Offer

Ladies' and Misses' Raincoats, made from strictly waterproof cravenette, in tans, greens and olives, beautifully made with shirring and pleats, with or without belt; these garments will be in great demand for fall, so here's a good chance to secure one at less than half price; worth $12, for only..... $4.75

(Alterations a trifle extra.)

Ladies' Waists

Ladies' Waists, made from good quality of lawn, fancily made with rows of insertion; leg-o'-mutton sleeves (all sizes); this waist is positively worth $1, at only..... 50c

Ladies' and Misses' Waists, beautifully made from sheer lawn, trimmed with lace and medallions; about one dozen styles to select from; this waist sells regularly for $1.50, at only..... 78c

Ladies' Waists, made from fine quality of China silk, trimmed with lace and silk medallions, new full sleeves; these waists were taken from our $2 and $4 tables and placed on sale Monday for only..... $1.75

Specials in White Mohair Skirts

Ladies' and Misses' Skirts, man-tailored from best grade of sicilian mohair, in cream and white; beautifully pleated and kilted; these skirts are made by New York's best makers; every skirt we guarantee a perfect fit; these skirts were made to sell at $8, $10 and $12; on Monday at only..... $5.50

Ladies' Summer Wool Suits, Skirts, Jackets, Etc., All Wonderfully Reduced!

Ladies' Covert Jackets

Ladies' Jackets—strictly tailored from best quality of English covert, in light and medium shades; made in fitted styles; in either plain or strapped effects; lined throughout with satin; just the correct garment for the seashore; worth $12; special at..... $6.50

Ladies' and Misses' Covert Jackets—finely tailored in fitted models, in plain or strapped styles, with or without lining; new full sleeves and turnover cuffs; worth $7.00, at only..... $3.95

Ladies' Wash Skirts

Ladies' and Misses' Skirts, made from good quality of duck, in dark colors, trimmed with braid or taffeta; a splendid skirt for street or seashore wear; usual price of this skirt is $1.50, but on Monday will sell for only..... 89c

Ladies' Skirts, tailored from best grade of linen; finely made and perfect fitted, in pleated styles; these are our $2.25 values; on Monday only..... $1.49

Ladies' and Misses' Wash Suits

Ladies Suits, nicely made from best quality of linen, in long redingote style; skirts in pleated models; these suits are selling everywhere for $10 and $12; our Monday special at..... $5.50

Ladies' and Misses' Frock and Frill Suits, made from fine grade of linen; strictly man-tailored and perfect fitting; skirts are any wanted style; regular price $5; on Monday at only..... $3.25

An Infallible Guide to Advertisers

The Pittsburgh Gazette

DAILY AND SUNDAY

Reaches a greater number of readers than any other morning medium in Western Pennsylvania. Its readers are consumers as well as producers, and, therefore, constitute the best element of the purchasing power of Greater Pittsburgh, the unrivalled center of industries of the world. Gazette readers make the most satisfactory customers—they know what they want and will pay the price

You Can Depend on Results If You Advertise in The Pittsburgh Gazette.

LAWSON ABUSES THE OLD "SYSTEM"

He Advises Sale of Stock and Bonds and Investment in State and Government Bonds.

SCORIATES THE EQUITABLE

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

OTTAWA, KAS., July 8.—Thomas W. Lawson of Boston addressed a great crowd at the Chautauqua assembly here this afternoon. He spoke of the "System." After a lengthy discussion of the evils of the "System" he said he had come to Kansas to point out that the Americans are being robbed and what the consequences will be if the robbery is not stayed and an example made of the robbers.

Speaking of President Roosevelt's position, Mr. Lawson said: "Today at the helm of your affairs is an able and fearless American, bold to conceive and strong to execute. To all of you he is a hero, and you are behind him ready to back up his course wherever he sees fit to go. President Roosevelt knows it, and today no man in the country is more keenly aware of the necessity of curbing the corporate despotism under which we live—but what can President Roosevelt do? A wrong is called to his attention, a law must needs be passed, the rebate evil must be curbed, and he sends messages to congress demanding instant action. What happens? Congress temporizes; the senate snubs him and the 'system' snickers."

New Equitable Management.

Regarding Paul Morton's assumption of the direction of the Equitable Life Assurance Company's affairs, Lawson does not look upon him as the best kind of an administrator of the interests of the policy-holders. Considering Mr. Ryan's control of the stock of that company, he says:

"John Skelton Williams again: 'Mr. Ryan has developed the voting trust game to a science. It enables him to work in secret and reach out and take so that those who are deprived, while feeling their loss, cannot quite see who has obtained or how.' And Mr. Williams is just now up against one of Mr. Ryan's voting trusts. It is unnecessarw to discuss further the parts of Messrs. Cleveland, O'Brien and Westinghouse, except perhaps to say that I believe their intentions are excellent."

Addressing himself to his audience about the manner in which the Standard Oil Company was operating in Kansas, the speaker said that he was there to tell them how Standard Oil and the "system," the great organization of few men, had usurped the wealth and power of the people; had hypnotized them into believing that 2 and 2 make 22 instead of only 4, and how they could punish them for their deception, compel restitution of the billions they had filched and tricked away from them and render it impossible ever to repeat the plundering.

Philadelphia Gas Case.

With reference to the Philadelphia gas case the author of "Frenzied Finance" said: "The other day the oldest and richest and most conservative city in America, Philadelphia, woke up and realized itself in the hands of the Philadelphia branch of the 'system,' and what happened? The corrupt city council of Philadelphia met. It had determined to turn over the Philadelphia gas company, which belonged to the city, to the 'system.' It [was] a steal amounting to from $25,000,000 [to] $50,000,000. Bigger steals had been [pu]lled off in our country a hundred times, but the law-abiding city of Philadelphia realized they had no chance to stop the steal by law, so the citizens went down to the city council chamber. They took along ropes, and dangled them over the balconies, and they shouted: 'We will string you up if you carry through this steal.' The 'system' gang sent for their police who stood over the citizens with upraised clubs while the council passed the $25,000,000 to $50,000,000 over to the 'system.'"

After recounting the events which brought about the rescinding of the ordinance, and throwing out a left-handed compliment to Mayor Weaver, Mr. Lawson adds:

"Who were these men who wore hangman's nooses in their buttonholes and vowed vengeance against the 'system?' Anarchists, thugs, thieves, the rabble? No. They were the very cream of the citizens of Philadelphia, ministers, lawyers, college professors and merchants. Let the American people ponder this carefully. Suppose the Philadelphia council had not backed down? Suppose some hothead had really felt a councilman's neck in his noose and pulled? Can any man predict what would have gone into history when the frenzied citizens of Philadelphia, of Pennsylvania, knowing they had been robbed and plundered for years, knowing that the law would give them no redress, set to work?

"I have set before you an exposition of the guile by which you have been deprived of the advantages of our national prosperity. You must realize from what I have told you that through defects in our system of finance individuals have appropriated your share of our country's great advance in wealth. You must see that you have profited nothing by the growth of your country, by the development of its resources, by the increase of its population. In spite of the vast demand for those articles and products which are your luxuries and your necessities, with few exceptions, you are paying as much or more for them today than 30 years ago.

Instead of Reaping Paying.

"Is it not actually true that instead of reaping advantages and revenues from the development of your lands that you are actually paying interest to your railroads and your other great corporations on your own prosperity, which they have capitalized?"

Relief was not to be looked for from the courts, Mr. Lawson said, because the great corporations "do not hesitate to suborn perjury, bribe jurors and pay judges for favorable decisions." Municipal ownership Mr. Lawson dismissed as a will o' the wisp, and he then said: "In the surest, safest and most natural process of restitution is the application of the systems' own methods to the 'system.' The first step is for the American people to divorce themselves from the 'system' and sell every share of stock and every bond they hold back to the frenzied financiers at present inflated prices. Take the money thus realized and place it in banks and trust companies, or, better still, in government, state and municipal bonds." This, Mr. Lawson said, would cause a collapse of the 'system' which would be obliged to throw over the stocks and bonds it carried. These stocks and bonds the people could purchase, and, having only to pay interest on their real values, could reduce rates of fare and freight and prices generally, and the revolution would then be complete.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

Charles Bolland, Martha Larson, Pittsburgh.
Frank Messinger, Annie Oleski, McKeesport.
Henry F. Henninger, Sarah J. Young, Homestead.
G. R. Showers, Mary Kraushaar, Carnegie.
George Neelon, Harriett Slicker, Brownsville.
John Rosenfield, McKeesport, Jennie Segal, Pittsburgh; John P. Lunz, Allegheny, Margaretta Stuebler, Pittsburgh; William R. Ketchum, New Richmond, O., Elizabeth B. Reed, Allegheny.

If You Are Going on a Vacation

Take advantage of the Pennsylvania Railroad Seashore Excursion on July 13th, which gives you the privilege of going to Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City, Anglesea, Holly Beach, Ocean City, Wildwood, Avalon, New Jersey, Rehoboth, Del., and Ocean City, Md. Rate $10.00 in coaches, and $12.00 in Pullman cars when accompanied by usual Pullman tickets. Special train of day coaches and Pullman parlor cars leaves Union Station on above date at 8:55 a. m. Tickets will also be good on 4:55, 9:00 and 10:00 p. m. trains. Sleeping car only carried on 10:00 p. m. train.

GROUP OF NEWLY APPOINTED TEACHERS FOR SUMMER SCHOOLS AND PLAYGROUNDS

Instructors for the Pittsburgh playgrounds, vacation schools, and recreation parks, to the number of 150, have just been appointed and will enter upon their summer duties within a few days. Instruction is to be given all children who apply, along practical lines, and in such pleasing form as to make the tuition pleasing and not burdensome. Among subjects to be taken up are music, basketry, sewing, nature study, physical culture, cooking, manual training and art, while several of the instructors will act as playground directors and encourage healthful games and drills.

MINISTER GOES TO WORK AS A LOCOMOTIVE WIPER

Wants to Learn the Trials, Tribulations and Temptations of Railroad Men.

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—That he may familiarize himself with the trials and tribulations and temptations of the army of railroad men in Oakland, the Rev. Dwight E. Potter, pastor of the Union Street Presbyterian church, began work last night as an ordinary engine wiper in the West Oakland railroad yards. Attired in blue overalls and with a bunch of waste in his hands, Mr. Potter crawled under a hot, dirty locomotive and began his task.

The pastor's church is not far from the yards of the Southern Pacific company and many large manufacturing establishments. His sympathies have always been with the men who work, and his ambition has been to benefit them in any way in his power. He wants to work and live with the railroad men whom he wishes to reach in a spiritual way, and to come into contact with them in pursuit of his sociological studies.

Mr. Potter did not return to his own home after working until this morning. He had hired a small room in a West Oakland house that is the home of many of the laboring men in the West Oakland yards. He desires that his experience should be thorough.

PICKED UP IN LOBBIES.

Knox-Frick Party for Europe.

P. C. Knox, United States senator from Pennsylvania, will leave Pittsburgh today for his summer home at Valley Forge, going east this morning on the Pennsylvania limited. Senator Knox will be accompanied by Mrs. Knox, and later in the week they will sail for Europe with Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Frick. It is the intention of the Knox-Frick party to make an automobile tour of the continent. During the absence of Senator and Mrs. Knox in Europe their summer home will be occupied by Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Tindle, Mrs. Tindle being the daughter of the senator and Mrs. Knox. In the autumn Mr. and Mrs. Tindle will occupy their own home, the noted historic house which was occupied by Washington for his headquarters in the revolutionary times.

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Like Park Swimming Pool Idea.

From the moment Pittsburghers read the exclusive announcement in The Gazette Friday of the formation of a company to build an immense park and swimming pool in which the ocean breakers will be reproduced by an electrical propelling device, the interest in this projected park has increased. "When will it come?" asks one. "The best park idea ever given for Pittsburgh. It is just what is needed most of all," say a thousand others. It was hoped that the names of the Pittsburgh promoters of the new park could be made public, but it is deemed best to withhold them until a later date. The project has been financed almost phenomenally, and the first backers of the idea have had support from others far in advance of what they expected. The incorporation of the company has been placed in the hands of Charles H. E. Dunn of the Frick building, who represents the New Jersey Corporation Guarantee and Trust Company, and headquarters for the park people have been established at 1006 Park building.

One of the Pittsburghers, a well-known man in financial circles, who is interested in the park, said last night:

"From the first mention of a big swimming pool for Pittsburgh, my interest was aroused and I did not hesitate to support the idea. This swimming pool is just what Pittsburgh needs and needs worse than any other form of recreation. It is impossible to have swimming or even decent boating facilities in the rivers within easily reached limits, and the swimming and boating that are possible now are beyond the reach of the great masses, many of whom cannot even enjoy a vacation. To such the park would appeal and for such it is the intention to build it.

"It will be as near an identical representation to an ocean bathing resort as is possible to make by artificial means. The water will probably be furnished from large artesian wells, and, if necessary, will be heated by steam coils as it comes from the wells. The breakers will be such as to make swimming and boating interesting but not dangerous. The latter phase will be carefully provided for. It is the intention to make it a sort of reproduction of Venice, at least in part, and to have gondolas for pleasure riding on the water. The beach will be a delight to thousands of children. This beach will be large enough to accommodate 10,000 bathers at once."

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Couldn't Afford the Tip.

At the Hotel Henry last evening a traveling man was overheard telling a bunch of friends a joke upon one of his fellow-workers in the commercial world.

"Jack and I were down in Philadelphia," said he, "and yesterday afternoon Jack came to me and said he was 'broke' and would like the loan of $5 until he came to Pittsburgh. I gave him the money and thought nothing more about it. We happened to be unable to secure sleeping car berths in the same car, he securing one in the car ahead of the one in which I rode. We spent last evening together smoking and chatting until we reached Harrisburg. When I alighted from my car in the train shed I hurried on up to the other car to catch Jack, but he didn't seem to be about. When I asked the porter whether a man of Jack's description had not been on his car he said: 'Yes, sah, but he got off at East Liberty.' You can imagine my surprise when I ran into Jack just inside the gateway at the Union station lobby. 'Hello, here, Jack, I thought you got off at East Liberty,' I said. 'No, I didn't get off,' he replied; 'I just walked back into the coach to get away from the porter with the brush.'"

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Arrivals at the Hotels.

Henry—R. B. Williams, Mt. Vernon; J. B. Morris, Wellsville; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Douds, Clarksburg; H. R. Metcalfe, New Castle; W. F. Cox, Newark, O.; Frank H. Fay, Hollidaysburg.

Lincoln—W. W. Wilson, Clarion; R. L. Fruick, Bellevernon; R. C. Webb, Franklin; H. J. Black, Dayton, O.; S. E. Eastman, Wheeling.

Colonial—H. B. Wilson, Fairmont; W. P. Kelly and J. A. Taylor, Indiana; Charles H. Sternberg, Wheeling; O. E. Kressley, Sharon.

Monongahela—C. S. Clarke, Erie; E. V. Snell, Sistersville; L. T. Morlan, Beaver; W. F. Menzer, Johnstown; F. R. Garver, Wheeling.

Newell's—W. H. Nicholson, Jr., Fairmont; W. J. Brown, Donora; A. P. Steinert, Rochester, Pa.

Boyer—Thomas Hoover, Punxsutawney; W. E. Nevitt, Tyrone; H. P. Trout, Altoona; W. B. Riley, Gallitzin; Charles Boone, Coudersport.

Seventh Avenue—Ludwig H. Henning and John Ludwig, Johnstown; Will H. Tyson and C. N. Jack, Big Run; W. H. MacColl, Saltsburg; J. A. Smith, Altoona; William Moore and H. H. Dennis, Zanesville; Edward M. Wilson, Clarion.

Griswold—C. W. Lape, Mansfield; H. Thrush, Waynesburg; Harvey Johnson and George H. Haymouth, Morgantown; C. M. Herbert, Newark, O.; F. L. Emerson, Youngstown.

Duquesne—A. N. Leonard, East Liverpool; Miss E. Deegan, Fairmont.

Antler—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Eaken, Youngstown; E. H. Catlin, Wheeling.

Shock Killed Him Instantly.

BRIDGEPORT, O., July 8.—(Special.)—C. D. Conway, a lineman employed by the Belmont Telephone Company, was electrocuted at the top of a pole this afternoon. He was switching wires and had a coil about his neck which came in contact with an electric light wire. The shock killed him instantly.

The Death Roll.

Mrs. Annie H. Newlin.

Mrs. Annie H. Newlin, widow of W. E. Newlin, formerly of Elizabeth, died Friday night at the home of her daughter, Mrs. L. P. Gordon, West Newton, aged 77 years. She was a daughter of Joseph VanKirk, a well known family. She is survived by four brothers and one sister: Dr. T. R. and Dr. W. K. VanKirk of McKeesport; Dr. J. R. VanKirk of Denver, Col.; Isaac VanKirk, of West Newton, and Mrs. Samuel Beazell of Chillicothe, Mo. She is also survived by the following sons and daughters: City Solicitor W. E. Newlin, McKeesport; Attorney T. F. Newlin and Dr. H. S. Newlin, McKeesport; Mrs. G. W. Roberts, Hazelwood; Mrs. Anna S. Saunders, Pittsburgh; Joseph V. Newling, Sebring, O.; Mrs. T. C. Stevens, Philadelphia, and Mrs. L. P. Gordon, West Newton.

William Johns.

William Johns, aged 80, a well known resident of the Shadyside district, died at his home, 5016 Cypress street, last evening. He was born in Huntingdon county, where he conducted a large farm for many years. He retired 10 years ago and had made his home in Pittsburgh since that time. He was a veteran of the civil war, having served in the One Hundred and Tenth regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, and was a consistent member of the Friendship Park Methodist Episcopal church. He is survived by three sons and five daughters, as follows: D. B., W. S., and Luther D. Johns and Mrs. Albert Jacobs, Mrs. B. F. Wilson, Mrs. J. M. Cook and Katherine and Gertrude Johns.

Mrs. A. E. Elliott.

Mrs. A. E. Elliott, aged 78, widow of Joseph M. Elliott, died at her home, 1334 Fayette street, Allegheny, yesterday. She was born in Chambersburg, Pa., and located in Pittsburgh 50 years ago. She was a member of the Union Methodist Episcopal church, Allegheny, and is survived by three sons and two daughters: George M., of the prothonotary's office, Frank J., of Cleveland, Joseph McD., of Pittsburgh, Mrs. Mary Hoke of Avalon and Mrs. John L. Wilson of Allegheny. Funeral services will be held from the residence Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. W. C. Jacobs, dean of the medical profession of Akron, O., died there yesterday of blood poisoning. He was a civil war veteran.

Walter Kittridge, poet and author of "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground," died at his home at Reeds Ferry, New Hampshire, yesterday.

Mrs. Maria Haberstich, aged 63, a well-known resident of Allegheny, is dead at her home, 33 Buchanan street. She was born in Switzerland and located in Allegheny 50 years ago. She is survived by five children.

John McCallen, aged 28, of Wilkinsburg, an engineer on the Pennsylvania railroad, is dead at his late home in Wilkinsburg. He was a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and of the Wilkinsburg lodge of Elks. He is survived by his widow, one child, his parents and two brothers.

Hucksters Get Into Jail.

Philip Miller and John Doe, hucksters, were committed to jail last night by Alderman A. J. Brinker for violating a city ordinance. It was alleged they were selling rotten peaches, or trying to, and when customers refused to pay after seeing what the fruit looked like, that the two men threw the fruit at the[m] and in one case hit a woman in the eye.

DIED.

BELL—At Bisbee, Ariz., on Wednesday, July 5, 1905, STEWART, son of Elmira and the late David Bell, aged 45 years.

Announcement of funeral later.

ELLIOTT—Entered into rest July 8, 1905, at 7:30 p. m., at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Harry Hoke, Avalon, Pa., Mrs. A. E. ELLIOTT, widow of Joseph M. Elliott.

Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. John L. Wilson, 1334 Fayette st., Allegheny, on Tuesday, July 11, 1905, at 2:30 p. m.

GRIFFITHS—On Saturday, July 8, 1905, at 1:25 a. m., at his residence, 9 Euclid avenue, Allegheny, WILLIAM G. GRIFFITHS, in his 59th year. He was a member of post 88, G. A. R., Allegheny commandery No. 35, Knights Templar, Darling council No. 888, Royal Arcanum.

Funeral services Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

(New Castle, Louisville and Cleveland papers please copy.)

HAND—On Friday, July 7, 1905, at 2:05 p. m., Mrs. MARY HAND, widow of Hope Hand, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Samuel Rothrauff, 935 Talbot avenue, Braddock, Pa.

Funeral from St. Thomas' Roman Catholic church on Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

JOHNS—On Saturday, July 8, 1905, at 5:30 p. m., WILLIAM JOHNS, in his 80th year.

Funeral from the residence of his daughters, Katherine and Gertrude Johns, 5016 Cypress street. Interment at Orbisonia, Huntingdon county, Pa., on Tuesday, July 11, at 10 a. m.

KENNEDY—The funeral services of the late Mrs. AGNES S. KENNEDY will be held at her late residence, 1916 Spruce street, Philadelphia, on Saturday morning, July 15, at 11 o'clock.

Interment private.

M'CALLEN—On Friday, July 7, 1905, at 4:25 p. m., JOHN F. M'CALLEN, husband of Margaret McCallen, aged 30 years.

Funeral from residence of parents, 714 Lamar street, Wilkinsburg, on Monday morning, July 10, at 9 o'clock. Requiem high mass at St. James church, at 9:30 a. m. Interment at Irwin, Pa. Train leaves Wilkinsburg station at 11 a. m. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SCHMIDT—On Friday, July 7, 1905, at 9 a. m., at his residence, 612 South Dallas avenue, East End, JULIUS, husband of Matilda Michel Schmidt, aged 56 years.

Funeral services on Sunday afternoon, July 9, 1905, at 3 o'clock. Members of Solomon lodge, No. 231, F. and A. M. and friends of the family are respectfully invited. (Take West Wilkinsburg car.) Interment private.

STEPHENS—On Friday, July 7, 1905, at 11:17 a. m., THOMAS STEPHENS, husband of the late Alice Stephens.

Funeral services at the residence of his son, Morris, No. 240 Darragh street, Oakland, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

(Sharon, Youngstown, Girard and Ebensburg papers please copy.)

HARRY A. WRAY,
Funeral Director and Embalmer,
632 Sandusky Street, Allegheny, Pa.
Bell 'Phone 28 Cedar.

MT. ROYAL CEMETERY.
Pittsburgh's newest cemetery, 22 minutes Pittsburgh & Western R. R.; 500 feet elevation; free from smoke. Park Lawn Plan, with private railway station. Price of lots much less than city cemeteries. Office, Wood st. 'Phone, 3445 Grant.

JAMES M. FULLERTON.
FUNERAL DIRECTOR.
Tell 1153 Grant.
121 EIGHTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.

I. WILLISON & SON,
FUNERAL DIRECTORS.
Bell 'Phone 107 Cedar—Residence 1110 Cedar. P. & A. 102 North.
609 and 612 Cedar Avenue, Allegheny, Pa.

CORPORATIONS IN DEFAULT.

Ohio Companies Brought to Time Under New Law—They Must Pay Up.

COLUMBUS, O., July 8.—Default judgments aggregating nearly $1,000,000 were taken by Attorney General Ellis today before Judge E. B. Dillon, of the common pleas court in 38 of the one hundred or more cases filed in that court in the name of the state.

All of the cases were brought against corporations other than public service companies for failing to comply with the Willis law as passed the last legislature. The Willis law requires that all companies other than those of a public service character file annual reports with the secretary of state and provides a penalty if such reports are not made. The companies are chiefly in Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus and Toledo.

OUTING FOR WELSH.

Cambrian Society of Pittsburgh Makes Plans for a Characteristic National Picnic Next Month.

Plans have been formed to hold a Welsh picnic at Rock Point park on the Ft. Wayne on Monday, August 22. The arrangements include a program which will be shared by Pittsburghers, Homesteaders, prominent Welsh people from Youngstown, New Castle and other towns of Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio.

Vocal music will be the especial feature of the day, but there will also be instrumental music, dancing and athletic contests. It is expected that 3,000 people of Welsh nationality will be attracted by the day's events.

The occasion is under the auspices of the Cambrian society of Pittsburgh. The committee in charge consists of S. A. George, J. C. Francis and T. W. Roberts, chairman.

FOUR MITES SAIL AWAY ON A BIG OCEAN LINER

Children, Unaccompanied, Are Put Aboard Steamship After Being Labeled for Italy.

[By Private Wire to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 8.—(Special.)—Each bearing a tag which bore the request that conductors and other officials look out for their safety, four children, the oldest 11 years, sailed today on the steamship Prinzess Irene for Naples, continuing a journey which in mileage will equal when finished, a trip around the globe.

They are Reno Drill, 11 years old; Seno, 9; Aldo, 7, and William 6. Their home in this country is Corning, N. Y., where their father is employed in a terra cotta works. The mother is in Italy, and it is to give her an opportunity to see her children that they are making the trip.

Grown-up passengers, as soon as they learned of the little travelers, made them their pets, and it is safe to say that the children will be well entertained.

RELIC BADLY DAMAGED BY SUBWAY BUILDERS

New York Antiquarians Raise a Cry of Distress Over Disregard for Revolutionary Fence.

[By Private Wire to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 8.—Antiquarians have raised a cry of distress over the discovery that an interesting relic of the revolutionary period has just been badly damaged by workmen on the subway extension through the financial district. It is the ancient little fence around the park in lower Broadway not far from the Battery, known as Bowling Green. This fence was imported from England in 1771 to enclose a leaden statue of King George III, that had been erected on the Green. The heads of the posts were ornamented with effigies of the members of the royal family.

In the time of the revolution the patriots seized the statue and cast the lead into bullets to use against the soldiers of the English king. The heads of royalty upon the fence posts they knocked off, taking care, however, not to injure the fence which has stood there 134 years without showing seriously the effects of time. The subway builders found the fence in their way however.

Part of it was carefully removed, Chief Engineer William Barclay Parsons, then in charge of the work, giving his personal attention to the preservation of the historic iron work.

Now the subway has been completed under Bowling Green, and workmen are replacing the fence, but they have handled the sections so roughly that they have made a sorry wreck of the fence, breaking it in a score of places under the belief that it was worthy only of the scrap heap.

SPENDTHRIFTS EXEMPT.

French Count Takes Novel Method of Escaping Liability for Legal Debts.

PARIS, July 8.—(Copyright Cable.)—Comte Maurice de Castries has just utilized in a novel manner a provision of French law, which exempts recognized spendthrifts from liability to pay their debts unless their legal guardians approve the expenditures. The owner of an automobile garage presented a bill for $290 which he considered excessive. When the creditor brought suit, the count's lawyer argued that the automobile was not a necessity and the count's guardian was, therefore, justified in refusing to pay the bill. Unable or unwilling to settle the point, the judge persuaded the parties to compromise for $140.

THIS OFFER Interests You Read the Particulars

FRIEND

810 TO 814 PENN AVENUE

FRIEND WILL Give You Credit Terms to Suit You

Free! A Nice Brussels Carpet Absolutely Without Cost. Free!

Do you understand our offer of a Brussels Carpet absolutely Free? It's this way: We place six letters of the alphabet in an envelope, which is sealed and handed to the business manager of The Pittsburgh Gazette. The envelope will be opened next week, and the customer whose family name contains more of these letters than are contained in the name of any other customer, will receive a Brussels Carpet absolutely free of charge.

For example, say we select the letters, A, B, C, D, E, F. Any person having such a name as Abcrombie would stand a fine chance of winning the carpet, for this name contains four of the six letters in question.

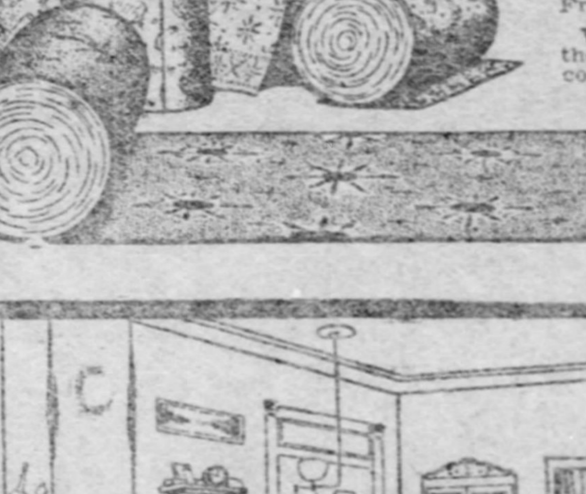
It makes no difference how small the amount of your purchase, nor whether you buy furniture, carpets or any article for household use or adornment. Just leave your name and address with the salesmen and they will be placed on record. In case two or more persons have names containing the same number of letters, the one who made his or her purchase first will be declared the winner.

The name and address of the winner of last week's prize carpet will be published next Sunday.
Watch for Friend's advertisement. You may be the lucky person.

Carpet Sweeper FREE

Friend gives first-class Carpet Sweeper free with every carpet. This special inducement is highly appreciated by customers.

Special Carpet Values



Ingrain Carpets, newest patterns, very serviceable. Friend's price....... 48c
Ingrain Carpets, all-wool filling, fashionable designs, tightly woven, good value at....... 65c
Brussels Carpets, rich colorings, splendid weave, made for service. Friend's price... 75c
Velvet Carpets, swell patterns, the most serviceable carpets for the money ever made. Friend's price....... $1.10
Wilton Velvet Carpets, made for the finest trade, beautiful colorings....... $1.35

Ingrain Rugs, 9x12, pretty and dependable... $7.75

Wilton Velvet Rugs, fetching patterns, will never wear out. Big value. Friend's price, $32.50

Chinese and Japanese Mattings, most desirable for summer wear; very pretty patterns. Friend's prices 25c, 18c down to 15c

Refrigerators $6 UP

Friend carries the largest line of Refrigerators in town, and his prices are the lowest. These refrigerators are modern, comprising all the latest improvements. Have metal lined ice compartments and all hygienic devices. Price range from $6 up.

BIG REDUCTIONS IN GO-CARTS

Now is the time to buy a Go-Cart. Friend's big line of Go-Carts are now sold at 25 per cent discount from regular prices. Look at the prices.
$3 Go-Carts for $2.25.
$5 Go-Carts for $3.75.
$7 Go-Carts for $5.25.
$10 Go-Carts for $7.50.
$14 Go-Carts for $10.50.
$16 Go-Carts for $11.75.
You save money at Friend's.

IF YOU ARE A BRIDE READ THIS

Friend's room outfits appeal especially to the brides of the month. All who are of a practical, money-saving turn of mind will appreciate particularly Friend's kitchen outfit. Comprises everything you will need in the kitchen for only $23.50. If you attempt to purchase the same things singly elsewhere you will pay twice as much for them.

The bedroom outfit includes bedroom furniture, mattress, springs, carpet, etc., all of the best quality. The entire outfit at Friend's for only $37.50.

FRIEND — The Store That Makes Friends — 810 to 814 Penn Ave.

ESTIVE SEASON FOR THE ORPHANS

Annual Picnic Will Be Held This Week and All Signs Point to Great Success.

BRENNEN AND HIS BABY SHOW

Wednesday and Thursday of the coming week the annual picnic for the benefit of the 900 little inmates of St. Paul's orphan asylum, Idlewood, will be held at Calhoun park. From all parts of Western Pennsylvania applications have been received by General Chairman A. S. McSwigan and the Rev. Father Lynch for tickets. When Mr. McSwigan was elected chairman he was told that $25,000 was the amount necessary to run the Idlewood institution during the ensuing year.

This years' picnic will likely surpass all others. The booths and attractions will have a greater variety to select from than ever before, and with the many features arranged to amuse those who journey to the large park it will require two days for each visitor to get over the ground and see everything. While the sporting events and other attractions will receive more than the usual amount of the attention the baby show, of which Attorney William J. Brennen will be the presiding judge, will likely be the feature of the outing. In discussing his part in the baby show Mr. Brennen says:

"That the 'baby show' must be the most memorable feature of the orphans' picnic of 1905 is admitted. None of the 'cradle-rockers' will leave the park displeased if I can help it. I have decided to give 30 prizes each day, and have selected a number of gentlemen for the honor and pleasure of donating the prizes.

Shady Spots for Infants.

"I want all of them to attend the final meeting this evening in the Lyceum at 8 o'clock, when I will make known the kind of prizes that are suitable. The prizes selected are to be sent to my office on Monday and Tuesday, whence they will be taken to Calhoun park on Wednesday morning in a special car by Superintendent John Murphy. The most shaded nook in the park has been roped in for the babies, and hundreds of cots, swings, rockers, et al., will be provided for them. The judges will work from 4 to 7 o'clock and make known their decisions at 10 each day."

The following are those Mr. Brennen says will see that suitable prizes are given the contestants in the baby show:

Mayor William B. Hays, Mayor James G. Wyman, James D. Callery, W. B. Rodgers, Thomas Lynch, J. C. Reilly, J. C. Grogan, M. K. McMullin, Arthur G. Burgoyne, Theodore H. Boice, Oliver S. Hershman, James J. Booth, Peter Shields, S. A. Fleming, W. C. McEldowney, Frank T. Laninger, H. P. Haas, Thomas Cosgrove, W. H. Keech, Charles Gillespie, Samuel E. Moore, Kaskel Solomon, Morris Kaufmann, Harry Davis, J. Denny O'Neil, Edward Kelly, Jr., Hugh Murphy, John Kearns, Edward Stotz, Owen McCann, Congressman James F. Burke, A. V. Dalzell, W. C. Watterson, John Farrell, P. J. McNulty, Simon Cleary, Bernard McDermott, John A. Bell, John Flannery, Adam Wilson, John O'Toole, Peter Shields, John Molamphy, Patrick Foley, J. G. Lauer, W. and H. Walker, James P. Walsh, John Marron, William J. Burns, Jr., Charles McNally, T. A. Dunn, P. McSteen, Dennis Hayes, P. J. Barry, L. F. Holtzman and Pat Dolan.

Brennen Names His Assistants.

To aid in picking out the fattest, cutest, smartest, prettiest, smallest, largest and best-natured babies Chairman Brennen has selected the following assistants:

P. J. Ingoldsby, Anthony Dean, George B. Knox, Dr. J. J. Reidy, Dr. Edwin Weis, John Woods, Jacob Werdenback, James E. White, George A. Kim, James M. Nellis, Frank J. Lananan, Charles D. Gillespie, Joseph Howley, John J. Garry, Peter Sullivan, Patrick McDermott, Dudley Kee, Robert McGraw, Peter Benzon, J. F. Borland, Joseph Sheraden, John Carter, Daniel Thornton, Roger Cain, John Burke, Charles Bell and Charles Totten.

It was arranged yesterday that cars with trailers will make the trips to Calhoun park every two minutes. Additional committees for the booths follow:

Church of the Epiphany, Rt. Rev. J. F. Regis Canevin, D. D., rector—Mrs. Mary Reilly, president; Mrs. M. M. Neal, Mrs. J. Garrigan, Mrs. S. Moorhouse, Mrs. A. Lynn, Mrs. C. Lynn, Mrs. Lonergan, Mrs. Sweeney, Mrs. Boehme, Mrs. Clair, Mrs. Larkin, Mrs. Conklin, Mrs. A. J. Doherty, Mrs. Ponell, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. McDermott, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Reardon, Mrs. Daly, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Lynch, Mrs. Stafford, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Lyne., Mrs. Isawe, Mrs. McQuillan, Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. McConville, Mrs. T. McCusker, Mrs. Kinnie, Mrs. Gernert, Mrs. A. K. Young, Mrs. Dodson, Mrs. Kindell, Mrs. Bowers, Miss Alice Fidgeon, Miss L. Murphy, Miss K. Giblin, Miss K. McGarrity, Miss K. Malloy, Miss S. Hogan, Miss A. Meyer, Miss M. Dunn, Miss T. Zuake, Miss M. Burgoon, Miss K. O'Day, Miss K. Barry, Miss I. Cleary, Miss K. Donahue, Miss Parlin Reilly, Miss Helen Reilly, Miss Nina Barr, Miss Maria Farrell, Miss L. McDonald, Miss M. Ryan, Miss K. Sullivan, Miss E. Grant, Miss S. Foley, Miss L. McGuire, Miss H. Curren and Miss L. Deary.

From the South Side.

St. John's, South Side, Rev. Philip Brady, rector—Mrs. H. Lang, Mrs. J. Auen, Mrs. J. Lyons, Mrs. E. Gunning, Mrs. F. Meade, Mrs. J. Barrett, Mrs. Gibbons, Mrs. T. Brennan, Mrs. T. Lyons, Mrs. B. Schnupp, Mrs. J. Drew, Mrs. E. O'Hara, Mrs. T. Murry, Mrs. P. Conway, Mrs. J. Smith, Mrs. E. Moody, Mrs. T. Torley, Mrs. P. King, Mrs. J. Fallon, Mrs. M. Harry, Misses E. Stack, E. Woods, E. Lyons, A. Schnupp, S. Evans, G. McDermett, M. Devlin, A. Murry, A. Lang, S. McCune, S. Mundy, I. Lang and A. Harkin.

Holy Cross, South Side, Rev. Thomas Devlin, pastor—Mrs. James Holden, Mrs. Ella Pierce, Mrs. John McFlerman, Mrs. Thomas Doyle, Mrs. James Peran, Mrs. S. Hughey, Mrs. James Kennedy, Mrs. F. Niegel, Mrs. Jacob Pauldoff, Mrs. Ella Walls, Mrs. Frederick, Mrs. Rightmeir, Mrs. Shores, Mrs. Kate Ward, Mrs. Doyle, Mrs. M. McTierney, Mrs. Joseph McGowan, Mrs. J. B. Yeilig, Mrs. E. Brennen, Mrs. Rose Masterson, Mrs. John Peel, Mrs. John McCann, Mrs. Lizzie McCann, Mrs. Thomas Cooke, Mrs. James Laughman, Mrs. John Curtin, Mrs. C. Callahan, Mrs. J. Cunningham, Mrs. W. A. Larimer, Mrs. C. Fischer, Mrs. Annie Nolte, Mrs. James Cooke, Mrs. J. Flinn, Mrs. McVay, Mrs. John Mahoney, Mrs. A. Rooney, Mrs. M. Holmes, Mrs. Carleton, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. McCartan, Mrs. D. Brady, Mrs. G. Smart, Mrs. J. Ritz, Mrs. B. Garahan, Mrs. J. Conway, Sr., Mrs. H. Mooney, Mrs. Ellen Smith, Mrs. H. McCann, Mrs. K. Campbell, Mrs. A. Dennison, Mrs. M. Donohue, Mrs. Agnes Donovan, Mrs. G. Duffy, Mrs. C. Garahan, Mrs. M. Sears, Mrs. L. Short, Mrs. A. O'Neil, Mrs. S. McCartan, Mrs. K. Gibboney, Mrs. E. O'Toole, Mrs. F. Mewes, Mrs. G. Fagan, Misses Ella Coughlin, Mary White, Mamie Callaghan, Blanche Begys, Brigid Hoban, Mary Doran, Margaret Conway, Milla Boyle, Maggie Bird, Isabella Brady, Clara Bloxom, Fannie Bird, Willie Brady, Nellie Burke, Lizzie Burns, Cecelia Burns, Annie Butler, Katie Murphy, Rose McNally, Agnes Mangan, Nellie Mohan, Helene McConlogue.

Hazelwood's Representatives.

St. Stephen's church, Hazelwood—The Rev. Daniel Devlin, rector; Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Wessell, Mrs. Christ, Mrs. Folger, Mrs. J. J. Welsh, Mrs. M. Connolly, Mrs. James Gallagher, Miss M. McCarroll, Mrs. Stewart, Miss McDonough, Mrs. John Bradshaw, Mrs. Flynn, Miss Sadie McNulty, Mrs. Geidel, Mrs. M. Dolan, Mary Monroe, Mrs. D. G. Jones, Mrs. Daniel Casey, Misse Doyle, Mrs. H. Dorsey, Mrs. H. Kraelling, Mrs. McDowell, Miss Sadie Donahoe, Mrs. P. Schmitt, Mrs. Magee, Mrs. J. McGirr, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Lawrence, Misss Margaret Niland, Miss Hannah Donahoe, Miss Lizzie Manning, Mrs. T. Costello.

St. Aloysius, Wilmerding—The Rev. M. H. Ward, rector; Miss Nellie Sweeney, president; Mrs. Susan O'Brien, Miss Sarah Beatty, Miss Belle Clark, Miss Katie Lewis, Miss Jane Dougherty, Miss Ellen Casey, Miss Ellen Doyle, Miss Jennie Anderson, Miss Lizzie Krumm, Miss Maggie Lewis, Miss Margaret F. Herron, Miss Louisa Mackert, Mrs. Mary Krumm, Mrs. Margaret Netd, Mrs. Mary Otto, Mrs. Jennis McKenzie, Mrs. Maggie Downes, Mrs. Mary Smith, Mrs. Mary Shields, Miss Susie Carroll.

Cars to Carry Supplies.

General Superintendent John Murphy of the Pittsburgh Railways Company has arranged the following schedule for the cars to carry supplies and those who will have charge of the booths:

July 12—For Epiphany church—Two cars and two trucks at the corner of Fourth avenue and Market street at 7 a. m.

St. Bridgid's—Express car in Wylie avenue, rear of church, at 7 a. m.

Sacred Heart—Car and truck in front of the church, Center avenue, at 6 a. m.

St. Andrew's, Manchester—Express car and truck to be loaded on the night of July 11 at Manchester barn; leave barn 6:30 a. m. July 12, stop at Sandusky street to take St. Peter's church supplies at 7 a. m.

St. John's church, South Side—Car at Fourteenth and Carson streets at 8 a. m.

Holy Cross church—Car at Thirtieth street car barn at 7 a. m.

St. Stephen's church, Hazelwood—Express car to leave Greenfield avenue at 8 a. m., stopping at Rutherglen street, St. Stephen's school and Martinez, Glenwood.

St. Mary's of the Mount—Express car at corner of Grandview avenue and Ulysses street at 6 a. m.

July 13—Epiphany church—Car and truck at Fourth and Market street for ice and supplies at 7 a. m.

REPRESENTATIVES OF SEVEN NATIONS

Representatives of several nations selected from among the orphans at St. Paul's Asylum, Idlewood, to dispose of photographs at Calhoun park during the annual outing for the benefit of the asylum, on July 12 and 13. The youngster wearing the straw hat and overalls is a Porto Rican; to his right stands a Japanese girl; to his left, and on the same step as the Japanese girl, is a little Chinaman.

BOSSES MEET AT POOR HOUSE

Citizens Machine Leaders Are Now Holding Their Conferences at Marshalsea.

"ANDY" FULTON IS TAKEN IN

Political conferences are now being held at the poor house. The public safety building has been abandoned as a meeting place of the Citizens bosses, and the big fellows of the machine are congregating at Marshalsea.

The first Marshalsea conference was held yesterday. It was attended by Director E. M. Bigelow, Mayor W. B. Hays, Director J. W. Clark, Director Harry Moore, Delinquent Tax Collector Andrew Fulton and others. Controller John B. Larkin was left on guard at machine headquarters in the city. No announcement is made of the purpose of the conference. It would not be surprising if it had to do with the "hump" scheme and the plan to smooth out the South Side voters by making a bluff toward the purchase of the water plant. It will be noted that "Andy" Fulton has been taken into the conferences.

Denny O'Neil's McKeesport press agent was busy last night. According to the advices from the Tube City, the recorder paid 50 cents for a ticket in a Swedish singing society and drew a prize of $100. Mr. O'Neil, who hopes to be re-elected county recorder, is credited with having returned the money to the society and not even mentioned his candidacy.

Judge John M. Kennedy in quarter sessions court yesterday heard the application of John B. Kirk to be appointed a deputy constable in the Twenty-sixth ward, but made no decision. During the hearing it developed Kirk had formerly been a private detective, but had had his license revoked by the court.

Fifty voters of the Third district of the Thirty-second ward have petitioned the quarter sessions court to create a new district. They say there are 676 voters in the district, many of whom are compelled to walk long distances to the polls. The ward has eight districts.

TWO MORE DROWN.

Boys Lose Their Lives While Bathing. Child Succumbs to the Intense Heat.

Daniel Rolling, aged 16, of 865 River avenue, East End, was drowned in the Allegheny river a short distance below the Brilliant pumping station at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The boy, with a number of companions, was bathing when he got beyond his depth and sank before aid could reach him. The body was not recovered.

William Welsh, aged 14, of 22 West Tenth street, Homestead, yesterday was drowned while bathing in the Monongahela river, opposite the Electric Machine Company, at West Homestead.

Manus Harkins, aged 25, of McKees Rocks, was yesterday killed by a train on the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad at Groveton. He was employed as a brakeman in the yards and was shifting some cars. He stepped from between two cars on the westbound track, and was run down by a passenger train.

Joseph Peria, aged five, whose parents live in Compromise alley, Twenty-third ward, died of heat prostration at 7 o'clock last evening. The boy had been sick for two days.

Deserter Surrenders Himself.

Paul Weaver, aged 22, of Harrisburg, gave himself up to the police at Central station last night. Weaver said he was a member of the United States army and deserted a month ago at Fort Delaware, Del. He claims to have been traveling in the west since.

LIGHTNING BOLT SMITES FIFTY

Persons Seeking Shelter Under Trees Fall to the Ground as Though Shot.

TWO OF NUMBER MAY DIE

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU, Herald Building, Herald Square. NEW YORK, July 8.

Twelve persons who had run from the tennis courts in Prospect park, Brooklyn, to the shelter of a big elm tree to escape a sudden rain storm at 4 o'clock this afternoon, were knocked unconscious by a lightning bolt that struck the tree.

Six were removed to hospitals, seriously injured by shock and burns. Two of these may die. Six others, taken to their homes in ambulances, were suffering from shock but were not burned. At least a score of other persons, mostly women and children, were assisted to their homes by friends, having been stunned by the shock.

Those whose lives are despaired of are: Richard Leide, four years old, and John Wilkinson.

Prospect park was filled with a crowd of pleasure seekers. When the black clouds crept up above the tree tops and shut off the sunlight, cautious mothers gathered their children and hastened to the refuges provided as shelter from storms, but the tennis players were too much engrossed in their games to stop until rain began to fall. Then there was a wild scramble to the big trees that form a fringe around the courts.

At least 99 persons gathered under the little clump of elms. The men were shielding the girls with their coats and all were joking over being caught in the storm. Suddenly there was a terrific crash, and twelve persons who were huddled together under one of the elms fell to the ground as if shot. Those under other trees, the nearest of which was 25 feet distant were stunned by the shock.

Some fell on their faces and others tumbled down in a heap. They did not scream, and for half a minute after the crash there was no sound except the beating down of the rain. The 50 or more under the trees for a few moments lay still as if dead. A policeman called several ambulances and the injured were cared for.

PLEADING FOR MOTHER.

Little Children Beg for Her Release at Police Station and Are Successful.

Holding hands and crying as though their hearts were breaking, two children, aged 6 and 8 years, entered the court room of the police station in South Thirteenth street last evening, to plead with the sergeant to let their mother go home with them. Sergeant Jacobs took the tots up behind the big desk and with baby voices they explained they were alone, as both their father and mother were locked in cells at the station.

Jacobs was at loss how to pacify them, as he could not release either parent unless a forfeit of $20 was left at the station. On the way to the station house a man happened to see the children, and on second thought he decided to find out what was the matter, and he arrived at the station while the children were asking for their mother's release. He deposited the necessary amount of money with Jacobs and the children, whose faces were soon wreathed with smiles, started home with their mother.

Early in the evening Frank Minkasky went home intoxicated and he and his wife came to blows. They were arrested and locked up, while the two children were left at home alone. After dark the children found their way to the station, and their pleadings secured the mother's release.

MAKE UGLY CHARGE IN LAND CASES

Witnesses Alleged to Have Been Tampered With at the Portland Trial.

HOW THE CLAIMS WERE FILED

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

PORTLAND, ORE., July 8.—Suggestions that the defense in the case of the United States against Congressman Williamson, Dr. Van Gesner and Martin R. Biggs has tampered with the witnesses of the prosecution, were made today by the prosecution. A direct question asked of Green Beard, one of the witnesses of the government, if he had not been told by the defense that if he testified "right" there was money in it, was headed off by the objection of former Judge Bennett, counsel for the defense. The objection was sustained and the witness did not answer.

A father and son, Green Beard and Henry Beard, Crook county ranchmen and employes of Williamson and Gesner, testified that they took claims with the assistance and suggestion of Gesner, and with the understanding that upon final proof the entrymen were to be paid $5 clear for their rights.

A letter was introduced by the district attorney written by Dr. Van Gesner to Henry Beard, advising that he relinquish his timber claim, taken at Gesner's suggestion, as Gesner feared a government investigation. This letter said:

"The only thing to do is to relinquish your timber claim. The department has a tip on the business and I have got to get out from under the whole thing."

Both witnesses said they were induced to file on lands adjoining the Gesner sheep ranch near Prineeville by Gesner, and act in accordance with the plans of their employers. The elder Beard became uneasy and relinquished his filing. Gesner paying him $400 his filing fee. The son did not take this advice and retained his land, making final proof.

LIGHTS GLOW FOR ELKS.

Buffalo's Electric Display Is Turned on for First Time—The Slatemakers Are at Work.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 8.—The six blocks of Main street between Seneca street and Lafayette square were crowded tonight when the electrical current was for the first time sent through the mesh work of wires tapped by the thousands of incandescent, arc and mercury lamps which form a part of the decoration of the city in honor of the visiting Elks, who hold their annual convention here next week.

Slatemakers of the annual election of officers are already on the ground. It is conceded by all of them that Robert W. Brown of Louisville, Ky., will be honored with the office of grand exalted ruler.

More Subway in Operation.

NEW YORK, July 9.—(Special.)—Starting from South Ferry at 12:01 o'clock this morning the first subway express train ran through to the Bronx park terminal, West Farms, at One Hundred and Eighty-second street. The only section remaining to be opened is that part of the West Side branch from One Hundred and Fifty-seventh street and Broadway through to Kings bridge.

Old, but Full of Fight.

Charles Garber, aged 69, of 1511 Colwell street, was arrested at his home last night. Garber, it is alleged, went home drunk and started to beat his wife, who was lying in bed with a broken leg.

HAVE PAID $200,000 TO AN ALLEGED FIREBUG

Insurance Companies Have Been Heavy Losers to John W. Priestly.

[BY PRIVATE WIRE TO THE GAZETTE.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—Fire insurance aggregating more than $200,000 has been paid by Philadelphia companies to John W. Priestley, the accused manufacturer, held in Camden prison on a charge of arson.

This startling information was given out tonight by officials in New Jersey, who for many days have been probing the remarkable career of the accused man. Whether Priestley is, as has been intimated, a professional and daring firebug, the officials refuse to say. So far he has successfully resisted all efforts to sweat him. His family has been refused admittance to the county prison, wherein he is confined.

Sensational developments marked yesterday's investigation into the business life of Priestley. Detectives ascertained he had insured many factories of which he was either owner or interested in, in the name of his wife. Many of these buildings were burned. That a number of the fires were of incendiary origin the detectives assert, though they have yet failed to fasten the crime upon Priestley.

It was also learned that Priestley obtained the payment of an accident policy from an insurance company here as the result of alleged injuries to one of his arms. Later the company investigated and compelled Priestley to repay the money. From one building here which was destroyed by fire, Priestley is known to have obtained $14,000 insurance.

Prosecutor Lloyd today exonerated the owner of the factory, which Priestley is supposed to have destroyed, from all connection with the fire. He added, however, he was certain there had been a conspiracy between Priestley and one of the creditors of the plant, which was in a bad way financially. Another arrest, that of the creditor, who is now under surveillance, is expected at any hour.

VILLAS FOR PEACE ENVOYS.

They Have Been Offered to the State Department by the Real Estate Brokers of Newport.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—(Special.)—Several propositions for the lease of villas at Newport for the use of the Russian-Japanese peace commissioners have been received by the officials of the department of state. They came from real estate brokers who have been advised by Mr. Peirce, the acting secretary of state, that he will give the matter consideration at the proper time.

As yet nothing has been done by the government toward furnishing quarters for the peace commissioners. This government will provide accommodations for the envoys and will pay all the expenses incurred, as is done by the government when plenipotentiaries meet at The Hague. France furnished accommodations for the Spanish-American peace commissioners, who did not incur any expense for offices.

SELECT PRIZE WINNERS.

Successful Competitors for Free Outing Trips Are Announced.

A drawing was held in the Washington infantry armory last night to decide 18 winners of trips to Atlantic City who had secured tickets at the picnic for the benefit of the National Orphans' Home of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics held recently.

The winners were: James Wilson, address not given; Mrs. Hippley, 801 Rebecca street, Allegheny; John Owen, 7119 Hamilton avenue; No. 6228, name not given; J. R. Anderson, 4 Pride street; J. R. Rifer, Idlewood; Mrs. Eardley, 190 Bayne street; P. Fagan, Turtle Creek; H. Robinson, Camden, and Henry Ludwig, 264 Spring Garden avenue, Allegheny. Five free trips to Niagara Falls were won as follows: F. Barker, 861 Rebecca street, Allegheny; J. H. Carver, 945 Liberty avenue, J. L. Morgan, McKees Rocks; L. Lowery, 17 South Twenty-seventh street, and C. Brietweiser, 1920 Carson street.

THREE BOYS RUN AWAY FROM CHURCH PROTECTORY

William Fairbanks, aged 11, of Fifty-seventh and Butler streets, with Peter and Thomas Kelly, aged 11 and 9, of Braddock, appealed to Policeman W. E. Corliss for aid last evening at Thirty-fourth and Carson streets. They said they had escaped from a Catholic protectory in Allegheny, the name of which they did not know. They were trying to find their way back to Braddock, where an aunt of the Kelly boys lives. They were taken to a police station.

WILL PUT AWAY WIFE TO BECOME A PRIEST

Former Episcopalian Clergyman to Ask Pope for Marital Separation.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—The Rev. Stephen Innes, formerly rector of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin in this city, is about to take his wife to Italy and seek papal sanction of their separation. It is not because of diminished affection or respect or domestic unhappiness that Mr. and Mrs. Innes have decided to part. Mr. Innes believes it is his duty to enter the priesthood of the Roman Catholic church. Mrs. Innes agrees with him, and will not only second his appeal to the pope, but will herself enter the service of the church in some one of the stricter religious orders.

Father Innes, as he is commonly known, is the son of the Rev. Robert F. Innes of Philadelphia, founder of the Philadelphia Home of the Merciful Saviour for Crippled Children. He studied for the priesthood, but reconsidered his determination and became a high church Episcopalian clergyman.

Soon after this announcement it was given out that Mr. Innes was engaged to Miss Louise Smithers, daughter of F. S. Smithers, a wealthy New York banker. The couple were married in 1900, and in September of that year Mr. Innes came to San Francisco as the rector of St. Mary's.

Father Innes became involved in 1902 in a disagreement with his bishop regarding an alleged violation of church usages and it was said he was finding himself less in sympathy with the tenets of the Episcopal faith than he had hoped to be. Finally, about a year ago, Mr. Innes gave up his office in St. Mary's and became a communicant in the Roman Catholic church.

MORGANTOWN TIN PLATE MILL SALE CONFIRMED

Purchased for American Tin Plate Company—To Be Enlarged and Operated.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., July 8.—George C. Sturgiss returned today from Richmond, Va., bearing a mandate of the United States circuit court of appeals which confirms the sale of the Morgantown Tin Plate Company mill at this place to him. The order was entered yesterday by the full court, Judge Goff presiding.

The property has been in litigation for two years in a court of bankruptcy and the final controversy arose over the sale of it to John G. Frazier of Pittsburgh, acting for a corporation independent of the United States Steel Corporation. Mr. Sturgiss claimed that a prior sale to him for $200,000 should have been confirmed and the court sustained his contention. By reason of a former contract Mr. Sturgiss will at once turn the property over to the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company.

This contract provides for the operation of the plant and for its enlargement. The purchasing company will within 30 days begin to spend $400,000 in additions to the plant and will put it in full operation. One thousand persons will be employed.

SECOND HUSBAND OBJECTS TO THE MANNERS OF NO. 1

Thomas J. Moore was sent to jail last night by John Hall, Jr., Justice of the peace of Shaeaden, on a charge of surety of the peace, made by W. G. De Haven, of that place. Mrs. De Haven was formerly the wife of Moore, but was divorced some time ago, and given the custody of their two children. De Haven alleges Moore, who is a railroad man, annoys his wife every time he passes through the town.

YOUNGSTOWN HOUSE TO GO ON THE KEITH CIRCUIT

YOUNGSTOWN, O., July 8.—(Special.)—The announcement is made that the Youngstown opera house will be turned into a vaudeville house by T. K. Albaugh, the lessee, and will become a part of the Keith circuit. He will build a new house at Akron, and the actors will play three nights in Akron and three nights here, between the Cleveland and Pittsburgh engagements of the Keith houses.

MOB BREAKS INTO JAIL, BUT LYNCHING FAILS

Brothers Charged With Murder Beat Back Crowd from Prison Cell.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

IRONTON, MO., July 8.—An attempt was made early this morning to take the Spaugh brothers, charged with the murder of Sheriff Polk, out of the county jail and lynch them, but the mob was foiled by the desperate resistance of the Spaughs.

There were about 30 persons in the mob and all were masked. They aroused the jailer and when he came to the door announced they were United States marshals with a federal prisoner whom they wished to lock up. When Sheriff Marshall opened the door he looked into the muzzles of half a dozen revolvers and the mob pushed in. They securely bound the sheriff and started for the cell in which were confined the Spaugh brothers, "Bill" and Arthur.

Hearing the mob coming and realizing what it meant, the Spaughs each seized a board which lay inside their cell, and with these as weapons defied the mob. The cell door was unlocked and the leaders of the mob attempted to enter, but the prisoners used their board clubs and beat them back. Three times the attempt to enter the cell and drag the prisoners out was made, and three times the leaders were driven back.

Enraged at the fight by the prisoners, the mob drew revolvers and began to shoot through the bars at the prisoners. About 30 shots were fired. The Spaughs, both wounded, crouched in a corner, and the vigilantes, believing they were both dead, or at least fatally wounded, slowly withdrew, taking with them the ropes which they brought.

HORNE STORE EMPLOYES ENJOY ANNUAL OUTING

Forty Coaches Are Needed to Carry the Big Party to and from Rock Point.

Forty long coaches were required to carry to and from Rock Point park yesterday the employes of the Joseph Horne Company store. The annual outing of those connected with the big institution proved one of the most successful in the long series of such events.

One marked feature this year was the care taken to limit the outing to those entitled to participate in it. To guard against anyone else obtaining entrance to the park men were stationed at the gates all day long.

The events of the day included many musical and athletic features. The big dancing pavilion was well occupied for many hours. The party returned to the city late last evening.

ACCUSES SOCIETY WOMAN OF TAKING COSTLY RING

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—(Special.)—Disclosures of a sensational character are predicted as a sequel to the charge of theft made against Emma Frances Potts, a well-known society woman. Miss Potts is accused of stealing a diamond ring, valued at $700, from Mrs. Mabelle Jarden, who resides at the Normandie hotel. Upon an affidavit sworn to by Mrs. Jarden, Magistrate Beaton issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused woman. As Miss Potts was out of town at the time the warrant was sworn out, her brother, Dr. Charles S. Potts, accepted service and on Friday of last week appeared before Magistrate Beaton and gave bail for his sister in the sum of $1,000.

Taken in the Household.

Five colored women and five white men were arrested at 651 Second avenue last night by Officers McCready and Lynch, who were summoned to the house by one of the men who claimed he had been robbed. The officers were unable to get any information from the inmates and arrested every body in the house.

Shot in Fight With Burglars.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., July 8.—(Special.)—H. L. Godbar, who early this morning was shot twice in a desperate fight with two burglars in his home is yet alive. One bullet penetrated his leg which was amputated to prevent lockjaw. The other bullet entered the abdomen. Two men are in jail on suspicion.

Fight Over a Little Broken Dudeen.

The smoking qualities of a small broken-stem dudeen caused a fight between the owner, Baron Nee, and his chum, John Waughin, both of Darragh street, Allegheny, last evening. Before they were arrested for disorderly conduct one of the men had a black eye and the other a broken head.

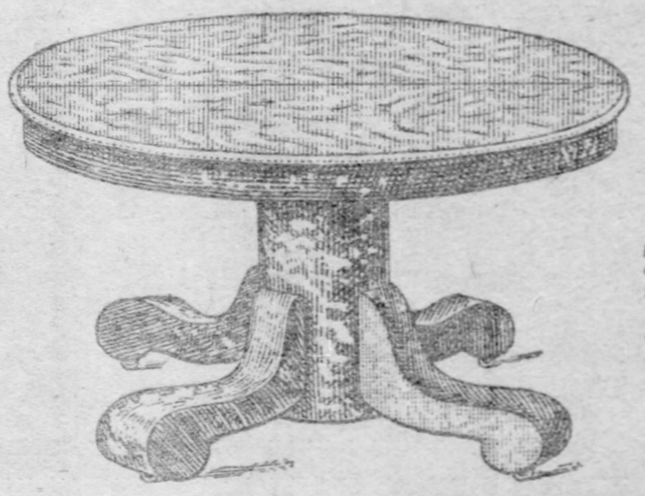
IS ALL WE CLAIM TRUE?

DO WE ACTUALLY SAVE YOU MORE THAN 25 PER CENT?

Believe us far enough to come to our store and see! Put us to the test! That's all we ask. And that's fair, isn't it? IT MEANS AS MUCH TO YOU AS IT DOES TO US. This is no mushroom store. We're here to stay, and to grow. We have a twenty-year lease on our building, and an option for years more. COULD WE AFFORD TO LIE TO YOU? Could we afford to tell you that we can save you more than 25 per cent from downtown stores' prices IF WE COULDN'T, knowing that you have eyes to see for yourself when you investigate?

No! no! Our uptown location actually saves us far more than $25,000 a year in rent as against what downtown stores are paying—and we actually save you this difference in our prices.

EASIEST CREDIT TERMS ANYBODY EVER HEARD OF ARE OFFERED.



SPLENDID $32.50 EXTENSION TABLES $21

This sample of the new store's unmatchable values is of high-grade quartered golden oak, with beautiful, high polished finish—one of the best examples of the desirable pillar patterns we have shown. The illustration certainly doesn't do it justice.

In any downtown store where you would see this pattern or equal grade, you would hear a price for it of fully $32.50. No downtown store could afford to sell it for less. The new store's price is $21.00.

Equal values in all lines. No matter what you select, the price you hear will be conclusive evidence that we're "cheapest because of location." Young married folks who are figuring how to furnish their new homes for the smallest possible outlay will find the problem easily solved at this new store.

THE GREAT UPTOWN PRICE-SAVING IS JUST AS WONDERFULLY IN EVIDENCE ON CARPETS AND RUGS:

All-wool Ingrain Carpets, which always sell for 85c a yard—now 58c

Smith's Best Brussels Carpets—worth fully $1.00 a yard—now 68c

Roxbury Brussels Carpets, worth fully $1.25 a yard—now 90c

Bigelow's Axminster Carpet, which always sells for $1.75 a yard—now $1.15

Smith's 10-wire Brussels Rugs—9x12—worth fully $23—now $16

5-frame Body Brussels room-size Rugs, 9x12 feet—worth fully $33—now $21.75

Bigelows' Wilton Velvet Rugs—9x12 feet—worth fully $32.50—now $22.75

Arlington Axminster Rugs—9x12 feet—worth fully $40.00—now $26.75

Just 6 squares or 4 minutes' car ride, or 8 minutes' walk from corner of Fifth Avenue and Smithfield St.

WHITE BROS CO.

COR. FIFTH AVE. & STEVENSON ST.
1344-1346 FIFTH AVE.

Where You Get the Easiest Credit Terms

WILL DETERMINE COST OF LIVING

United States Bureau of Labor Has Figures About Completed for Last Year.

ALSO DEALS WITH WAGES

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU
Room 30, Postal Building.
WASHINGTON, July 8.

Has the cost of living increased or decreased?

Have hours of labor lengthened or shortened?

Has the rate of wages raised or lowered?

These are the questions which will be answered within three weeks by the bureau of labor, which is now conducting and bringing near to a close a most elaborate investigation of the above economic interrogatories. The object of the investigation is to determine the cost of housing, fuel, lighting, food, clothing, etc., of the ordinary family in the United States. There is also an investigation into retail prices, which is to determine the changes in the prices of the staple articles of food for a period of years and thereby determine as nearly as possible the changes in the cost of living in 1904, compared with other years covered.

Figures of income and expenditure, to be furnished in detail by probably 3,000 men in perhaps 35 states, representing the leading industrial centers of the country, will comprise the material on which the announcement of the bureau will be based.

In order to ascertain the cost of retail prices of food for a series of years and the consequent changes in the cost of living as regards food, agents of the bureau are obtaining from the books of 800 to 1,000 retail merchants in the same localities from which data relating to family expenditures are obtained the retail prices of the personal staple articles of food. These figures will in all cases represent the actual sales to consumers and may therefore be considered entirely trustworthy. Covering as they do all parts of the country, they may also be considered thoroughly representative.

No data has yet been computed bearing upon any of the lines of the inquiry as to either family expenditures or the retail prices of food. It is therefore impossible to indicate or predict at this time what the report will show. But it is believed that the tendency is slightly upward and that the report may show a slight increase over the year 1903.

The report made for 1903 was made public in the July bulletin of the bureau of labor. Several weeks before it appeared Secretary Shaw in a speech announced that the investigation was being made, and said that the report would show the Democratic campaign orators were wrong and that the cost of living had decreased. When the report was published it was ascertained that Secretary Shaw was right and that the report showed slight decrease in the cost of living over the year 1902.

MONESSEN HAS TWO CHIEFS OF POLICE

Ousted Official Ordered Back by Committee, While Mayor Appoints New Head.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

MONESSEN, July 8.—Mayor A. M. Shuster and the police committee of the city council are at dagger points over the suspension of Chief of Police D. W. G. Cooper. The suspension was the result of an attack by the chief of police on Councilman Andrew B. Scott, superintendent of the Carnegie steel hoop mill of this city.

The two men became involved in an argument in the mayor's office. The latter passed and Cooper struck the councilman in the face. Mayor Shuster and an officer stopped the fight. For his actions Cooper was suspended from the force by the mayor until the regular meeting of council.

In the meantime, the police committee of council, of which Mr. Scott is a member, met and refused to sustain the action of the mayor. Mr. Scott did not meet with the committee. Cooper was about to go on duty again when President of Council H. R. Pore advised him not to do so, but to wait until council could meet and take action on the matter. E. L. Woolsey was advanced to fill the vacancy.

At the regular meeting of council last night the matter came up for adjustment. Cooper was represented by an attorney. Hundreds of spectators crowded the council chamber and council ordered the chamber cleared and went into secret session. After sparring over the matter for an hour action was postponed by a vote of 6 to 4.

Borough Solicitor A. M. Wyant was asked whether the mayor had power to suspend the officer. The solicitor dug up a law that the policemen are elected by council and can be dismissed only by that body. Taking this law as their cue, Councilmen David Henderson and E. S. Metz, comprising a majority of the police committee, ordered Cooper back to work. Mayor Shuster refused to hand over the paraphernalia, and instructed E. L. Woolsey that he expected him to act as chief until otherwise ordered by him. Last night Cooper entered the mayor's office and took a mace for his own use.

With Woolsey working under the direction of the mayor, and Cooper under the direction of the police committee, Monessen has two police chiefs.

ELOQUENT TRIBUTE PAID TO JOHN HAY'S MEMORY

Jewish Rabbi Speaks Appreciably of His Services to His Race in Foreign Countries.

[BY PRIVATE WIRE TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, July 8.—The Rev. Dr. Silverman spoke at Temple Emanuel this morning on "Our Tribute to John Hay." He said:

"At this time we can well apply the text 'Do You Know That a Prince and a Great Man Has Died This Day?' For John Hay was not only a prince among American statesmen, he was one of the greatest stars in the galaxy of American diplomats, from the days of Lincoln down to the Roosevelt administration. His greatness as a statesman does not consist so much in the sagacity with which he solved American and international problems, but rather in the fact that he stood before the world attempting to clarify the political atmosphere not merely by shrewd diplomacy, but by simple, rugged candor and honesty.

"It is my office to speak appreciably of his invaluable services rendered to the Jewish people, not because they are Jews, but primarily because they are men. We will never forget the clarion note that he sent ringing round the world at the time of Roumanian oppression against our people. And on the occurrence of the Kishineff massacre he stamped his unequivocal condemnation on the connivance of Russian officials in that horrible outrage that was permitted full swing. He, with the approval of President Roosevelt, insisted at all times upon the recognition by Russia of the American passports when presented by any American citizen, and declared that it was clearly a violation of our treaty with Russia for her to discriminate against American Jews who presented passports at her gates."

Hold Services on Capitol Steps.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Christian Endeavorers to the number of two thousand or more, most of whom came over from Baltimore, for the day, conducted an open air meeting upon the steps of the east front of the Capitol building this afternoon. Percy S. Foster of Washington lead the audience in singing "America," after which Rev. J. G. Butler, also of this city, offered prayer.

What Is Co-Operation?

Co-operation is a combination of a number of persons for the purpose of economic production or distribution, so as to save for the consumer what otherwise becomes the profit of the individual.

Subscriptions will be accepted for preferred stock in this company, by persons who can or will do trading at this store.

Special discount will be given to stockholders on merchandise purchased in the store. For further information write or call at office of the company.

Great Underwear Sale

50c and 75c fancy Summer Underwear, 25c. Men's fancy summer underwear, pink, blue, black, tan, grey and plain ecru balbriggan. They come in various colors, as well as plain fabrics. Not one garment worth less than 50c, choice from entire lot..... 25c

Pajama Sale

Men's $1.50, $3.00 and $2.50 Pajamas, 98c—sateen, cambric, cheviot and nainsook; about 150 suits in the lot; full range of sizes; all the famous Faultless brands, per suit..... 98c

The Leader DEPARTMENT STORE

FORMERLY GUSKY'S, Market St. 4th to 3d Aves.

Largest Co-Operative Store in America.

Three Extraordinary Values for Monday

75c and 98c Children's Dresses, 39c. Made of chambray and plain checked or striped gingham, beautifully made; Buster Brown and various styles; all colors; in all sizes from 1 to 6 years; actually worth 75c to $1; special Monday..... 39c

$1.50 Women's Petticoats, 89c. Finest grade cambric used in the making of these skirts; handsomely trimmed with rows of insertion, laces and embroideries; extra wide knee flounce effect; double dust ruffle; special Monday..... 89c

50c Home-Made Petticoats, 37c. Simpson's best percale wash petticoats, very well made — the kind you always pay 50c for; special Monday..... 37c

Toilet Specials

Pure Imported Castile Soap, the genuine olive oil castile; worth 10c; special, a cake..... 5c

10c Box Toothpicks, 1,000 finished picks..... 5c

5c Cakes Pure White Floating Soap —another lot on sale Monday, a cake..... 2½c

A Handkerchief Sensation

Women's 10c and 15c Handkerchiefs —plain hemstitched, Swiss embroidered or lace trimmed; best value you ever saw; all in one lot— choice..... 5c

Women's Gloves at Half Price

50c Lustrous Lisle Gloves—in all colors and sizes; special, a pair..... 25c

NOTICE

During July and August this store will open at 8 o'clock and close at 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday, when we will be open until 10 o'clock.

10 bolts Ingrain side wall, 6 bolts ceiling, 3 bolts border; paper worth $4.25, our price **$2.75**

Read Your Profit in Our Prices

THESE ITEMS HAVE BEEN CAREFULLY SELECTED AS BEING REPRESENTATIVE OF THE REMARKABLE SAVINGS ON CO-OPERATIVE GOODS.

CO-OPERATIVE PRICES CAN'T BE BEAT

Pretty Wall Paper, per bolt, 3½c

10,000 feet Imitation Oak Moulding, worth 3c per foot, our price, 1½c ft.

Postoffice

French Postoffice No. 2 has been established in our store to accommodate the great demand of our stockholders and general public and to take care of our increasing Mail Order Business.

A Midsummer Sale of Fine Laces and Embroideries

Direct From the Largest German, French, English and Switzerland Manufacturers.

1½c yard for 5c and 7c Val. Laces.

3½c for 7c English and German Torchon Laces.

4½c yard for all 10c extra fine Medici, Cluny and raised Val. Laces and Bands.

9½c yard for 15c and 19c very wide Pt. de Paris and Normandy Val. Laces and Bands.

4½c yard, or 48c per dozen yards, for 10c French Val. Laces.

24c yard for a large lot of 50c Oriental Lace All-Overs; white and cream.

17c yard for 29c Corset Cover Embroideries.

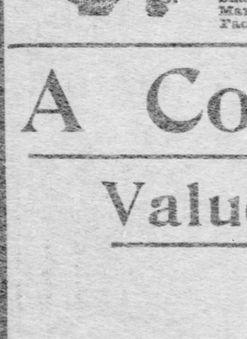
9½c yard for all kinds of 15c and 18c extra wide Embroideries.

24c yard for all 50c Cambric and Nainsook Corset Cover Embroideries; all come with fancy ribbon beading tops.

10,000 little Embroidery Turn-Over Collars, lots of pretty patterns, all at one price, each..... 2½c

China Dept.—Special for Monday

(Fourth Floor)



Neat Blue and Green Mottled Jardiniere with large Palm, the jardiniere is a regular 39c value, while the palm is worth 20c. We will offer Monday this 59c value, while they last, for only..... 34c

Very thin Japanese Cups and Saucers, neat pink, blue and green spray designs and gold traced; regular 25c value. Monday special only!..... 15c

Japanese Bread and Butter Plates, neat patterns, some with Japanese figure decorations; 25c value, Monday only..... 15c

HAIR GOODS DEPARTMENT

Hair Goods at One-Half Regular Price for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Switches, 3 oz., 24-inch, regular price $4.50, sale price..... $2.50

Switches, 2 oz., 22-inch, regular price $2.50, sale price..... $1.50

Switches, 1½ oz., 18-inch, regular price $1.50, sale price..... 75c

Wigs, Transformations and Pompadours at reduced prices during sale.

From 8:30 until 2 o'clock:
Shampooing 25c
Manicuring 25c
Facial Massage 35c

The Greatest Bargains Ever Published

Women's Summer Dresses at ½ Price

$8.00, $10.00 and $12.50 WOMEN'S DRESSES Monday at $5.98

On Monday morning we will offer 500 Organdie Lawn, Persian Lawn and French Lawn Summer Dresses. There are in the lot dresses that you can today see in other stores marked plainly $8.00, $10.00 and $12.50. They are made of elegant quality materials, trimmings are beautiful fine val. laces. It would take a page of this paper to fully describe the various styles. The colors are reseda, lavender, blue, pink and all the new pastel shades all to be sold at..... $5.98

$27.50 Women's Long Coat Linen Suits go for $12.98

$25.00 Women's Frock and Frill Linen Suits $10.98

$15.75 Women's Long and Short Coat Linen Suits, all colors ..... $ 6.98

$12.50 Women's and Misses' Frock and Frill and Loose Fitting Linen Suits ..... $ 5.88

$10.50 Long or Short, Loose or Tight Fitting Linen Suits ..... $ 4.98

$5.00, $6.00 and $7.00 Women's Walking Skirts, $3.38

An exceptional opportunity. On Monday we will place on sale 350 Walking Skirts, made of high-grade gray homespun (the proper materials for warm weather), strictly man tailored, extra wide, full flaring plaited and kilted effect. The actual value is twice the price we ask for Monday only..... $3.38

$3.98 Tan Linen Tailored Plaited or Kilted Skirts $1.48

$1.98 White Linen Tailor Plaited or Kilted Skirts 89c

Corset

$1.00, $1.50 and $2.00 Corsets, 59c

These corsets are all in fine condition, perfect fitting and worth up to $2.50, your choice Monday, while 100 dozen last,

At 59c

Clearance

$1.00, $1.50 and $2.00 Corsets, 59c

This assortment comprises all the leading styles and latest models of the following makes: Royal Worcester, Thomson's Glove Fitting, Puritan, American Lady, W. B., R. & G., Warner's, P. & N., C. B., Pandora.

At 59c

July Clearance Sale of Silks

27-inch Black Taffeta and Black Peau de Soie, guaranteed to wear and all pure silk; the kind you pay $1.00 a yard for, here Monday for..... 65c

22-inch Jacquard Check Silks, in black-and-white and blue-and-white checks; will wash and wear well; have sold at 60c, for Monday..... 39c

25 pieces White Habutai Wash Silks, 27 inches wide; the 60c quality, Monday for..... 35c

22-inch Figured India and Pongee Silks, in all desirable colors and figures for waists and street dresses; value 50c yard, Monday..... 27c

Figured Taffeta and Louisine Silks, in neat figures and all popular shades; 60c to 75c values for Monday..... 39c

Clearance Sale of Summer Footwear

Ladies' $2.50 Oxfords Monday $1.98

Men's $3.00 Tan and Black Oxfords..... $1.90

Men's $1.50 White Canvas Shoes..... 98c

Men's $1.75 Vici Kid Oxfords..... $1.29

Boys' $2.00 Tan Lace Shoes..... $1.49

Little Gents' $1.50 Tan Lace Shoes..... $1.19

Ladies' $3.00 Russet Tan Goodyear Welt Oxfords..... $2.24

Ladies' $2.50 Tan and Black Kid Oxfords..... $1.98

Ladies' $1.50 Tan and Black Oxfords..... 98c

Misses' $2.00 Tan Shoes and Oxfords..... $1.69

Children's $1.75 Tan Shoes and Oxfords..... $1.39

Women's Waists

$1.50, $1.25 and $1.00 Women's Waists, 49c

Of fine sheer lawns, others dotted lawn; the newest models; elegantly tailored; trimmings are lace insertion and embroidery, with the new cuff sleeve. While they last Monday at..... 49c

$2.00 and $2.50 Women's Waists, 98c

Of Persian and French Lawns; the most exquisite selection in beautiful yoke effects and variously trimmed with fine val. laces and insertion; button back or front styles, or the long or short sleeves; about a dozen styles to select from; all sizes, on the tables Monday at..... 98c

A Continuation of Our Great Clothing Sale

Values That Have Never Before Been Offered in Pittsburgh

An Example of What Co-Operation Will Do

ANY MAN'S SUIT IN THE HOUSE $13.33

Your unlimited choice of any Man's Suit in the house, the only exception to our sweeping offer is the Prince Albert Full Dress Suits and a few blue and black Suits, everything else goes—fancy worsteds, cassimeres, tweeds, homespuns, and broken lines of blues and blacks; made by the foremost men's clothing manufacturers of the country—all thoroughly hand tailored—worth from $18.00 to $28.50, at..... $13.33

Men's $10, $12 and $13 Business and Outing Suits, $6.90—

They come in single and double-breasted styles, made of all-wool tweeds, cassimeres and cheviots; also unfinished worsteds, in neat checks, stripes and mixtures—not a suit in the lot worth less than $10.00—bunched Monday at the lowest price ever listed for such high-class suits..... $6.90

The Entire Stock of Men's Light Weight Trousers From Celebrated Yale Manufacturing Company at 65c on the Dollar.

MEN'S ALL-WOOL CASSIMERE AND WORSTED TROUSERS, Monday Sale at..... $1.50

MEN'S RELIABLE TROUSERS, in all this season's newest patterns. In outing or regular trousers — made of homespun; correctly tailored and perfect fitting. Sale price..... $2.50

MEN'S FINEST TROUSERS, made from West of England worsteds, in a grand variety of new swell styles and plaids; equal to $8.00 made-to-order trousers. Sale price..... $4.50

Vacation Sale of Youths' and Boys' Suits

YOUTHS' ALL-WOOL SUITS, in outing or regular suits, in neat grey or dark effects; regular price $6.50 to $8.00, Monday only..... $4.50

YOUTHS' HANDSOME OUTING OR REGULAR SUITS; sizes 14 to 20 yrs.; single or double-breasted styles; made of blue serges, fancy worsteds and tweeds; worth $13.50, Monday only..... $8.00

BOYS' $1.00 WASH SUITS, in sailor or Buster Brown styles; warranted fast colors, Monday only..... 69c

YOUR PICK OF ANY OF OUR $6.50, $8.00 AND $10.00 FANCY KNEE PANTS SUITS, $5.00—made by the best children's clothing manufacturers; in all the popular fabrics; light or dark colorings; any knee pants suit in the house Monday..... $5.00

BOYS' ALL-WOOL KNEE PANTS SUITS; all sizes; in broken lines of light or dark patterns; from our $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 lines, Monday only..... $1.50

BOYS' 39c WAISTS AND BLOUSES; variety of patterns, sale price..... 19c

EDITORIAL COMMENT ON CURRENT TOPICS—QUIET OBSERVATIONS. NEW YORK LETTER.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

GOSSIP OF FOREIGN CAPITALS BY THE GAZETTE CORRESPONDENTS. SUMMER RESORT DIRECTORY.

SECOND SECTION. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1905. EIGHT PAGES.

OPPORTUNITY IS FOUND BY WORD HUNT WINNERS

Successful Competitors Locate That Term and Apply It With the Reward It Always Brings.

Checks are already in the mails addressed to the 13 most successful competitors in the Word Hunt contest of last week as they appear in the appended list, with the words selected and total of points which their letters aggregate according to the rules of the contest.

A pointed object lesson stands out as clearly as the handwriting on the wall, as one glances over the words selected by the first four winners, and notes that each found the word "opportunity." Three other of the 13 successful contestants also found and used "opportunity" to marked advantage. That opportunity lies before everyone who would profitably engage himself or herself in these contests is too obvious for lengthy comment, for as a pleasing recreation and a means of creating thought food and the possible material reward for success, makes these competitions a source of profit for all who participate.

Another glance at the list of words submitted by the successful contestants discloses the fact that eight of 13 winners used the word "unconsciously" to their mutual advantage. That reward comes unconsciously, either by mental improvement or material enrichment, or both, to competitors in these contests, is beyond contradiction.

There will probably be disappointments to many of the contestants in the hunt of last week in the publication of the winning list of names. Several made returns that aggregated a greater number of points than did the returns of the winner, but they were disqualified for violating the prime rule that no one letter can be used more than four times. A few contestants erred in addition, and according to their own figures had gained a total number of points in excess of the actual facts.

BLANCHE S. WALKER.
First Prize Winner.

Every precaution has been taken to insure just and equal rights to all, and this has been fully accomplished. The motive of these contests is to urge contestants to find the four words appearing in the advertisements of The Sunday Gazette which, under the rules of numerical measurement, will total the greatest number of points. The words are in print. They are there for you to find, and what you find is easily computable under the rules, and the final returns must speak for themselves without appeal.

Another contest is inaugurated today in which 13 prizes aggregating $50 will again be distributed. The rules governing the contest are printed elsewhere, and to avoid disappointment and possible loss of time in applying yourself to a lost cause, it is imperative that each and every contestant read these rules carefully before entering upon their tasks. It may transpire if these contests are continued, that changes in the rules may occur from week to week to meet conditions which may arise, and with this in mind, and the essential safeguard to keep within the rulings of the contest, it is of fundamental import to read and carefully digest the rules.

The winners in the contest of last week, with their returns and awards, are as follows:

Blanche S. Walker, 403 Iroquois apartments, Pittsburgh, Pa.....$15 00
"Unconsciously," Freehold Real Estate ad., 190 points; "Opportunity," B. White's ad., 189; "Typewriters," F. S. Webster & Co.'s ad., 178; "Exclusively," W. T. Fitzgerald's ad, 157. Total, 714 points.

David W. Kettering, 729 Beaver st., Sewickley, Pa.....10 00
"Excursionists," Rosenbaum Co.'s ad., 195 points; "Opportunity," B. White's ad., 189; "Wonderfully," B. White's ad., 155; "Superlative," Solomon's ad., 148. Total, 687 points.

James Gummerson, Evans and Versailles avenues, McKeesport, Pa.....5 00
"Superlative," Solomon's ad., 138 points; "Excursionists," Rosenbaum Co.'s ad., 195; "Opportunity," K 51, classified ad., 189; "Wonderfully," B. White's ad, 155. Total, 687 points.

A. V. Youens, 812 Franklin ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.....5 00
"Misrepresentation," Pittsburgh Credit Co.'s ad., 220 points; "Opportunity," E. B. Jenkins & Co.'s ad., 189; "Superbuous," May Drug Co.'s ad., 173; "Zazzazall," the Carlton ad., 101. Total, 683 points.

George W. Wilson, 1318 Main st., Sharpsburg, Pa.....2 50
"Improvements," Paul place ad., 169 points; "Pittsburghers," Ventnor ad., 187; "Youngstown," Capeau, Loonley & Miller ad., 178; "Wonderfully," B. White ad., 155. Total, 679 points.

J. Hubert Strasser, Beechwood boulevard, near Hazlewood ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.....2 50
"Misrepresentation," Pittsburgh Credit Co. ad., 220 points; "Unconsciously," Freehold Real Estate ad., 190; "Truthfully," Pretzinger Bros. ad., 163; "Paralyze," May Drug Co. ad. Total, 677 points.

Edward S. Meighan, 838 North McKinley ave., Canton, O.....2 50
"Property," Freehold Real Estate Co. ad., 183 points; "Northumberland," J. H. Goehring ad., 165; "Unconsciously," Freehold Real Estate ad., 190; "Susceptibility," Beecham's Pills ad., 189. Total, 677 points.

C. G. Ingraham, 608 Ecker way, Wilkinsburg, Pa.....2 50
"Misrepresentation," Pittsburgh Credit Co. ad., 220 points; "Unconsciously," Freehold Real Estate Co. ad., 190; "Truthfully," Pretzinger Bros. ad., 163; "Paralyze," May Drug Co. ad. 104. Total, 677 points.

Ray S. Collins, 5423 Wellesley ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.....1 00
"Representatives," Borland & Waddell ad., 196 points; "Opportunity," B. White ad., 189; "Unconsciously," Freehold Real Estate ad., 190; "Zazzall," Carlton ad., 101. Total, 676 points.

A. P. Breckenridge, 45 Superior ave., Allegheny, Pa.....1 00
"Representatives," Freehold Real Estate Co. ad., 196 points; "Unconsciously," Freehold Real Estate Co. ad., 190; "Virtually," Freehold Real Estate Co. ad., 140; "Thoroughly," K 13, classified ad., 149. Total, 675 points.

A. J. Martin, 2922 Second ave., Pittsburgh Pa.....1 00
"Unconsciously," Freehold Real Estate Co. ad., 190 points; "Representatives," Borland & Waddell ad., 196; "Opportunity," Aronson Realty Co. ad., 189; "Quickly," May Drug Co. ad., 98. Total, 673 points.

A. J. Taylor, 78 Meade ave., Bellevue, Pa.....1 00
"Voiquarts," Fred Voiquarts ad., 145 points; "Outbuildings," George H. Reimer's ad., 153; "Misrepresentation," Pittsburgh Credit Co. ad., 220; "Wonderfully," B. White ad., 155. Total, 673 points.

Annie Lindsay, 5627 Northumberland st., Pittsburgh, Pa.....1 00
"Unconsciously," Brookline ad., 190; "Opportunity," B. White ad., 189; "Representatives," Brookline ad., 196; "Quickly," Groetzinger Carpet Co. ad., 98. Total, 673 points.

OLD-TIME DARKIE STANDS ON THE GRAVE'S BRINK

End of the Present Decade Will Witness the Passing of the Quaint Characters of the Days of Slavery.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

BERRYVILLE, VA., July 8.—The swift passing of the first decade in the twentieth century witnesses the passing also of those picturesque and beloved human landmarks of Dixie—the old-time darkie. With the decay of the ancestral mansions of the Old Dominion and the dying out of honored names, go like a shadow at sunset those embodiments of gentleness and faithfulness, the old black butler and the old black "mammy." Ten years more and only their memories will be left among those old southern families who alone can appreciate the devotion of the faithful servants who are now sitting on the brink of graves which soon will be forgotten.

The old-time darkie has now passed his three-score and 10 years. He served throughout the rebellion with his master in the confederate army, or else remained on the plantation and struggled with the "missus." His life has been one of strange vicissitudes. He has suffered more than any slave, because he has shared the mental distress which came to all slaveholding families in the war and in the days of reconstruction.

The modern southern negro has none of the traits of the old darkie. His ideas of freedom and the effects of an education have given him a different view of the world. His political ambitions replace the modest hopes of his progenitor.

The old-time darkie is not working now. You see him sitting in the doorway of his cabin or among the rose bushes of a tumbledown mansion, or he limps along the pike. His is a living example of devout courtesy. He removes his hat and bows low. He still retains his grace and courtesy despite the burden of years and the affliction of rheumatism.

The old-time darkie talks the peculiar dialect of Dixie. He loves the south and the "ole frambly," and no inducement could cause him to leave. The southern colonel is not being so rapidly stamped out. The men of the younger generation follow pretty closely in the footsteps of their forefathers, and everything from the style of the hat to the cut of the coat is closely imitated. The old-time darkie stands alone, "like a shadow o'er the heart," connecting the commonplace present with a memory of a romantic past. He soon will be gone and five years more practically will see him bow for the last time. His passing marks a pathetic period for all Virginians, who are generous now in doing honor to the old slave who has been faithful to death for his "ole massa."

JOHN P. COWAN.

LUCERNE OVERCROWDED.

Many People Turned Away form Hotels—Pittsburgher Makes Automobile Record.

LUCERNE, July 8.—(Copyright, Cable.)—The number of people at Lucerne just now is unprecedented. Every train from London and Paris brings fresh crowds of visitors. The hotels are all full to overflowing, and in many instances have been forced to turn people away. But in addition to the railway, it is now the custom for many people to tour in automobiles. This week Mr. James Stillman, Mr. North and Miss Rockefeller all arrived at the Hotel Schweizerhof from Caux in a 40-horsepower Mercedes, while Mr. D. T. Watson and Miss Watson of Pittsburgh have just left Lucerne in a 32-horsepower Mercedes for Interlaken. Mr. Watson since his arrival in Europe on April 15 has covered over 1,800 kilometers.

ROYAL ROMANCE IS SNUFFED OUT

Princess Patricia, Balked in Her Own Choice, Refuses to Favor Alfonso's Suit.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, July 8.—Now that the duchess of Connaught has got her daughter happily married to Prince Gustavus of Sweden, both she and the duke are trying their best to turn the thoughts of their other daughter, Princess Patricia, toward matrimony.

But try as they may it is extremely doubtful if the princess will be induced to marry King Alfonso of Spain, to whom she was distinctly cold during his majesty's recent visit. Even princesses occasionally resent being married to persons who do not even interest them, and in Princess Patricia's case there is a romance which accounts for her peculiar obstinacy.

For the past two years the princess, who is even more charming than her newly-married sister, has been deeply in love with a certain captain in the army who is also a royal aid-de-camp. The captain returned this affection with the greatest ardor, but both knew that a marriage was out of the question. Princess Victoria of Wales, Princess Patricia's cousin, who has formed several sensational attachments herself, took the deepest interest in the romance, but the duke and duchess of Connaught strongly hinted to the captain that he had better seek a bride of his own rank.

The disappointing end of the romance is that the captain must now become engaged to a girl with a handsome dowry. Meanwhile the Priocss Patricia is being diverted in every possible way, and nothing is being done to press her in regard to the Spanish marriage of which nothing definite will be heard probably until next winter.

While the young duchess of Roxburghe is every day increasing in popularity, her mother-in-law, the dowager duchess, is steadily losing favor at court.

The dowager has an uncomfortable habit of speaking her mind about the present court recipe, of which she has never approved. She was an intimate friend of the late Queen Victoria, and more than once snubbed the king when he was prince of Wales. This the king has never forgotten and while his majesty always shows attention to the young duke and duchess, he only treats the dowager with formality.

To a recent court function the dowager received no card of "command." She waited patiently for a day or two, and then wrote to the earl of Clarendon, whose painful duty it is to send out invitations.

"I think there must have been some mistake," wrote the dowager, "as I have not yet received my command from his majesty." To which the unfortunate earl was compelled to reply: "Dear Duchess, I regret and find that there has been no mistake."

Facts in the Case.

Stern Parent—Young man, didn't I hear you kissing my daughter on the front porch last night?

Young Man—Not guilty. I kissed her on the mouth.—Chicago News.

THE ART OF LIVING IS A GREAT PROBLEM

Edward Carpenter Preaches Cult That Obstacles Tend to Make Man Happiest.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, July 8.—The art of living is probably a question which occupies the mind of the thoughtful as much as any of the many problems which confront us in these complicated days.

I know nobody who has made a better practical demonstration of how to simplify life than Edward Carpenter. Tolstoy has described him as "a successor to Ruskin and Carlyle," and the description was especially generous when we consider that Edward Carpenter's life and Tolstoy's are entirely opposite. Carpenter welcomes those experiences which go to make up the beauty and charm of life, while the Russian patriot sternly denies man's right to enjoy them.

Carpenter is a man who is now over 60 years of age, but no one would believe that he has passed more than 40 years, so trim is his figure, so athletic his gait, so clear and bright his eye.

I know men who say that his very presence brings them strength, that they feel that he can inspire them to do anything, and that his strong personality catches hold of their imagination, and makes them desire that same strength and purpose in life.

Edward Carpenter has for years waged war against our existing codes of civilization and refutes the idea that to build up comforts and intricacies around a man is to make him happy, for he believes that the multiplication of props and aids and labor-saving appliances ends in the production of effete creatures, too weak to even interpret the consequences of their own blunders.

They live, he says, in contradiction to facts, and the facts punish them. Then they fly panic stricken to science, imploring it to sacrifice any amount of animals if by any means they may escape from the illness their vice and stupidity have brought about.

It is the artificialty that we are to get rid of, he contends, and his creed is that morality is made for men, not men for morality, that rules and morals are splendid things, but that man must not make of them an idol, that they have to be adjusted and readjusted in order to fit the conditions of the time, that a crank is one who is consumed by one moral principle which he has set up as an idol and demands all men to worship.

Moreover, he says, it is impossible to generalize. You cannot say that a man in the country is the absolutely happy man, and the man in the town is cursed. The ideal thing is to endeavor to combine the two, to get the fellowship of towns in addition to the freshness and space of the countryside.

Carpenter's outlook upon life therefore agrees with Walt Whitman. It is health and sanity which produces happiness, and the means by which these are arrived at should be the object of those who want to make the world better.

A SAMPLE THAT COSTS BUT A TWO CENT STAMP

will give you proof that Pretzinger's Catarrh Balm will positively cure the worst case of catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever, no matter how long you have suffered, how many remedies you have tried or how much money you have spent with specialists without permanent benefit. Pretzinger Bros., Chemists, Dayton, O., will send you a free sample if you will send them a 2-cent stamp for postage. The following testimonial is one of the thousands which they receive. It speaks for itself:

"I got your sample and thought that you would like to know how much your balm has done for my hearing. I used your sample and nearly one jar that I bought in Pittsburgh, and it has left me cured, and I now can hear the clock tick in my room as well as before I was deaf. It did me good from the first.

"JOHN SHERRY.
"Wilkinsburg, Pa."

All druggists sell it, or we will send it to you upon receipt of 50 cents.

Rosenbaum Company

During July and August Store Closes at 5 P. M. Daily, Except Saturday, When the Regular Closing Hour, 6:30, Is Observed

Never Have Such Enormous Crowds Attended a July Clearance Sale

When we cut prices we cut them deeply and trust to your judgment for the rest. The crowds who have thronged every department since this sale began show that you know who's giving the biggest values. We never had such quantities of goods to dispose of nor never made such energetic, determined efforts to sell them. Although we enjoyed the greatest spring and summer business in our history, we expected still more and bought accordingly. But our various rebuilding operations retarded business to some extent and as a consequence you are offered the strongest bargains in thoroughly dependable and stylish merchandise it was ever your good fortune to read about. Those mentioned today are only a very small part of the bargains we have—it's best to come every day so as to miss nothing.

Mr. Chas. Urben

formerly of the J. P. Urben Drug Co., Locust street, Allegheny, and Forbes street, Pittsburgh, tomorrow assumes the management of our

"Crystal" Pharmacy.

It gives us the greatest pleasure to be able to make this announcement. Mr. Urben enjoys the full confidence of all of Greater Pittsburgh's physicians and of everyone who knows him. It would be superfluous to dwell upon his ability both as a manager and pharmacist. He comes to take charge of the best drug store in Greater Pittsburgh—our "Crystal" Pharmacy. We are always aiming to serve you better if possible, and think our newest change will meet with your full approval.

Have You a Graphophone

If you haven't let us sell you one, either for cash or an easy payments. If you have here's news:

We will allow you half price for old records if you buy a new one.

We will give you two 10-inch disc records free if you will buy ten new 10-inch disc records.

We have all the new cylinder and disc records for Columbia, Victor and Edison Talking Machines—

25c, 50c and $1.00

A VIGOROUS CLEARANCE OF SILKS, DRESS GOODS AND WASH GOODS

Enormous Reductions in the only sort of goods it pays to buy—good qualities and beautiful patterns. Come as early in the day as possible, for these reduced prices are bound to attract great crowds.

Silks Reduced

A positive clearance of all our finest quality Printed Satin Liberties, All-Silk Foulards and Printed Indias; all this season's styles, choice patterns and excellent colorings. These goods were made to sell at 65c, 85c and 75c per yd. Monday's Clearance Price, only per yard..... 29c

Your choice from 70 Pieces of Fine Novelty Silks—all this season's best styles, made of pure silk—come in stripes, checks, dots, figures, changeable effects, etc., an unusually fine collection. Not a yard in the lot worth less than 75c per yd. Monday's Clearance Price, per yard..... 42½c

28-inch Rubaiyat Pongee—one of the rough weaves so popular this season for long coat suits and skirts—comes in a full range of colors, made of pure silk. A quality that always sold at $1.00 per yd. Monday's Clearance Price, per yard..... 55c

23-inch Guaranteed-to-Wear Black Taffetas—All silk, beautifully finished and a good deep black. 800 yds. of this splendid 85c quality to be sold Monday at per yd..... 49c

36-inch Pure Silk Black Peau de Soie—a fine lustrous quality in great demand for long coat suits and skirts. A grade that has never been offered under $1.25 per yd. 450 yards to go Monday at, per yd..... 79c

Dress Goods

Reduced

52-inch All-Wool Crepe Panama—a nice light weight fabric for summer dresses, in four shades only; navy, napoleon, tan and castor—regularly sold at 85c per yd. Monday's Clearance Price, per yd..... 39c

40-inch Fine Checked Suitings—in black and white, blue and white, brown and white and green and white—very fashionable this season for full suits. Real 65c values for Monday at, per yd..... 44c

52-inch Bright Shimmering Mohair Sicilian—best Bradford goods, in good shades of golden and seal brown, navy and royal blue, jasper, grey, garnet and black. Very best $1.00 values, Monday's Clearance Price, per yd..... 54c

45-inch White English Sicilian—a splendid lustrous quality, in great favor this season for full dresses. Five pieces of our best $1.00 grade to be sold Monday at..... 69c per yd

40-inch Lining Lawns, 36-inch Percalines and 36-inch Spun Glass—three of the most popular linings for summer dresses, 15c grades to go Monday at..... 8½c per yd

Wash Goods

85 Pieces of Fine Silk Warp Mousselines—in every wanted shade, for street and evening wear—a very fine quality that has always sold at 15c per yd. Monday's Clearance Price, per yd..... 9c

Highly Mercerized Foulardines—one of the most popular fabrics for summer dresses; all excellent styles and best colorings, 15c grades. Monday's Clearance Price, per yd..... 11c

Over 100 Pieces of Fine Organdies and Batistes—mostly white grounds with rose buds and floral designs; splendid styles for summer dresses; 15c and 18c grades. Monday's Clearance Price, per yd..... 11c

Printed Gaze Raye and Mousselines—very light in texture—printed in handsome designs, very choicest styles of the season. Have always sold at 30c. Monday's Clearance Price only, per yd..... 15c

1,000 yds. of White 40-inch Persian Lawn—a very fine quality that will make a pretty dress or waist. Always sold at 20c per yd. Monday's Clearance Price, per yd..... 12½c

54-inch White Dress Linen—made of pure Irish Linen, in the round thread effect so desirable this season for the long coat suit. This grade has always sold for 85c per yd. Special Price for Monday only, per yd..... 69c

Summer Corsets

Cool and comfortable; just the thing for these warm summer days; nicely trimmed. Special..... 42c

Curtains

Ruffled Muslin and Net Curtains, 2½ and 3 yds. long; value $1.50 and $1.75 pair. Special at..... 88c

Porch Pillows

Tapestry Porch Pillows, 22 inches square; ready for use; value 98c and $1.19. Monday to be closed out at..... 50c

Pictures

Beautiful assortment of Pictures, in gilt, brown and black frames, in scenery, figures and heads; regular value 25c. Special..... 10c

China

An elegant variety of German China, in dainty tints and spray decorations, in Mustard Jars, with spoon; Sugar Baskets, Creamers and Fruit Plates; regular value 18c. Special, each..... 10c

8-inch German China Fern Dishes, with Inner lining, tinted edges ad floral decorations; regular value 25c. Special..... 15c

Embroideries

Fine Nainsook Embroidery, in pretty English eyelet, solid and openwork patterns, 17 inches wide; very nice for Hats, Corset Covers or Skirt Flounces; regular 39c value. Special Monday at yard..... 25c

45-inch Skirtings of Fine Swiss, with Valenciennes and dainty embroidery insertings, finished with ruffled flounce; value $1.50 per yard. Special, yard..... 98c

Gloves

Ladies' Two-Clasp Silk Gloves in all the very latest fashionable colors. Monday at, pair..... 18c

Black Silk Gloves

Ladies' Two-Clasp Double-tipped Silk Gloves (black only)—Paris point stitching; sizes 5½ to 6½ only; regular $1.00 quality. Monday..... 48c

Children's Wear

Odds and ends of Children's dainty Mull Hats, in colors of pink, white and blue; always sold for $1.25. Monday special..... 98c

Children's French Dresses, made of dainty Persian lawn, with low neck and short sleeves, finished with embroidery; sizes from 2 to 4 years; regular value $2.00. Monday..... $1.50

NOTIONS

Crowd Bringing Bargains.

10c bottle of 3 ounces best sewing machine oil, warranted not to gum..... 4c

15c covered and lined light weight dress shields; sizes 2, 3 and 4..... 7c pr.

Card of one dozen white fancy carved shirt buttons..... 5c card

Sateen Tape Measures, double tipped and stitched..... 1c

10c Combination Needle books or large fine hair pin cabinets..... 5c

Large Tomato Pin Cushions..... 4c

White Pearl Buttons, sizes 18 to 24..... 1c doz.

Large bundles of wire or invisible hair pins..... 3 bdls.

5c cards of "Perfection" brass hooks and eyes with hump and two dozen extra invisible eyes..... 3c card

Pad or Side Elastic Hose Supporters, wide, plain or fancy elastic, all colors—choice..... 9c pr.

Three-fourths yard Garter lengths of best wide fancy frilled silk finished garter Elastic; all colors..... 6c length

Spools of black linen finish thread..... 10c doz.

Pure Aluminum Thimbles..... 5c doz.

Card of black or white hooks and eyes, bolt of white tape, cake best ironing wax with handle, key ring with chain, paper of 25 gold eye needles, spool basting thread, paper of 10 assorted darning needles, 15-yard spool darning cotton, package hair pins, box glass head pins, paper of 216 English pins, fine turquoise head hat pins, etc., etc., choice..... 1c

MILLINERY

Big Bargains Worth Coming for Monday

Children's 50c White Sailor Hats—with ribbon streamers. 25c

A big lot of the best shapes in Straw Hats, in white, black, brown and navy—not damaged hats nor out of season, but splendid, stylish and becoming shapes, made of fancy straws and real Tuscan; worth from 75c to $1.00. Take as many as you like at, each..... 18c

This may sound like exaggeration, but it is not—A lot of hand-made sample hats, made of all silk braids; come in the very best shapes of toques and turbans, and in all the stylish colors; sold from $4.00 to $5.00 each. We will sell them tomorrow for..... $1.98

New shapes of White Polo Turbans, trimmed with satin and velvet ribbons and white wings; ready to put on the head; worth $2.25. For..... $1.48

Plenty of hand-made White, Black and Navy Polo Turbans, in the new shape; worth $1.25, for.. 75c

A big table full of choice and Fine Roses—Most of them worth 50c; in all attractive shades. Choice..... 18c

Here is a ribbon bargain worth coming for:

All-silk 4½-inch Chiffon Taffeta Ribbon, splendidly finished and well adapted for girdles and millinery, in white and every other shade desired; as good a ribbon as is sold for 25c anywhere. Here tomorrow at, yard. 17c

SILK SHIRTWAIST SUITS GREATLY REDUCED

To get an idea of the beautiful style and excellent making of these suits you ought to see them first in our new Market street window.

$10.00 Silk Shirtwaist Suits Reduced to $6.95—This season's newest styles; made of a good quality chiffon taffeta, in brown, blue, green and saimon..... $6.95

$15.00 Silk Shirtwaist Suits, reduced to $8.50—Made of an excellent quality Chiffon taffeta, in blue, brown and green; waist is the new surplice effect... $8.50

$22.50 Silk Shirtwaist Suits, reduced to $11.45—A beautiful new style, prettily trimmed, with the new novelty skirt; colors are black, blue, brown, green and changeable effects; also hair-line stripes.. $11.45

SUMMER DRESSES REDUCED

These dresses all come in those fascinating "DOLLY VARDEN" patterns. They are all fresh and clean and the most winsome styles shown this season. Our stock is too large—hence the following reductions:

$13.50 and $15.00 Lawn Dresses—"Dolly Varden" patterns. Reduced to..... $10.00

$20.00 and $22.50 high-class Organdie Dresses, in "Dolly Varden" patterns. Reduced to..... $16.50

$25.00 high-class Organdie Dresses, in "Dolly Varden" patterns. Reduced to..... $21.50

Advanced Fall styles in new Tailor-Made Suits and the new Gray Walking Skirts are arriving daily.

WE ALWAYS SHOW THE NEW THINGS FIRST.

Umbrella Bargains

Men's and women's $1.50 wide tape edge English Gloria Umbrellas, with case, tassel, steel rod and fine selected natural wood Princess and opera hook handles; choice..... 75c

Special lot of Men's Silk Umbrellas, odds and ends, marked up to $3.00, now..... ½ price

Neckwear Bargains

15c White Linen Collars, many styles, not all sizes in each style..... 5c each

Golf and Outing Stock Ties, for men or women, also fancy white wash stocks for women; reduced to..... 5c

Slightly soiled collar lengths, fancy white embroidered washable ruffings..... ½ price

Belt bargains

25c fancy shirred and featherboned girdles, also fancy colored washable moire belts, choice..... 15c

Wide washable White Duck Belts with large oval pearl buckle in front..... 10c

Boys' 25c double face patent leather drop front Belts, two front buckles..... 15c

Stationery Dept.

10c packages finest visiting cards; all sizes and shapes; choice..... 5c pkg.

25 fine white Correspondence Envelopes..... 2½c pkg.

1-pound pkg. Superfine Wove Writing Paper..... 8c lb.

Real Hair Goods Dept.

All shades 5c Hair Nets..... 2 for 5c

$4.00 finest 22-inch short stem natural wavy hair Switches; all shades..... $1.95

15c hair Pompadour foundations, made on a wire..... 5c

Leather Goods Bargains

$5.00 fine cowhide leather suit cases 20-inch, inside shirt fold in lid, large rivets throughout, outside and inside strap, boat-shaped handle, fine brass lock..... $4.95

Men's and Women's 25c Leather Card Cases or Pass Cases, black and colors..... 10c

EUROPE SATISFIED WITH ELIHU ROOT

Comment on New Secretary of State Is Uniformly Congratulatory.

LOW SALARIES DISCUSSED

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]

LONDON, July 8.—Mr. Root's appointment passes here with little comment, though what is said, especially in the Unionist press, expresses satisfaction. The Spectator's chief concern seems to be the fact that Mr. Root's income will drop from $200,000 to $5,000. It says:

"His salary at Washington will be about enough to hire a house in that very expensive capital, not sufficient for the entertaining which a member of the cabinet is bound to undertake. Surely congress cannot long delay a revision of official salaries, including those of the judges of the supreme court. If the state acted solely on business considerations and had to pay full market price for men like Mr. Root, it would be astonished at its salaries bill."

The Outlook, which under its new control claims to be the special exponent of Chamberlainism, in the weekly press, welcomes Mr. Root because of his freedom from "the prejudices that hitherto have cramped and thwarted the development of America's foreign policy."

Speaking generally, Mr. Root's appointment is understood as a guarantee that Mr. Hay's policy will not be interrupted, and one need look only through the weekly reviews to realize the depth of English appreciation of Mr. Hay's best qualities. The Spectator dwells upon the high patriotism which induced him to accept the secretaryship of state, though he knew the appointment was like a sentence of death. "With Mr. Hay there was not the shade of a shadow of question of the patriotic gladiator raising his sword to the genius of the republic. All that the world saw was a great gentleman and a great statesman doing his work for his state and his president with perfect taste, perfect good sense and perfect good humor."

At the same time doubt is expressed in some quarters whether Mr. Hay's imperialism has not outrun the American appetite for world power; whether despite all that Mr. Balfour said in his recent speech, Mr. Hay and President Roosevelt would not have been deserted by the great body of public opinion, if some power, say Russia, had met one of their demands with a refusal. One review says that the facility of Americans in acquiring new notions of world power is great, but still greater is their conservatism. Imperialism to them is rather an interesting diversion than a policy on the success of which they are prepared to hazard all.

PARIS, July 8.—(Special Cable.)—European comment on the accession of Mr. Root to the first post in the gift of President Roosevelt is uniformly congratulatory.

"The deep regret all the world felt at the passing of Mr. Hay," says the Temps, "could not be diminished by any reflection, but all nations will feel that his successor is worthy of the high traditions associated with the office of American secretary of state."

AMERICANS IN LONDON ARE AT CONCERT PITCH

Their Plans Show There Will Be No Lack of Musical Entertainments in the Capital This Season.

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]

LONDON, July 8.—There will be no concerts given by American hosts and hostesses during the next few weeks. Mrs. Mackay gave a very magnificent affair at Carlton House terrace on July 6, with all the operatic stars in town, and this will be eclipsed only by Mr. Astor's two parties, one of which will be entirely musical, with Melba as the chief attraction.

Lady Bateman (Mrs. Knapp of New York) intends to return all the hospitality which has been shown her, and incidentally to make up for the parties which she has accepted and forgotten to attend, by giving a splendid concert at the house she has taken in Bruton street. She has already engaged the great Caruso to sing and also Fraulein Selma Kruz, who has made all the other prima donnas at the Covent garden opera house perfectly furious by her wonderful success.

Every time this young German singer has appeared she has received an ovation. Her notes are like those of Melba, but she is far "warmer" in her acting, and is young and good looking. She is said to be half American by birth, and the Countess de Grey, who is a regular attendant at every performance of the opera, and great connoisseur, declares she will in time eclipse all the singers of the day. Mme. Patti applauded her enthusiastically from her box the other night.

LONDON HAS GALAXY OF PARISIAN STARS

Older Members of Theatrical Set Are Amusingly Patronizing to Their Younger Sisters.

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]

LONDON, July 8.—Never before has London been invaded by such a galaxy of Parisian theatrical stars, and the privileged few who have met the stars socially—for they are feted indiscriminately—derive the greatest possible amusement from watching the attitude of these same stars toward one another.

Mme. Le Baray, who is very much younger than any one of the others, is patronized and talked of as very promising indeed by her older sister artists, but when they all meet they literally fall on each other's necks in an orgy of mutual admiration.

The other day Le Baray, Sarah Bernhardt, Rejane and Rignier were all present at a charity function, and caused intense amusement by their studied friendship for each other. Rejane is not drawing such good houses as usual, but she makes up for it by getting many engagements at private houses, for which she asks huge fees.

Le Baray is, of course, not on her own time, as she is paid a salary by Mr. Alexander, but even the divine Sarah's bookings are not as big as they generally are.

HAS WRITTEN A NOVEL; WILL VISIT AMERICA

PARIS, July 8.—(Copyright Cable.)—Romain Daurignac, brother of Therese Humbert, has been released from prison, after nearly completing his term of three years imprisonment, to which he was condemned at the Humbert trial. During his detention two favors were granted him. He was allowed to have an English grammar and, since May, to let his beard grow. Daurignac, who has written a novel, has announced his intention of visiting America.

The State Gets the House.

PARIS, July 8.—(Copyright Cable.)—After a lawsuit lasting six years, a mansion in the avenue Boise de Boulonge, formerly owned by M. Demery, a famous melodramatist, and which was bequeathed, with all the art treasures it contains, to the state, together with an annual revenue of 3,000 francs for its upkeep belongs definitely to the state.

Explorer's Family Aboard the Roosevelt

Mrs. Peary and Her Children.

Who will accompany her husband as far as North Sidney on his Arctic expedition.

MRS. STANNARD IS BUSINESS WOMAN

Engages in Commercial Pursuits As a Side Issue to Her Literary Labors.

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]

LONDON, July 8.—Mrs. Stannard, the gifted authoress known as "John Strange Winter," who at this moment is in the forefront of the crusade against the crinoline, is one of the many delightful American women who sojourn in England.

Her first book, which made her reputation, "Bootle's Baby," was refused six time by various publishers, so no budding author need despair if rebuff meets his first work, for her popular novel has brought her fame and fortune.

Mrs. Stannard, however, does not confine her work only to literary enterprise; she has geen commercial instincts, and is known in business circles in connection with a hair grower, a hair dressing and a skin lotion.

"What is there degrading," says this lady, "in making money in trade?" It is to my mind just as honorable as to make it in a profession.

"The fresh developments for women are innumerable. Every day you hear of something new. The great objection to married women entering the field of labor must always be that they come into direct competition with single girls who are obliged to work for their living.

"This supply of girl labor is so unceasing that it results in the average wage for women being disgracefully low. When I realize that women are toiling for a pittance which cannot possibly be considered a living wage, and the scramble that there is in the womens' market to obtain even that, I feel that much remains to be done in this direction and that we shall never stem the tide of immorality until the question of women's wages has once for all been settled.

"The chief difficulty, however, lies with women themselves. They have at present too little experience to realize the extreme importance of co-operation and organization.

"Whether this instinct is not inherent in women, whether she never was intended to band herself with her own sex, is a matter that has still to be proved, but the fact undoubtedly remains that one of the most pressing questions of modern life cannot be settled until she learns the necessity of union.

MRS. JAMES BROWN POTTER CLEARS HER OWN SKIRTS

Gets Her Solicitor, Now in Prison, to Sign a Statement That She Did Not Know of His Frauds.

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]

LONDON, July 8.—Mrs. James Brown Potter was not at all satisfied with the proceedings which ended in the sending to hard labor for five years of the solicitor who robbed other people to run the actress' last theatrical enterprise. She would have liked to have shown more conclusively how ignorant she was of the source of the money which was being paid to her, and in order that there should be no vestige of trouble after the prisoner is released, she instructed her partner, Mr. Gilbert Hare, to visit the wretched solicitor at Reading jail.

This Mr. Hare did, and the prisoner signed a long statement confessing how he wilfully deceived Mrs. Potter, and at the same time clearing up the mystery of several large sums of money which were not accounted for in the courts. Mr. Hare had no salary for many weeks, and it was a lucky thing for him and Mrs. Potter that the Coliseum music hall offered them a seven weeks' engagement at a high salary, for they are both in the lowest water financially.

Mrs. Potter is telling her friends that an enemy of hers it at the bottom of most of her troubles, and that the solicitor played into the enemy's hands. The actress is not even allowed to set foot on her property on the Thames.

DUCHESS' INVITATION REACHES WRONG CLUB

It Brings Octogenarian to Ball Instead of Dashing Young Guardsman as Intended.

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]

LONDON, July 8.—There is a delightful story going the round of the clubs just now concerning a certain Mr. Freddie Morton of the guards, who is "very popular with the Duchesses."

It appears that the duchess of Devonshire sent him an invitation for her royal ball at Devonshire house, at which the king and queen were present, but, unfortunately, the invitation was directed to the wrong club and reached the hands of another Mr. Frederick Morton, who is an octogenarian, very short-sighted and equally hot tempered.

The old gentleman received a shock at such an invitation being sent him, as he had not been out for twenty years to a party of any kind. But, being a little flattered by this mysterious attention on the part of a duchess he determined to go.

When he arrived he found he knew no one, and he wandered about, feeling very irate and gloomy for some time. Presently Queen Alexandra spied him, and said to her hostess: "Who is that poor, dejected old man? He does not seem to be talking to anyone."

The duchess took the hint and went cheerfully up to the octogenarian, not knowing in the least who her guest might be.

"You don't seem to know many people here," began the duchess, kindly.

"No, and by the look of 'em I don't want to," he snorted. Then he turned his back on the assembly and left.

COUNTESS ESTERHAZY WILL SELL HER TITLE

Chance for Tuft Hunting American Who Has Modest Fortune to Spare.

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]

PARIS, July 8.—Should young Rockefeller or any other young American millionaire want to become the bearer of the title and name of one of the oldest and bluest-blooded families of Europe, there is a chance for him now in this city to acquire it for the modest sum of $100,000.

Countess Esterhazy of the noble Hungarian family of that name is willing to bestow the title upon any young man willing to pay her price.

She is at present living in the utmost poverty in a small hotel in a side street in this city. Here she told a newspaper reporter the sad story of her life a few days ago, and with tears in her eyes explained how much it had cost her to decide to make this sacrifice.

"My grandfather," she said, "was a marshal of the court of Poland and a cousin to King Stanislaus. Originally my family belonged to Hungary, and my father held exalted rank. He had six horses killed under him.

"My mother, although a French woman, was descended from an Irish family named O'Toole, her father being one of the 500 who accompanied Marie Stuart from France to Scotland. I was born titled and rich, but today, because of my marriage to a spendthrift of a Frenchman, I am penniless.

"After three years of married misery I got a divorce. I have nothing but my good name and my title. If there should be in America a family desirous of a title for their son, I am willing to sell mine.

"I invite investigation, for my title is an ancient and honorable one. I will part with it on $100,000 being deposited in my name. During my lifetime I shall be at liberty to dispose of the interest and at my death the young man who bears the title will inherit the principal."

HAGGARD'S SCHEME FOR UNEMPLOYED

Canada's Munificent Offer of Land for Settlement by Those Out of Work.

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]

LONDON, July 8.—Canada has made the munificent offer of 240,000 acres for city toilers, and Mr. Rider Haggard, the celebrated novelist, has been maturing a scheme of national land settlement. After exhaustive inquiries into the Salvation Army colonies in the United States and at Hadleigh, the result of his negotiations has been this splendid offer, which has come from the Canadian government, and which seems to me to promise the best hope for the settlement of the question of the unemployed in this country of which I have yet heard.

"There is, of course, nothing more foolish than to imagine that it is possible to take a man who has worked in the slums and and suddenly turn him loose to develop a new country. Mr. Rider Haggard has fully faced this fact, and the idea of establishing schools of agriculture here, where men can first of all arrive at some knowledge of country life and be trained in those qualities which they will most need and in which they are likely to be lacking, affords the best solution for one of the most pressing problems.

"The Salvation colony at Hadleigh has given a good example of what can be done. There, men taken from among the most hopeless dossers of city life have been turned into good, strong, persevering workmen, and, provided the atmosphere maintained in these agricultural labor colonies is as pure and wholesome as that of the Salvation Army farm, endless good may be accomplished in the future.

"The three conditions which Mr. Haggard insists upon as absolutely essential, are sufficient capital at moderate interest, careful selection of settlers and land, and skilled and sympathetic management of both, after settlement.

A PARIS WHALE STORY THAT DISCOUNTS JONAH

A Fiction Going Rounds of the Clubs That Savors of American Wit.

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]

PARIS, July 8.—Here is the latest story which is going the rounds of the Paris clubs.

A yacht was sailing on the ocean when all of a sudden it came across a whale.

The passengers became alarmed. "Suppose it should attack us," said they, "we'd better throw over the Chinese cook to appease its appetite." They did, and the whale swallowed the Chinaman in one gulp and pursued the vessel.

"Let's throw over the rotten oranges in the hold," said some one. This was done, and the oranges disappeared as the Chinaman had done. Then some one suggested feeding the whale with an iron bench which stood on the deck. When this was thrown overboard the whale gobbled it up without winking.

Passengers and crew were at a loss to know what they should next give the ravenous monster, when some one was struck with a particularly happy idea. "Suppose," said he, "that we throw over the old peddler that we picked up at the last port."

As soon as the whale had gulped down this last morsel he turned over on his side and went to sleep. Seeing this, the crew harpooned the creature and hauled it aboard. They ripped it open and were astonished to see the peddler sitting on the iron bench and selling the rotten oranges to the Chinese cook.

PARIS WEATHER VERY STORMY

Conditions Have Been Somewhat Unfavorable to Sporting and Society Reunions.

DAMAGE DONE TO THE CROPS

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]
(Copyright, 1905, by New York Herald Co.)

PARIS, July 8.—Stormy weather has been experienced in Paris this week and though the great event, the international cup race, was not influenced by meteorological conditions, the effect has been generally unfavorable to sporting and society reunions. Sunday, it is true, was wonderfully bright and people were able to sport their summer finery with safety. The following day was extremely hot and somewhat cloudy. The same conditions was obtained Tuesday, until evening, when a storm with heavy rain burst over the city. Wednesday was extremely gloomy, the afternoon being showery, while a drenching rain fell in the evening, accompanied by a rapid fall in the temperature.

These vagaries of the weather affected the dog show, held at the fashionable club in the Bois adversely, for many of the fair exhibitors sacrificed their chances in their various sets rather than risk their toilettes. A dull and cool morning on Thursday was followed by a bright afternoon, admirably suited for the ceremony accompanying the translation of the body of the American naval hero, Paul Jones, which, on leaving the church was greeted by a brilliant burst of sunshine. Light showers later in the evening proved, however, that conditions were still stormy and unsettled.

In the provinces much damage was caused by storms. Sixty houses were swept away by a tornado at Cernay and the grain crops in the department Du Nord suffered considerably. In every direction trees were uprooted. In Near St. Maixent, where the barracks, college, church and railway station were struck by lightning, troops were requisitioned to clear the roads of branches and tree trunks.

The tram car service was stopped at Lyons by rain and hail. Railway communication was much hindered all over France. There has been no loss of life reported.

KAISER'S OLD TEACHER DIES IN AN ASYLUM

Most Original Figure in German History, Native of Ireland and Captain in Prussian Army.

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]

BERLIN, July 8.—One of the most original figures in the German contemporary history, the kaiser's old teacher, Capt. Sidney O'Daune, has just died in the asylum of which he was an inmate.

Of Irish descent he was a captain in the Prussian army when he was chosen by the German crown princess, later Empress Frederick, for the position of military teacher of her oldest son, the present kaiser.

In 1858 Sidney O'Daune suddenly appeared in Paris after a quarrel with Prince Bismarck, who drove him out of Berlin. His winning ways gained him many friends and he was well received in official society.

But his movements, however, soon attracted the attention of the French war department and suspected of being a spy, he was expelled from France and went to Switzerland.

He had barely arrived at Zurich when he offered secret documents concerning the defences of France to Col. Vuillaume, German military attache at Paris. Though he demanded a price of 25,000 francs, his offer was accepted and it was decided that he was to turn over the important papers to a German officer at the railway station at Cologne.

By a clever trick O'Daune succeeded in getting a receipt for the papers, which he had not delivered, and the money was paid over to him. He failed, however, to produced the papers and was accused of swindling by the German government and extradited.

He was tried in secret and to this day no one knows what took place at the trial, but soon after the kaiser's teacher was sent to a private insane asylum at Dalldorf.

He succeeded later in escaping, but was recaptured, and since then he has escaped and been captured again a considerable number of times. He has been a source of constant worry and annoyance to the kaiser, who is said to have been greatly relieved at the news of his death.

THE PASSING OF FAME TAKES BUT A FEW YEARS

The Widow of Novelist Zola, In Poor Circumstances, Gets Small Amount at Auction Sale.

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]

PARIS, July 8.—"How soon the dead are forgot here in France!" A few years ago Emile Zola, the famous author, was lionized by the people of France, and now who cares for his memory except his widow, and that although he gave away a large part of his fortune to charity?

The other day his widow, who is financially embarrassed, decided to dispose of part of his personal belongings at an auction sale at Medan.

Barely two hundred people came, and the prices paid for the things which had been dear to Dreyfuss' champion were outrageously low. Altogether the sale netted only $900, and most of the things sold were bought by Americans.

SHREWISH WOMAN EXILED.

Switzerland Deals Drastically With Wives Who Quarrel With Their Husbands.

PARIS, July 8.—(Special Cable.)—Switzerland is decidedly not a country for the modern woman. She is not even allowed to quarrel with her husband. An English woman who had married a foreman of a large factory frequently quarreled with him, as she imagined she had a right to. But she had not taken the authorities in consideration. After a few quarrels she received a warning not to do so, and as she did not heed it she was expelled from the country and escorted across the frontier by a gendarme.

TOLSTOY HAS NEW NOVEL.

Story Is Ready for Print Dealing With the Life of Typical Russian Peasant.

BERLIN, July 8.—(Special Cable.)—The Berliner Tageblatt announces that a new novel by Count Leo Tolstoy will soon appear in print. It details with the life of a typical Russian and his two sons.

One of these works on his father's farm, while the other has gone to a great city and is working in a factory. Tolstoy shows the evolution of the character of these two men and renews his well-known theory that while life in close contact with nature purifies and ennobles, city life corrupts the human character.

KAISER HAS NOT TIME TO WRITE HIS MEMOIRS

BERLIN, July 8.—(Special Cable.)—The kaiser has personally denied the report printed in the English and American press that he is writing his memoirs. "I should like to do so, but I cannot possibly find thime for it," he has written in the margin of one of the papers printing the report.

FORGED PICTURE SALES LEAD TO COMPLAINTS

PARIS, July 8.—(Special Cable.)—The recent prosecution of vendors of forged pictures has brought to the front the question of the responsibility of official "experts" in regard to the authenticity of pictures sold at auction. In an interview M. Jacques Seligmann tells how he paid $9,000 for a picture described as "Genere de Gragonard," which afterward proved to be a modern imitation. M. Seligmann claims that the experts' valuation was calculated to mislead him.

Latest picture of Grand Duchess Constantine, who is one of the most popular ladies of the Imperial family. Her husband, Grand Duke Constantine, is known for his liberal opinions and, for his translations of Shakespeare's Hamlet into the Russian language. He has at the present time probably more influence over the Czar than any of the grand dukes.

PEASANTS' PLAY SEEN BY FROHMAN

Theatrical Magnate Was Not Impressed by Production at Oberammergau.

PROSY AND UNDRAMATIC

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]
(Copyright, 1905, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, July 8.—Mr. Daniel Frohman is the first American I have seen in London so far who has attended the peasants' play at Oberammergau this summer. His verdict is not altogether favorable. Mr and Mrs. Frohman have been traveling in Belgium, Germany and Switzerland, and were in Munich two weeks ago. "The play at Oberammergau," said Mr. Frohman, "is a combination of the Passion play and the story of David and Saul. It is called 'The School of the Cross.'

"It is well rendered, but is rather prosy and undramatic, though luminous from a Biblical point of view, and made interesting by the introduction of living tableaux from the well known Passion play which began with the entry of Christ into Jerusalem and ended with the final catastrophe on the cross.

"This gave the production special interest, inasmuch as those who have not seen the Passion play were able to get a glimpse with the originals in the cast. I think this is shrewd from the money point of view, as the thrifty villagers hoped to draw money to their coffers, the ten-year interval between the Passion play performances being too long to wait."

ALFONSO'S READY WIT WINS FRENCH PEOPLE

He Is Even Able to Make a Quip on the Bomb Explosion That Nearly Cost Him His Life.

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]

PARIS, July 8.—Since the visit of King Alfonso to Paris there is no end to the stories told of the young monarch's ready tongue. Here is one which gives a good idea of his tact. As the young sovereign received a deputation of manufacturers and shopkeepers he noticed that, though French, they were all decorated with the order of Charles IV. of Spain.

"I see that you all wear the same decoration that I do, but with this difference, gentlemen—that you have earned yours, whereas I got mine through no special merit of my own, as it was given to me smeng other royal presents when I was born."

Here is another good story about him. When he arrived at the ministry of foreign affairs, after the bomb outrage, he said: "It isn't us, you know, that I thought it was a gas explosion. I only said that so as not to alarm the dear good Mr. Loubet."

The king's youthful air, his cheerful expression and his merry ways, combined with a gift for making pretty speeches, won the hearts of the French public. It is safe to say that if he keeps on in his present way he will soon be the most popular monarch in Europe.

TRAVELED THROUGH SEVEN COUNTRIES

An Automobilist Pierces Center of Norway Where People Think It Visitation from Heaven.

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]
(Copyright, 1905, by New York Herald Co.)

PARIS, July 8.—George C. Tyler, manager of the Liebler Theatrical company, has just returned to Paris after a 20,000-kilometer automobile tour extending over France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, Norway and England.

He was the first automobilist to cross Norway from Chryskans to Christiania, passing many districts where the natives had never seen an automobile. Women fell on their knees to pray as the machine passed, looking on the monster as a visitation of heaven. The report spread that he was a cousin of President Roosevelt and he was received in consequence with high honors. At every village addresses were read to him by the mayors, his approaching arrival being announced by telephone from village to village.

His entry into Berlin was marked by a peculiar incident. Thirty miles before reaching the city he came up with a big red automobile which, after an exciting race, he overtook near the gates, when he found he had been racing with the kaiser's automobile.

COUNTESS POURTALES IS STILL QUEEN OF FASHION

She Closes Season in Paris With Grand Ball Whose Decorations Are Unrivaled for Beauty.

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]

PARIS, July 8.—Countess Melanie Pourtales holds undisputed sway over Paris, and though other queens may come and go she is always the leader when it comes to organizing social entertainments. This year she closed the season with a grand ball.

Never has her beautiful home in the Rue Tronchet been more superbly decorated to receive her guests than it was upon this occasion. It seemed on crossing her threshold as though one had suddenly entered some enchanted palace of the Arabian Nights. From the entrance door to the last of the salons long garlands of roses and hortensias in which the flowers were of glass, lit up, by an electric current, hung in graceful curves across the ceiling and encased the doors and windows. The effect was such as the most famous of fairy princesses in the children's books might have envied.

Countess Melanie Pourtales has all her life long been celebrated in Paris as beautifying everything she touched, and although she is no longer in her first youth, she holds her own admirably in the midst of younger and ambitious society leaders.

TEN YEARS

THE STORY OF

My Wonderful Success

Reads Like a Fairy Tale, Yet Full of Convincing Truths

AN OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME FOR THE INVESTOR

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF IT

I ask every reader of this paper to write me. I want to send you my free book entitled "Ten Years"—"The Story of My Wonderful Success." It tells about one of the greatest and most promising investment opportunities ever offered. It tells how my business grew from less than $25.00 capital to its present proportions.

I believe I have the best proposition from an investor's standpoint that could be placed before you. For ten years I have been teaching men and women to live according to the laws of Nature. My book is the history of my life. It shows what energy and ambition can accomplish in the world of affairs. It is intensely interesting to any man or woman who has a few dollars to invest in a legitimate enterprise.

I started business in the City of Brooklyn in 1896. My capital amounted to less than $25.00. My first year's business netted me over $1,000.00. Last year I paid dividends to my partners of 15 per cent. Five years ago my business had grown so large that I was compelled to remove to larger quarters. I am now at 63-65 Clark St., Brooklyn, N. Y., in connection with Hotel St. George. Experts pronounce my Institution to be the best appointed of its kind in the country. I estimate the equipment of the Mac Levy Institute of Physical Culture to be worth at least $40,000.00.

I want to have a building of my own that will enable me to accommodate my increasing business. To erect this building I need capital, but more important than this—to increase my business to the proportion which I desire, I need the co-operation of men and women throughout the country and the world.

CO-OPERATION IS THE SECRET OF SUCCESS

I recognize it. I believe that with thousands of co-operators throughout the country I can build my business to tremendous proportions to the benefit of the shareholders and myself.

The Mac Levy Company is incorporated under the laws of New York for $150,000.00. They are proprietors of The Mac Levy Institute of Physical Culture and The Mac Levy Gymnasium Equipment Company.

The last named branch of the business of the Mac Levy Company is corparatively new. I have been at work for several years to establish such a department in connection with teaching Physical Culture. The most difficult part of forming the Equipment Company has been accomplished. The business is now in condition to be pushed on a large scale. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent yearly on new gymnasiums and their equipment. The profits are large. A Company of this kind has an immense field in which to work. Competition is slight. It is evident that The Mac Levy Gymnasium Equipment Company can build up an enormous business.

The Mac Levy Company operates during the summer months at Steeplechase Park, Coney Island, and at Arverne Hotel, Arverne-by-the-Sea, L. I., as well as at our Brooklyn Institute. It also does an extensive mail business. I teach people how they should live and exercise. My students are scattered all over the United States, and in English speaking countries.

A PROBLEM

which arises in the minds of every man and woman is how to secure a comfortable income in the earlier years of their life that they may reap the full benefits which such an income affords.

I have long thought that there are hundreds of people in moderate circumstances who would like to invest a few dollars in an institution of this kind. It is to such people that I intend this announcement shall appeal. I am offering a block of the Treasury Stock of this Company to the public at its par value. My reasons for doing this are that I wish to erect a building and to extend the business of The Mac Levy Institute of Physical Culture and The Mac Levy Gymnasium Equipment Company.

I WANT YOU AS MY PARTNER

I need your help and suggestions. I want you to work with me and help to secure a tremendous amount of new business.

I believe that if you could talk with me personally and go over the records of the business which I have done, see in black and white the figures which show the steady growth my business has experienced during the past ten years, examine my plans for future extension, and then look over the magnificent equipment of my Institute, you would want no further evidence that money put into this business would bring you the greatest possible returns consistent with safety and good management.

I ask you to write for my free book. I believe it will interest you. You have a few dollars that you want to invest. Why let it stand idle earning only 3 or 4 per cent that Savings Banks pay their depositors? Put it to work. Join in with mine. This Company ought to pay at least

TWENTY PER CENT DIVIDENDS within one year. Write for my book today. NOW.

MAC LEVY, President of the Mac Levy Co., Inc.,
Dept. G 65, 63-65 Clark St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ŌMURA "LOAFS" WITH REPORTER

Japanese Peace Envoy Spends Afternoon in Sightseeing Tour With Newspaperman.

BARON'S VISIT TO THIS CITY

Baron Komura, one of the Japanese plenipotentiaries appointed by the mikado to meet the czar's ambassadors in adjusting the differences between the warring nations of Russia and Japan, will be no stranger when he comes to this country to attend the meetings of the peace commission. Baron Komura served a term as minister to the United States and while here he was thoroughly Yankeeized. He has been in Pittsburgh several times and is known personally to a number of prominent local people. Six years ago he was here and devoted several days to inspecting local manufacturing plants, and during that time spent a jovial afternoon with a Gazette reporter in an excursion around the city.

Baron Komura went back to Japan and was made minister of foreign affairs in the emperor's cabinet, being succeeded in the post at Washington by the present minister, Kogoro Takahira. The baron has a European education and is a man of modesty and democratic tastes. He has traveled the world over and thoroughly understands the whims of men.

Baron Traveled Incognito.

On the occasion of Baron Komura's visit to Pittsburgh six years ago he traveled incognito and was accompanied only by his valet. He registered at the Hotel Lincoln and took a comparatively small apartment. He was found by a reporter in the middle of the afternoon while he strolled through the lobby of the hotel smoking cigarettes of his favorite brand. He talked freely of Japan's ambitions for the establishment of new railroads, manufacturing industries and the extension of her commerce. He talked in a free and optimistic tone of the yellow man's future, saying that China even-

Baron Komura.

tually would follow the footsteps of Japan, that their people would cut off their pigtails and adopt European dress. He gave a very newsy interview, but when he left he cautioned the reporter:

"Please do not advertise the fact that the Japanese minister gave you this. Our talk has been very enjoyable—naturally enjoyable, I hope—and you will oblige me by saying that this came merely from a member of the Japanese legation."

The baron's request was honored and after the news appeared in print the reporter again met the diplomat in the lobby of the Lincoln.

Had Time on His Hands.

Something in the newspaper story had pleased his fancy and he had half a dozen copies of the paper clipped and sent to his secretary at Washington. It was a pleasant afternoon and Baron Komura seemed to have little to do.

"I am going to make a tour of the Carnegie steel mills with Col. Lindsay tomorrow," he said, "and I have this afternoon and tonight idly on my hands."

Japanese baron and newspaper reporter then started out for a tour of the city, the newspaperman acting as guide. The Point was visited and the stranger showed much interest in inspecting the blockhouse. He bought one of the souvenir books that are kept for sale there, gave the keeper a 50-cent tip, but refused to put his name on the register. All the time he smoked cigarettes unceasingly. A trip was made to the wharf and he went aboard a towboat, studied its stern wheel mechanism and asked the crew questions that started them to wondering who the strange yellow man could be.

The trip up the river front was full of interest for the visitor. He next went to the court house, marveled at the solidity of the lines of its architecture and took a short walk through the tenement district in Tunnel street.

Enjoyed the Gin Rickey.

The baron was scarcely silent a moment during the three hours of the tour. His questions were oft-times puzzling. He wanted to know things that would never occur to a native. He is no teetotaller and stopped at the Monongahela house and at several saloons, where he drank gin rickeys with evident relish.

"The people of the orient in their awakening to western ideas of progress must all eventually adopt the European dress," said the baron, "but on the other hand, closer relations with the peoples of the two shores of the Pacific will lead the women of the western world to adopt in a measure the dress of our women of Japan."

The corset he decried as an abomination and said the present generation would see some modification of the Japanese dress introduced here. He prophesied close contact between America and Japan and stated that the American accession of the Philippines seemed marked by destiny as the event which would bring two of the world's most advanced peoples together.

Baron Komura is slender and has eyes that seem less of the almond shape than those of most of his countrymen. His long association with Anglo-Saxons has given him a cultured accent and his conversation shows eloquent mastery of American idioms. He is a close student and is acquainted personally with the leading rulers and diplomats of the world.

CRIMINAL COURT HOLDS FASCINATIONS FOR CONVICTS

Ex-Night Prowlers Take Secret Delight in Watching Action of Their Fellows on Stand.

The criminal courts have a strange fascination for men who have "done time." While the court proceedings are in progress there can always be found a number of ex-convicts among the spectators. A well known local detective was asked last week what pleasure could be obtained by men who had served time in watching justice meted out to others. He said:

"I once asked an old burglar, who had reformed, why he always loitered about the criminal court. He informed me it was a desire to see the commonwealth put others behind the bars. In addition to this he said he obtained pleasure in watching the defendants testify. He said he always observed the manner in which they conducted themselves and gained amusement from the mistakes they would make.

"An old criminal knows how to evade certain features the prosecution might endeavor to bring out. He also knows when a fellow criminal is telling the truth on the stand. When a clever thief or burglar is being tried there will always be a number of ex-night prowlers attend the trial. The same conditions exist when pickpockets are arraigned."

It had rained every day for a week, when finally Elmer asked: "Mama, isn't there any plumbers in heaven?"

"I suppose so, dear," replied his mother. "Why do you ask?"

"Because," replied Elmer, "if there is I'd think God would have them stop the leaks in the sky."

AMERICAN BARS FAIL IN LONDON

English Public Is Disgusted With the Spurious Concoctions Foisted On It.

FOOLISH NAMES FOR DRINKS

(Special Correspondence to The Gazette.)

LONDON, June 28.—Every attempt to maintain a high-class American bar in London has failed. The latest proof of this is furnished by the transference of the Criterion's American bar, long the most famous feature of that popular Piccadilly resort, to another and less conspicuous part of the building where, dwarfed in size and shorn of its former glory, it will probably continue to make a feeble struggle for existence a few years longer. And this has been accompanied by a change hardly less significant—the abolition of the distinctively American features of its noted restaurant. In search of an explanation I interviewed the manager on the subject.

"It is because," he said, "the London Americans seem to prefer adhering to the old adage which bids them when in Rome to do as the Romans do. Taking the resident and floating American population together there are enough of them to keep several American bars and restaurants going. But they won't give them enough of their patronage to make them pay. And though in America the Englishman displays all the zeal of the convert in his appreciation of American mixed drinks, and bestows a more guarded approval on American dishes, on his native heath he seems to regard it as a patriotic duty to set himself sternly against any innovations in the matter of food and liquors.

"I have sometimes thought that Americans here prefer taking their liquid refreshment in the English fashion because of the opportunities it affords them to dilate on the superior virtues of the American concoctions. In speech at least the American is always loyal to the cocktail and is never more eloquent in its praises than when he is consuming a Scotch whisky and soda or making a wry face over gin and bitters.

Grievously Misrepresented.

"There is no doubt, too, that the American bar in London has suffered grievously in reputation because of the many spurious imitations of it that have been foisted on the public. These display a list of so-called American mixed drinks to the number of two score or more and to most of which Americans themselves are entire strangers. 'Chain lightning,' 'Stomach tickler,' 'Corpse Reviver' are among the names bestowed among them. And the man who is rash enough to ask for one of them gets something that is apt to make him yearn for some internal fire extinguisher. Of course an American who runs against that sort of thing generally jumps to the conclusion that all American bars in London are humbugs and gives them a wide berth. And the Englishman who has never sampled a genuine American drink thinks that they are fit only for men with copper-lined interior departments.

"A rather well-known American spending his holidays here told me he would give $25 to anyone who would find a genuine American bartender—one who was born in the United States and learned the art of mixing drinks there—now dispensing American drinks in London. He said he had spent two weeks seeking one in vain. He had acquired a large knowledge of London 'pubs,' gilded and otherwise, but had not found anyone who could even mix him a Manhattan cocktail properly.

Too Many "Touchers" About.

"One reason for the failure of the American bar—the genuine variety—is no doubt due to the fact that such places became the natural resort of 'touchers' from the other side—men who live by trading on their nationality and appealing to that patriotism and good nature which when an American is in a foreign land reaches its most expansive form under the stimulating influence of an American drink. That renders such drinks an extravagant luxury, compared with which the most costly of the English brand are dirt cheap. At an English bar the American sojourner runs far less risk of being importuned by impecunious compatriots. There are some English bars where they make a pretense of concocting a few of the best known American drinks, but the art of mixing them has never been mastered by an English barmaid, even when the proper ingredients are at hand."

Here I expressed some surprise at my informant's knowledge of American drinks which indicated a more intimate acquaintance with them than could well have been obtained on English soil.

"I spent some years in the United States in the refreshment business," he said, "and it was there I learned what American drinks are like. It was an essential part of my professional training, you know. As I am an Austrian by birth I can at least claim to be a cosmopolitan so far as concerns food and drink.

Yankee Restaurants Fail Also.

"For a time at the Criterion we did our best to cater to American tastes with respect to both. We set aside part of our restaurant for American dishes and tried to impart to it a distinctly American atmosphere. We served clam chowder, boiled New England dinners, baked beans, corn bread, sweet corn and many other American specialties to which Englishmen are strangers. We made regular importations of all the American good things in their seasons, and had them prepared in the American fashion.

"But it was of no use. The American tourist seems to think he cannot do England properly and thoroughly unless he does it on English food, cooked in the English fashion. And residential Americans, for the most part, adapt themselves to the English style of gastronomy after they have been here a little while. Different climatic conditions, I suppose, have much to do with it. As for the average Englishman, nothing will persuade him that it is possible to improve on a dinner of roast beef, potatoes and greens washed down by a pint of bitter."

There are in the Strand two American restaurants—at least such they purport to be. They have both been in the hands of receivers, which would indicate that they have not achieved that financial success which their promoters had anticipated.

AMALGAMATED HAS LOST FOUR OLD UNION MILLS

Recent Settlement With the American Company Omitted the Kensington, Dresden and Canton Plants.

Four mills which were formerly operated as union plants were left out of the settlement effected a week ago by the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company with the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. These mills are the Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania at New Kensington, the Dresden, O., and the Canton, O., plants of the American company.

In these cases it develops that long close-downs had discouraged many of the workers to such a degree that in order to obtain steady work they were willing to offer to become non-union mills. In three of the cases the charters had been surrendered on the belief that the mills would be permanently closed. They were started again, however, just before the recent convention of the Amalgamated, and petitions signed by business men of the towns and by many former union men asked the American company to start the mills non-union. These petitions were presented to the Amalgamated representatives at the conference. Despite the fact that the scales signed with the American company gave conditions more favorable than the independent sheet and tin plate manufacturers had asked, there has been no response on the part of the independents to the request to sign the new scales for the coming year. What significance this delay possesses is something of a mystery at present.

Pleads Guilty to Cruelty.

At a hearing before Alderman Reilly yesterday L. Adler pleaded guilty and was fined $10 and costs for cruelty to a horse. His driver, Morris Sterman, was driving the horse, which had a very sore shoulder and back, along Grant street when he was arrested. It is said by the Humane society officials that this is the second time Adler has been tried for the same offense.

SLIGHTLY DISFIGURED, BUT HIS SENTIMENTS STILL LIVE

When Independence day dawned the Shadyside boy was just as full of the spirit of '76 as the average young American should be. He bolted his breakfast and dashed out the back door and across the lawn, and his mother's final call to "be careful" was all too soon forgotten. His trusty rifle hung by his side and his deadly derringer spat forth a sentiment at every flash. Thus is he shown in one of the pictures above. They brought him home some time in the afternoon, just when, he was never quite able to say. Next morning he was able to be about, but the figure he presented is pretty accurately depicted in "the large banner on the right."

"Polly's a Goner," True.

ALTOONA, PA., July 8.—A 38-year-old parrot, whose favorite expression, mumbled repeatedly for years, had been, "Polly's a goner!" perished in a fire which destroyed the home of John P. Kahle.

Bees Among Trolley Riders.

ALTOONA, PA., July 8.—A mild panic was caused on a crowded trolley car, bound for Lakemont, when it struck a swarm of bees and the insects settled on some of the passengers. Women screamed from fright, and the men drove the bees off with hats.

Dried Fruit.

Grocer—What can we do for you, ma'am?

Mrs. Malaprop—Well, I think I'll try some o' them desecrated apples you advertised today.—Philadelphia Press.

BIBLE'S WORK AS A CIVILIZER

Agent of Young Men's Society Tells of the Good Book's Effect on Immigrants.

HELPS BUSINESS ALONG, TOO

Joseph R. Orr, agent of the Young Men's Bible Society of Allegheny County, has great faith in the Bible, not only as a book that christianizes but one that civilizes as well. His experience among foreigners has shown him that after becoming familiar with the Bible they become cleanly in their habits and above all acquire a higher standard of living.

"Americans have complained that foreigners work for lower wages than Americans can afford to," said Mr. Orr yesterday. "It is true enough that when they first come over to this country they may work for lower wages, accustomed as they are to the wages and the standard of living of their own country. But once make them acquainted with the Bible and all is changed. They buy more and better food and more and finer clothes.

"I can adduce several cases to prove my point. John Gay, one of our foreign colporteurs, one time took a number of Bibles to a den of Slovaks. Twelve of them lived in two little rooms and when Gay arrived the rooms were filled with tobacco smoke and the men were drinking and swearing. Before Gay left 11 more men came in. All were much interested in what Gay said and they promised to read the Bible.

Marked Improvement Noted.

"Three months later there was improvement in their condition. There was less smoking and drinking and no swearing. They had become converted. They ate more meats and vegetables and their clothes were better. Six months later the transformation was wonderful. They may have saved less money but their standard of living was almost on a plane with the American standard. A colony of Servians in McKeesport received a number of Bibles. Today you wouldn't know them for the same people, men and women. They are clean, well dressed, happy.

"If merchants and storekeepers only knew what a great civilizer the Bible is they would contribute liberally to the work of the Bible societies. Take a colony of foreigners that have become acquainted with the Bible, where before they bought only the necessaries of life, they now buy what to them once seemed luxuries. Meat appears oftener on their tables, they wear better clothing. Men who never wore socks now wear them, women who never wore a stitched undergarment now patronize the stores and buy lingerie of good quality and would not think of going as formerly, without stockings.

Solves a Mighty Problem.

"Enough of the Bible as a civilizing quantity. It makes those foreigners religious. The Servians of whom I told you have mottoes hanging on their walls praising the merits of cleanliness and cautioning against drinking and swearing. They go to our churches. The free distribution of the Bible is the solution of the greatest problem we have in this country, how to give enlightenment to the foreign masses at our doors, the Italians, the Slavs, the Poles, the Ruthenians, Lithuanians, Croatians.

"We have six foreign colporteurs. There are the Helenik brothers, Frank, Peter and Demetrius. After they arrived here they began to drink and were dirty in the extreme. Now they are virtuous and cleanly, and one of them is going to the Pittsburgh academy to get a better education. There is Nianczofski. He was a Catholic priest, two brothers are Catholic priests and his father is a Catholic high priest in Galicia. Nianczofski read one of our Bibles in his native tongue and became converted. Now he is one of our most useful men.

"You see the foreigners who come over here were in their own country men of sobriety. After being here awhile they see so much drinking done by Americans that they acquire the habit and squander much of their earnings in boring drink. Then the reading of the Bible reforms them, they become converted and their morals and manners improve as I have before explained.

Converted a Community.

"At the last meeting of the Bible society one of two Ruthenians who had received Bibles from us reported a wonderful happening in his own country. These two men had become converted by reading the Bible. They went back on a visit to their old home, taking along Bibles which they distributed among their friends and neighbors. The Catholic priest of the village was scandalized; he appointed a day on which the people who had received the Bibles should bring the books to a public place to be burned. The priest read one of the Bibles and lo, when the day of the proposed burning arrived the books were not burned; on the contrary there was a great religious awakening. Scores were converted, including the priest and his wife, too, I believe."

Mr. Orr says that in the last year or two more than 4,000 copies of the Bible have been distributed among the foreigners in Allegheny county by the society's colporteurs, and that already the churches and the stores are feeling the benefit of the new civilizing influence at work among the immigrants.

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GO THE PRICES

NOTE! Our Opening Saturday brought out the largest crowd ever seen in any one store in Pittsburgh

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MONDAY'S ARE STILL LOWER

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For Same Goods Offered by Other Stores

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Anyone unable to purchase a copy of The Pittsburgh Gazette on trains or at news stands will confer a favor by reporting the same to this office.

Sunday, July 9, 1905.

A promise of $10,000 if four others give as much, or to be one of ten to give $100,000 for the Arctic expedition, must have encouraged Robert E. Peary yesterday. He declines to name the donor, who is a well known millionaire and had read of the explorer's need. Now that the ship is ready to start there ought to be no difficulty in raising the balance of the money needed for the trip, as Mr. Peary has proved his courage in conducting such enterprises.

Restaurant men who have been meeting in Chicago suggest that the government start a national cooking school to set high standards and establish uniformity in diet. But people ought to be content if the government succeeds in procuring pure food standards so that there can be no doubt as to the ingredients of the articles cooked. When this reform has been brought about so that there are no more adulterations there will be time to consider government cooking schools.

Some years ago Cornell university was given $165,000 by the New York legislature to purchase land in the Adirondacks for experiments in forestry. Recently a cooperage company has been busy denuding the tract of trees and inquiry brought out the information that the college planned to clear the land and plant it over with seedlings. The attorney general has his doubts about the practical value of teaching forestry by destroying woods, so he will institute proceedings to annul the contract made by the college to sell the timber.

Enthusiasm shown at the departure of Baron Komura, Japan's peace envoy, who sailed for this country yesterday, would indicate that the populace, which has been cheering those going to the war, was hopeful that hostilities might soon end. The celebration of victories must be getting monotonous in the mikado's empire. Ambassador Rosen, one of Russia's envoys, and Minister Takahira, the other Japanese representative, are already in this country and the conference ought to proceed without delay when it is called to order in Washington next month.

Discoveries that cotton statistics collected by the government were sold in advance to brokers has resulted in the discharge of Edwin S. Holmes, associate statistician for the department of agriculture. While the investigation showed that the chief statistician was free from blame there is an inclination to criticise him because he did not discover the leak sooner. The attorney general's department has decided to take no action as the result of this investigation, but the matter is to go before the president, who will undoubtedly cause radical changes to be made in the department.

Kentucky naturally resents the intimation that a prisoner cannot be sure of a fair trial in that state, so she appeals to the United States supreme court against the decision to try Caleb Powers in the federal court. Judge Cochran intimated that this process might be resorted to, but declared that a decision by the United States supreme court would settle the question for all time. In the meantime there is a dispute as to whether Powers should be held by the state or given over to the federal authorities. The appeal will delay the trial, but the prisoner will be content to remain in jail so long as there is a chance that he will be insured a fair hearing.

The reports that the Japanese have made a successful attack on the Russian island of Sakhalin and succeeded in landing there need cause no surprise, although it has resulted in some uneasiness in Russia. The southern part of the island was once occupied by Japanese, but the whole territory was ceded to Russia in 1875 in exchange for the Kurile islands on the south which went to Japan. Sakhalin's principal industry is fishing, but since 1869 it has been used as a penal colony for Russian convicts, over 4,000 of them being distributed through the territory. The freedom of the sea for the Japanese navy would make its capture comparatively easy.

The Mutineers Yield.

The decision of the mutineers, who have been frightening inhabitants of Black sea ports, to give up the Potemkine to Roumania on condition that they be treated as deserters from a foreign country will be a relief to Russia. If the insurgent vessel had been captured the members of the crew guilty of mutiny would have deserved death, but in the present state of feeling such wholesale executions would have been likely to arouse a dangerous exhibition of sympathy with their fate. By their decision to desist in their piratical course they have not only saved the vessel, but have secured for themselves a good opportunity to escape punishment for the murder of their officers.

But the end of the Potemkine episode does not by any means imply that the agitation of the revolutionists is over. The majority of the dissatisfied ones are poor, weak and ignorant. They may have able leaders, but they lack organization, and thus lose the opportunity of a concerted rising. The masses are yet ignorant of their own power and are easily beaten back by the armed and well-drilled authorities. When frequent and often isolated disturbances have shown the people their strength they will gain corresponding courage to assert themselves and then the uprising will be irresistible. That reform for Russia is inevitable no one doubts, but whether the revolution can reorganize the government peaceably there may be dispute. But bloodshed has usually preceded the overturn of tyranny and greater liberty in Russia will hardly be bought by other means.

California's Way.

The inevitable has happened. Annually for the past dozen or more years California becomes eruptive at some point on the map of the United States, and treats her sister states to an exhibition of all-around, up-in-the-air, blown-in-the-glass advertising that is simply the most insistent and artistic that ever happened. The season of annual gatherings of various kinds always finds California on the spot. This time it is the Christian Endeavor convention at Baltimore. Los Angeles wants the next international meet of this big body of young religionists, and sets about obtaining it in California's characteristic way. If Hackensack, N. J., or Saginaw, Mich., wanted that convention the representatives of those towns would modestly declare that they possessed a few inducements for the delegates to camp with them. Not so with California. She is telling the people down in Baltimore this week so loud that the bronze figure on the dome of the capitol at Washington can hear every word of it, that she has the only climate, the only fruit farms, the only wheat fields, the only pretty girls and the only ocean on the top of this whirling ball. And the beauty of all this is that California believes every word of it. Long habit of repeating this story has not only become fixed but has influenced the mental faculties until the people out there lay off work for long stretches at a time to invent new virtues to ascribe to their state. From the time you strike the Rocky mountains until you slide into the dust beds of the Mariposa valley the train conductors and the porters sing one song. It is the same song that California is singing over in Baltimore this week.

These are not comments of derision. They are meant to point a moral and adorn a tale. If you want a thing go after it. If you are not imbued with state pride, watch California. You will be instructed how to make a bluff in more different kinds of a way than you ever imagined existed.

Insurance Improvement.

As a storm clears the atmosphere, so the troubles of the Equitable society are having a beneficial effect upon the whole insurance situation. In all companies for years to come there will be a more conservative spirit and a deeper sense of responsibility in those at the head of them. But outside of the companies also, in the homes vitally concerned in life insurance, and in the legislative halls where the sentiment of the home soon focuses, the influence of the present agitation will be felt. Whether it will crystallize in uniform national legislation is extremely doubtful, but it will unquestionably lead to more thorough and expert state supervision. Already the cry for such radical improvement is being heard above the strife and indignation of the present controversy. In the North American Review for July, S. Herbert Wolfe, who has been connected as actuary with the insurance departments of half a dozen states, voices this plea:

"Since the state has decided," says he, "that the best interests of its citizens are served by requiring its physicians, its dentists, its veterinarians and even its barbers (New York state now requires 'tonsorial artists' to pass examinations before the state licensing board) to demonstrate their fitness to practice, there is no real reason why it should not extend its protective system over the life insurance policies held by its citizens." And he points out that "state supervision exists in every country. In Germany, the government not only exercises powers of visitation and supervision over its insurance corporations, but actually participates in the management of their affairs, specifies the mortality tables to be assumed, the commissions which may be paid, the time when their profits shall be distributed to the policyholders, etc." Our insurance laws, in most of the states, are in a deplorable condition, he holds; and such as they are, they are often rendered valueless by the failure of a weak and pliable commissioner to do his duty. The obvious need is for stringent laws and expert supervision, and it may be expected that the present demand for railroad rate regulation, for uniform divorce laws, and the like, will be extended to embrace this vast and growing interest so vitally connected with the welfare and safety of the masses.

Those who are familiar with the history of life insurance may remember that it was due to the exposure made by Elizur Wright in Massachusetts, that the first great reforms in our insurance system were brought about. The Equitable squabble seems destined to mark another forward step no less important.

The Canal Builder.

The suggestion that the president may transfer the work of constructing the Panama canal from the war to the state department does not imply any dissatisfaction with the management by Secretary Taft. The appointment of the commission is in the president's hands and he must receive the reports of the work done. He is the executive officer responsible for the work and he is expected to supply the energy needed to stimulate the commission in its duties. The department assigned to such work is entirely subordinate to the president and it is a matter of detail which one is selected. When congress meets further rules may be adopted for the government of the canal zone and these may specify the secretary in the cabinet to have immediate supervision of the work.

Both war and state department are interested in the canal enterprise. The influence of the army is no longer predominant, as in the reorganized commission civilians were given the most important places. When viewed as an engineering enterprise it would naturally belong to the war department, but when the negotiations that may be necessary with the republic of Panama and Colombia are considered, the authority of the state department might be invoked. When the canal approaches completion and its purpose as a water way becomes apparent the questions about its use as a highway by ships of other nations might require state department action. But the most important consideration of all is that the secretary of state stands next to the president in authority and influence. In this case Mr. Root enjoys the confidence of the president, who would naturally seek his advice often, so it would be proper to designate him as the one most suited to look after the canal commission.

Lawson and Jerome.

The Kansas managers of the Ottawa Chautauqua had planned some spicy meetings this year, where trusts and the enemies of reform would be flayed in picturesque language. So they engaged Gov. LaFollette, expecting that he would attack the aggression of the railroads, Thomas W. Lawson, who was anxious to roast the Standard Oil, and District Attorney Jerome, who does not mince matters when attacking corruption of all sorts. To their surprise the governor of Wisconsin presented a solemn discourse on Hamlet. He was followed by Mr. Jerome, who raised a laugh by announcing that he had also prepared an address on Shakespeare, but found that he had been anticipated. He brought along a manuscript on "Much Ado About Nothing," but since Mr. Lawson would follow he would leave the treatment of that subject to him.

Lawson and Jerome resemble each other in their fearlessness, but the district attorney is somewhat tempered by the responsibility of his office. This did not deter him from launching out on the conditions in politics which allow inferior men to be selected by leaders to represent powerful and intelligent communities. In the list of the men whom he considered mediocre he named Senator Depew of New York and Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, even intimating that Mr. Lodge could not be elected to anything in which the people had a direct voice. But this was one of the exaggerated statements for which Jerome is famous. The reputation of Senator Lodge in the nation is fully shared by people in his native state, and there was widespread approval of the suggestion that he succeed John Hay as secretary of state. As for Senator Depew, he ranks above the average of United States senators in training and ability. In directness and clearness of statement Mr. Lawson is much inferior to New York's district attorney and his high colored language about the Standard Oil magnates has long since begun to pall on the ears of the public.

Midsummer Madness.

There may be no real connection between temperature and morals, but there is abundant evidence to prove that circumstances influence to a very great extent the conduct of many people. The "silly season" is a phrase coined to describe the midsummer folly of mankind—and womankind. Whether the lassitude that extreme heat induces makes serious effort at self-restraint onerous, or there is something infectious in public example, it is true that the moral and mental level of human life falls below the ordinary standards during the months of sunflower radiance. Excuse may be invented for the freedom of vacation life. The relaxation sought in absence from familiar scenes and labors may easily slip into forbidden and dangerous latitudes without great resulting harm, but the experiment is hedged about with numerous dangers. The modern tendency in its normal expression is much too indicative of superficial thinking and living. Life's serious problems and the questions which relate to the moral welfare of society and the individual find only accommodated reflection and discussion. For two months in the year superficial living is carried to the point of dangerous dissipation under the plea that it is health-restoring and, therefore, necessary. The effect is to widen the circle of loose and indefinite thinking. When the individual finds delight in the license of association that is free for a time from the social restraints that he suffers at home, the chances are that his moral fiber only awaits a suitable opportunity to break down completely. Character is not subject to these remarkable midsummer lapses; reputation, however good at home, may be subject to the most pitiful failures when brought under the demoralizing influence of new associations.

No folly is so great as the folly of trying to maintain reputation when character is absent. It is this that explains nine-tenths of the midsummer madness one sees and has made it necessary to coin a new phrase in order to fitly describe the doings of the heated term. The restraints that so many people depend upon to keep them in the straight and narrow path under ordinary conditions of living are flimsy and artificial shams. Having never taken the trouble to form either deep or sound views of life and character they sail their frail boats over the sea of life depending upon laws and restraints that someone else has thrown around them. Parrot-like they repeat moral platitudes and live conventional lives from no higher source of inspiration than the ipse dixit of people as superficial as themselves. The result is easily foreseen. Not having individual moral stamina these people will do all sorts of crazy, foolish and perhaps immoral things when they come under the influence of disorganized example. Great natures may commit great moral deeds for conscience sake that involve criticism, provoke censure and even invite ostracism, but only the little nature sins in despicable abandon because it feels no one is looking who will tell.

Life today is far too busy to bother itself much with philosophy of any kind. Personal rectitude is so frequently a matter of opportunity and surface restraint. It is this widespread weakness that makes the silly season a net for unwary feet. It is this lack of personal conviction as to what we ourselves can or cannot do, at home or abroad, not what Mr. Jones or Miss Smith may do, that gives living and conduct so much irresolution, so much merely toying with evil and license as a pastime of the vacation period. The man or the woman who uses absence from usual surroundings for folly or moral madness, it may be safely asserted, is just as foolish and bad all the time, and that he or she will do the same things if opportunity is offered at home.

"The Democracy of Art."

In connection with the announcement that Henry C. Frick has given $100,000 to the American Academy of Arts in Rome, it is interesting to note how the wealth of generous and intelligent Americans has in recent years broadened the educational influence of all the fine arts. Someone has said with deprecation that the present age is one of democracy in art. That the inspirations to art achievement of every kind are commercial rather than inherently artistic. There is undoubtedly a vast amount of art parvenuism found in the new order of American prosperity and wealth, but this in no wise destroys the real quickening of popular interest in the fine arts that great wealth has been enabled to create. The immense art treasures of Europe are being lifted from the gloom of cloister, church and gallery, where their beauty and power to teach have been restricted if not in many instances wholly destroyed, and put within reach of men and women who, though possessed of art tastes and longings, have never been able to cultivate these gifts by personal contact with the noblest products of the art world.

In addition to this, the "democracy of art" has had, as in this gift of Mr. Frick, fresh impetus and aid given it in the cultivation of art talent made possible by the endowed schools or the individual aid extended to students too poor to pursue their studies and earn a living at the same time. The cause is a worthy and noble one; for in contemplation of the purely ephemeral and commercial spirit of our modern American life there is not found a hopeful sign that the future generations will receive from us any very substantial evidence of permanent ideals, unless the new impugned "democracy of art" shall result in an art renaissance on this side the ocean.

Philadelphia had a very severe thunder and wind storm the other day, but the citizens hardly noticed it, so used have they become to the racket that political reform is making in that town.

A Kansas cyclone headed southward in that state heard of the Lawson-Jerome debate and promptly withdrew from the contest.

The admirers of Miss Alice Roosevelt should stand back and give the young lady air when the temperature is excessive.

Now that we have passed the threat of tetanus the gentleman with the warning against drinking ice water is in our midst.

It begins to look in the Caleb Powers case as though even Kentucky can become ashamed of acts of rank injustice.

Philadelphia and Milwaukee ex-city officials might try the Kansas harvest fields to keep the wolf from the door.

Russia only recognizes dead men as heroes. To miss being killed is considered a grave act of lese majeste.

If she were eligible, that Ocean Grove schoolmarm has started a first rate vice presidential boom for herself.

Between the damp picnics and the thriving crops the weather man is striking a balance of self-complacency.

Potatoes with $5 gold pieces in them have some advantages over books with even pictures in them.

Secretary Wilson is satisfied that the Holmes weevil is just as bad for cotton as the boll variety.

Buffalo is trying to look pleasant and pretend that it is not frightened nearly out of its wits.

When the mercury goes a flopping
And your steaming brow you're mopping
Stop and think
With the coming of December,
You will need, if you remember,
Hottest drink.
It is hot, but don't regret it,
For in winter you'll forget it,
Thawing out the frozen pipes beneath the sink.

QUIET OBSERVATIONS

By ERASMUS WILSON.

The saying that some men are born great may have been true at the time Shakespeare gave it utterance, or at least it seemed so apparent that it was accepted as true.

And then, in those days, any man who was born in a great house, or born heir to a great name or estate, was thought to be really great.

In these times, and in this country, we know differently, and instead of accepting Shakespeare's expression, that "Some men are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them," we are inclined to accept Pope's version:

"Honor and fame from no conditions rise:
Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

Our country with its many practical institutions has taught the world that goodness and true greatness is not dependent on wealth or social rank. The elements of these are found in the heart and minds of those born of simple, humble, industrious people, and it is from among these that our greatest and best men have come.

The common people have common sense, and are close to nature, and have not been spoiled by false philosophies.

* * *

President Roosevelt is of common stock and is notable for abundant common sense. His statesmanship is not of that top-lofty sort that can only be appreciated by statesmen and scholars. He is of the people, labors for the people, and is sustained by the people.

Lincoln was of even more common stock, and denied the advantages which every schoolboy of today enjoys. But being a child of nature, simple in mind and pure in heart, he reached a point of greatness that will not soon be passed.

Garfield, another child of nature, simple, honest and true, won his way to greatness through the hearts of the people.

We sometimes have it said that real worth is not always appreciated. The proof usually cited in such cases is the fact that good, honest, upright men are not always rich, nor in power, and not in the center of the stage.

Riches is not a safe standard by which to measure virtue, usefulness, or greatness. While this is the popular standard of the times, it is not a worthy, nor a just standard. It is the standard by which the civilizations which failed were measured, and by the same token all civilizations that adopt it will fail—must necessarily fail.

So, if we measure greatness, goodness, and success by it our civilization must fail.

* * *

Is there no way by which this mad rush for riches can be checked and finally stopped?

Is there no way by which coming generations will be so deeply impressed with the fact that an honest man is the noblest work of God that they will live honestly, soberly and righteously?

For what are our schools but to teach this great truth to new generations as they come trooping onto the great stage of life?

For what are our churches, but to teach the more mature that meekness, modesty and brotherly love are the chief essentials in social life, which is the highest form of civilization?

For what are parents but to give to the world good men and women, each and everyone fully trained and equipped to do something worth while, and do it as well, or better than it has been done before?

But look around and see if parents are striving to make of their children better men and women than they are themselves?

Are ministers preaching from the pulpit that to strive for riches is to strive for spiritual death, which means the ultimate death of the civilization of which we boast?

Are our schools making special efforts to fit our boys and girls to become good citizens and useful members of society?

These are questions of the hour, and are respectfully submitted for your consideration.

* * *

Know then this truth (enough for man to know),
"Virtue alone is happiness below."
—Pope.

You will agree with the poet, in your mind, but will you show by your conduct and your life that you mean what you say?

What is your idea of happiness here below?

Already you have answered money. And if asked what particular thing you prefer as a gift, you would say money. And if fortune should offer to answer a single prayer you would pray for money.

There are exceptions, of course, but hardly more than enough to prove the rule.

The average man and woman desires money, and the most of them want to get it for nothing, which is far worse than merely longing for it. To want to get it for nothing is to confess that you are willing to accept that which you have not merited and is not justly coming to you. This is the spirit of the beggar, and not of the man made in the image of God.

For forms of government let fools contest;
What'er is best administered is best.
For modes of faith let graceless zealots fight;
His can't be wrong whose life is in the right.
In faith and hope the world will disagree,
But all mankind's concern is charity.
—Pope.

Venom Harmless to Snakes.

One of the most curious things about serpent venom is that each species seems to be immune from its own poison. If a snake is inoculated with its own venom it remains unaffected. M. C. Phisalix, who has done so much work on this subject, finds experimental evidence that this immunity is to be attributed to the presence in the blood of a free antitoxin. This neutralizes the poison as it is introduced.—New York Times.

Drawing Him On.

Miss Willing—What would you do if I attempted to run away and leave you here in the parlor alone?

Mr. Slowboy—Why, I—er—would try to catch and hold you.

Miss Willing—Well, get ready, then; I'm going to attempt it.—Detroit Tribune.

IT IS TO SMILE.

"Bridget, this must stop. I cannot permit you to bring strangers into my kitchen."

"Sure, mum, an' Larry's no stranger. I knowed him long before he wor on th' foorce!"—Cleveland Leader.

Visiting Reporter—There's nothing like the spit-ball to kill a pitcher's arm.

Transcript Reporter—Beg pardon, but here in Boston we speak of it as the saliva sphere.—Puck.

"Pop!"

"Yes, my son."

"How can a man tell he has a very large fish on his hook if he doesn't catch it?"

"Very easily, my boy. All he has to do is to get someone to tell it too."—Yonkers Statesman.

"Isn't the doctor's wife beautiful! she has a neck like that of a swan."

"Quite so. And the doctor has a bill like that of a pelican."—Judge.

"Most men detest moving!" remarked Henpeck. "Do you really mean to say that you honestly enjoy it?"

"Yes, indeed!" replied his friend: "I live in a houseboat."—Detroit Free Press.

Nell—Love doesn't seem to agree with Maude. She's thinner by twenty pounds than she used to be.

Bell—She has loved and lost, eh?—Chicago Journal.

TALKED OF IN GOTHAM

By FRANK A. PARKER.

[By Private Wire to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 8.—Broadway, these days, is one long moving picture. Time was when the Great White Way was a standing joke, when every corner from Herald square to Times square supported a "team of sidewalk conversationalists," even including the "funny" make-up. It was the order of Commissioner McAdoo, that even the actor folk should keep moving, that has caused all this change in the face of the Rialto. The good-natured policeman will approach a group of well-known actors—well-known because they are usually on Broadway looking for a job—and remark in passing: "Please keep moving; it's the commissioner's order." Then he passes on without looking back to see that the order is obeyed, knowing full well that the aforesaid prominent actors are not hankering for a second call from him.

The commissioner has evidently ordered that the Broadway squad be polite, for there is never that "Move on" brusqueness about the order that one gets in most any other sections of the city. It is always done so politely and quietly that none but those addressed knows that the order has been given. This makes it very easy to obey, and there is yet to be an arrest for refusing to keep moving.

This might preach a sermon to the policemen of New York on the value of politeness, but they cannot understand sermons, so it is useless to expect that the same politeness on the part of the official guardians of the city is likely to spread far from Broadway. Perhaps the officers of the Broadway squad are polite because they have a speaking acquaintance with fully half the habitues of the Rialto, and they are naturally polite to their friends. Be that as it may, certainly in no other part of the city are kind words wasted; rather the club is swung on those who are not quick to obey.

Character Studies in Broadway.

The Rialto these days furnishes many character studies. It is to some extent like a big family reunion, as the "troupers" have all come in from the road, and here they meet their friends who were with them in the same company last year or the year before. The greetings, on the surface, are always cordial, no matter what the real thoughts are, and it is as though none of them had an enemy in the world. Then there are the same faces that have been seen all winter long, pinched and drawn faces of men whose acting days are past and who float around the free lunch counters in those cafes haunted by their more fortunate brethren. Among the old-timers seen daily on the big thoroughfare is a man who had a great reputation among the fathers as an actor of ability, who supported Edwin Booth in his best days, and did it well. To the newer generation he is only a cast-off or a "has-been." He is of the past, a nightmare sort of a past at that, and there is no place for him in the present except on the frayed edge.

Some Walking Temperance Lectures.

This man is only one of the many "walking temperance lecturers" to be seen along the Rialto daily. There is another that comes to mind, an Englishman who was brought over to create a part a few years back. Every few weeks he will sober up long enough to create a part—and do it better than most men ever will learn to do it—then he will get a few dollars in his pocket and fall back into his old ways. He is never given a part but that an understudy is prepared to jump to at a moment's notice. The management would be glad to pay the understudy to do nothing for the full season if the old actor could be kept at work, but two weeks is usually his limit, often only one. Such as he are the wrecks of the Rialto.

Summer is the Stumbling Block.

The long, hot summer is the stumbling block that upsets the career of many an actor and compels him "to go to work." The improvidence of the actor folk is proverbial. No really good actor ever has any money left at the end of the season until the time comes when he draws a salary so large that he hasn't time to spend it during the busy season. This comes to many of them, but the great majority never see that happy day. Consequently the summer's idleness is the nightmare that follows them through the working months. Some of them never worry about it, but get along as best they know how, which means prosperity and a good time the forepart of the summer and hope for the latter part.

When the Size of the Dollar Grows.

The size of the dollar is gradually growing these days, and it won't be many moons until a dollar will look like a cart wheel. "What's in your thoughts?" a well-known character of the Rialto was asked yesterday. "Don't ask me, me boy; if the police knew what I was thinking about just then they would give me 99 years," was his reply. "When I came in I tried the stock market. I had a nice bundle of change, but it soon wilted. Every stock I bought went down, and when I sold the check wouldn't get into the broker's cash drawer before the stock went up. I gave up that and tried the races. Then I couldn't sleep. I'm thinking of trying policy next, because to play policy one has to sleep in order to get the right numbers to make a policy gig." And this chap is one of the lucky ones of the Rialto. To him life is more or less a joke, and he is as happy when looking for an invitation to dinner as when able to give an invitation to a friend. It is the serious-minded fellow who finds the summer a time of recriminations against himself, and a day of promises to be more provident in the future.

A Line from David Warfield.

There is a line in the "Music Master," that delightful play medium in which David Warfield amused thousands last winter and will continue to do so the coming fall, that fits the feeling of the average Broadwayite to a nicety. "What would you do for $10,000?" the old German music master is asked. "I'd be ashamed to tell you," he replies. And that is about the situation in Broadway these days, only instead of being ashamed, most of those who are living their present hand-to-mouth existence would be afraid to tell for fear the story would get to the ears of the police.

Crime of Good-Fellowship.

And they are good fellows, most of them, willing to divide their last dollar with a friend. It is this crime of good-fellowship that keeps many of them broke. Good-fellowship is really a crime, when one looks at it in the correct light. A man may commit a crime against himself as well as against his neighbor, and most good fellows are daily committing those crimes that menace their own future. It would be a needless sermon, one that might be preached on such a text, for every good fellow knows everything that can be said on the subject. The trouble is that most of them have not the power to resist when a friend comes along in need of the price of a dinner or car fare to Harlem.

A Mayflower Relic.

South McAlester comes to the front by claiming an old pot which was brought over in the Mayflower. It is in the possession of J. B. Hopkins, who claims that it has been handed down to the eldest son in the family since 1620. The pot is one of the ordinary round bottom type and there has been little improvement in the form since it was cast.—Kansas City Journal.

Of Tried Capacity.

Mr. Elihu Root's capacity for his new post does not have to be taken on faith. He is not a stranger in administration circles and has comparatively little to learn in the field of statecraft and diplomacy.—New York Tribune.

A SANE FOURTH

By UNCLE BIJE.

"Colonel, th' elements is agin an' I like a sane Fourth. Now, don't ye think so?" And Uncle Bije looked discouraged, as he got in front of the electric fan, threw open his alapaca coat and closed his eyes, while the breeze rumpled his whiskers.

"It does look as if noise was the proper thing," answered the colonel with a smile.

"And destruction," supplemented Uncle Bije. "And destruction. Noise and devastification is the two things 'r's linked 'th th' fourth day o' July in th' min's of all th' free 'n untrammelled American citizens 't landed a couple o' months ago at Ellis Island 'n don't know th' Declration o' Independence f'm a jug o' moonshine whisky. Yep."

"You seem displeased with the celebration of our natal day, Uncle," said the Colonel with a severe air.

"Nope. I'm not displeased. No siree! I'm clean plumb disgusted. That's what! I ben a-readin' in th' papers 'bout th' accidents, 'n th' drunks 'n th' fights 'n th' gen'ral disorder, 'n 'y jing! I can't see what we're celebratin'. An' d'ye know, Colonel, all this has a bad effect on th' for'ner within our gates. He comes over here 'th a wrong idee in th' fust place, an idee that this is a country where ev'ry man does what he pleases 'thout respec' t' any other man, 'n that freedom means do as ye dam please. Then he runs up against th' Fourth o' July, 'n what's th' impression he gits f'm that day o' joy? Why, that his fust idee's all right. Ask any one o' these here eedjots that goes along th' streets firin' dynamite canes 'n shootin' cannon crackers in front o' horses what they're celebratin' 'n they sin't one o' them kin tell ye. Tell me, of ye kin, what th' pyrotechnical inventions o' an Englishborn fireworks comp'ny hez to do 'th the freein' o' thes glorious country? Tell me whut in' Chinee hez t' do 'th th' Declration o' Independence?

"Colonel, th' Fourth day o' th' month o' July sh'd be a solemn anniversity in this country. It sh'd be as solemn as the 30th o' May'd ort to be. Ef we want to s'lute th' risin' sun 'th cannon, 'n s'lute th' stars 'n stripes when they go up, all right, but th' glorious banner o' th' free waves in th' largest numbers over th' beer gardens o' this enlightid country, an' th' cannon's breath smells o' bad whisky 'n dynamite.

"Th' proper day f'r to celebrate 'th fireworks 'n toy pistols 't kills is th' 19th o' Aprile, th' anniversity o' th' battle o' Lexington, or th' 19th o' October, th' anniversity o' th' Surrender at Yorktown. Them's th' days 't ort to be celebrated 'th powder 'n noise, but th' Fourth o' July, th' birthday o' these United States o' America, this day'd ort to be th' day o' peaceful 'n solemn celebration.

"Why, Colonel, we're passin' flag laws, an' we're legislatin' f'r th' respect of th' nation, 'n all th' while we're neglectin' th' element o' th' hull thing, 'n that's respect f'r th' Decl'ration o' Independence. It'd ort to be read, 'n expounded, 'n preached on 'n made into p'litic'l speeches, 'n learned by heart to every child in th' land. I almost b'lieve that no person'd ort to have a right to vote 'f he cd'd repeat th' Decl'ration o' Independence by heart, 'n tell who writ it, 'n when 'twas signed, 'n what it is. You mought say 'twas a big task, but don't you think 't th' voters 'd know somep'n more 'n they do ef they cd'd do that? You lawyers say th' ol' Decl'ration's nothin' but a statement o' somep'n tain't necessarily a fac', but le'me tell you, I don't keer whut it is, it's th' corner stone o' this here country, 'n ort to be respected.

"An' then we go 'n make o' this day o' solemn thought a day o' dissipation 'n deesaster, when th' nerves o' th' sensitive is racked an' th' truly patriotic don't have nothin' t' do 'th it. They wa'nt no shots fired thet was heard 'round th' world on th' Fourth—them shots was at Lexington. Th' United States o' America, th' nation 't hol's th' balance o' power f'r th' civilized 'n uncivilized worl', th' nation of nations, was actually born on thet day—Th' nineteenth o' Aprile. Seventy-five, an skurcely a man is now alive 't remembers thet day 'n year, as th' poet sez. An' that's th' truth. Ask any man ye meet what happened on th' nineteenth o' Aprile, seventeen seventy-five 'n he won't know.

"Th' proper thing t' do 'th th' Fourth o' July 's to make it a day 'n' solemn thanksgivin', 'n reserve th' nineteenth o' Aprile an' th' nineteenth o' October f'r th' powder 'n dynamite 'n th' Chinee devilments.

"We got a lot o' people in this country 't ain't got no patriotism. Them people's th' ones 't laughs at you 'n me f'r remembr'in' what our great grandfathers done at Lexington 'n Bunker Hill. Them's the ones 't says 't they built this country. Them's th' ones 't passes flag laws, too, by jing! Patriotism, Colonel, 's based on th' deeds o' th' past. Patriotism 's th' tribute o' th' results to th' cause. We laugh at th' Japs f'r worshippin' their ancest'rs—look at th' patriotism o' them ancest'r-worshippin' lettle fellers! It's th' land our ancest'rs made that we're proud of—'r sh'd be. Th' shove 't our ancest'rs gave th' nation is th' shove 't we've got t' keep goin', an' if they hadn't ben no shove, we wouldn't of ben keepin' it going.

"But all th' same, it looks like th' habit o' destruction 'd got so strong on th' land thet even th' elements couldn't keep still. Me'n y'r Aunt M'riar was out to Highlan' Park, 'n honest, I thort y'r Aunt M'riar's false front'd git blowed clean up to Sharpsburg. It got so dum wet, 't she's got t' use it f'r third best 'n git a new one f'r sec'nd best. Th' elements sin't had no chanst f'r several years, 'n when things was a leetle more quiet 'n usual, Bingi they come in an' do business."

"But what's the matter with your hand, Uncle Bije?" asked the Colonel, catching sight of a bandage.

"Roman candle. Now, dern ye, don't ye say a word. I had t' show one o' the leetle fellers out my way how t' shoot one, 'f he'd of blowed his own head off. I ain't in no mood f'r argyment. I'm goin'. Good-bye."

J. H. G.

In the Good Old Summer Time.

"Where are the folks seein' to?" said Ninety-in-the-Shade.

"To take a rest, to take a rest," the City Feller said.

"What makes 'em look so hot, so hot?" said Ninety-in-the-Shade.

"They're keepin' cool, they're keepin' cool," the City Feller said.

For they're goin' anywhere at all and just to get away

To mountain, river, inlet, lake, peninsula and bay

And they're hurryin' to get there, for they haven't long to stay,

For it's back again to town on Monday morning.

"What makes the rear-rank breathe so hard?" said Ninety-in-the-Shade.

"It's stylin' hot, it's pipin' hot," the City Feller said.

"What makes 'em run away from town?" said Ninety-in-the-Shade.

"'Cause everybody does the same," the City Feller said.

They're runnin' from the city, they are after seaside sport,

They are goin' to a summer—ay, and to a fast resort.

They'll work upon the links and they will cruise upon the court,

But they'll have to hustle back on Monday morning.

"What makes 'em work so hard, so hard?" said Ninety-in-the-Shade.

"They've simply got to have a rest," the City Feller said.

"They'll need it when they strike the place," said Ninety-in-the-Shade.

"But s'pose the rooms are all engaged?" the City Feller said.

For it's "Hurry up," "Step lively, please," and punch your fellow quiet

To get a cooling "lamp" or a nickel palm leaf fan;

And the question of vacation is a vexatious one of late

And an empty purse and back on Monday morning.

—Puck.

RAILROADS HAVE PROSPEROUS YEAR

Earnings Increase 9 Per Cent. Three Special B., R. & P. Trains for Elks.

HANDLE 364 TRAINS DAILY HERE

The year of 1905 will be a record-breaker for earnings, both gross and net, of the railroads of the United States. Judging by the statements made of the earnings of roads in almost every portion of the country, it is evident that the prosperity extends over the whole land. There has been complaint of bad business conditions in the east, but the railroads do not show it, for in notations of earnings as shown in The Gazette those earnings in almost every case have been greater by as much as 9 per cent than the previous similar period. Throughout the middle west, west and south there has been continuous activity on the roads, giving a showing of gross earnings of from 2 to 9 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1904. The following table shows the gain in gross earnings of eight roads chosen at random:

Road.	Period.	Gross Gain.
Union Pacific	11 months	$5,443,323
Great Northern	11 months	3,031,887
Southern Pacific	11 months	1,402,567
C., M. & St. P.	11 months	1,279,355
Norfolk & Western	11 months	1,025,336
Central of Georgia	12 months	736,931
Cin., Ind. & Lou.	12 months	208,857
Wheeling & Lake Erie	11 months	147,158

Operating expenses of almost all of the roads have shown increases from 1 to 10 per cent, the increase being due in most instances to accommodation of specific traffic. In most instances of the railroads that are reputed for their economy of operations there is to be seen an effect of this economy in the statements. Some of the larger systems have brought their operating expenses even below the expenses of the similar period in 1904. The roads are profiting by each other's past experience and with each year there is brought a reduction in some phase of the expense account, although this is made up in some other old or new phase which must be maintained to keep the road abreast with its competitors.

It is but natural that the net earnings should show well, when the gross earnings are increased to such proportions and the operating expenses are cut to almost an equal figure with last year. The net earnings of the roads reporting ranges from a decrease of 2 per cent to an increase of 12 per cent as compared with the same period of 1904.

An evidence of the prosperity of the roads can be seen in only five lines aggregating 270 miles, going into the hands of receivers during the first half of this year.

Pittsburgh's Busy Union Station.

Pittsburgh is the second busiest point on the Pennsylvania railroad system for passenger trains handled at one terminal point. There are 364 passenger trains handled daily, while on Sunday there are 189. Of the week-day trains 184 arrive at the station and 180 depart. On Sunday 96 trains arrive and 93 depart. These figures are shown in the new "arrival and departure" time table of the Pennsylvania system, which becomes effective today in consequence of the readjustment of the Pennsylvania special's schedules eastbound and westbound.

The Broad Street station of the Pennsylvania railroad at Philadelphia is the busiest point on the system for handling passenger trains. There are 525 trains handled there each week day, of which number 258 arrive and 267 depart. Jersey City is the third busiest point.

There are just two separate full hours in the morning when not a single train arrives or departs. From 5 o'clock, when the Keystone express departs, until 4 o'clock, when the Chicago limited arrives, there is no arrival or departure, excepting, of course, when a train may arrive or depart late, which is an uncommon thing on the Pennsylvania. The other hour of no arrivals or departures is from 4:15 o'clock, when the Chicago limited pulls out of the trainshed, until 5:15 o'clock, when the Harrisburg express departs. There is necessarily making up of trains that must be accomplished by switching within and about the trainshed, but these two hours are the quietest of the 24. The average for the other 22 hours of the 24 must be one train arriving every seven minutes, and another train departing in the same proportion of time; or, there must be a movement into or out of the station every three and one-half minutes to take care of the 364 trains. There are several points in the schedule when two or more trains are arriving or departing. For instance, at 5:30 o'clock every evening three trains pull out of the station at the same moment—the Panhandle's Carnegie accommodation, the Pennsylvania's Pitcairn accommodation and the Erie & Ashtabula division's Erie and Youngstown express. At the same moment the Buffalo day express is pulling into one of the center tracks at the station. Again at 10 o'clock there are three sections of the Pennsylvania's No. 16—the two New York specials and the Philadelphia special—moving quietly out of the trainshed to the east, while at the same moment in comes the Oil City and Dubois express of the Buffalo & Allegheny Valley division.

Trains from eight separate divisions run into and out of the Union station. In addition there are a number of trains operating out of Pittsburgh over these divisions to branches. The big difference between the week-day and Sunday numbers of trains handled is due to there being no need for operating many of the suburban accommodation trains on Sunday.

There is another interesting phase to this terminal handling of trains. A vast army of men are required to man and care for the 364 trains each day. For the crews alone about 1,600 men are required, while for the work about the trainshed and at the engine houses and car yards there are almost half as many more men required.

Three Special B. R. & P. Trains.

Three special trains, each personally conducted by a representative of the passenger department of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh railway, will be run by that company from Pittsburgh to Buffalo to accommodate the members of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks who are going to the convention. The first of these trains, consisting of parlor and combination cars, will leave the Water street station at 10:30 o'clock this morning in charge of S. B. Griswold, traveling passenger agent of the company. It will carry the Elks from lodges at Scottdale, Mt. Pleasant, McKeesport and Etna. The second special train will leave the same station at 9:30 o'clock this evening in charge of C. O'D. Pascault, division passenger agent of the company in Pittsburgh. This train will be composed of Pullman cars and will carry delegates from lodges at Sisterville, Clarksburg, Fairmont and Morgantown, W. Va.; Bellaire, O., and Connellsville, Uniontown, Wilkinsburg and East Pittsburgh, Pa. The third special train of seven Pullman cars will be run tomorrow night, coming south from Parkersburg territory over the Baltimore & Ohio to Pittsburgh and going from here to Buffalo in charge of Mr. Griswold.

Division Passenger Agent Pascault said yesterday that every effort has been made to have the trip for the Elks to be all that they can desire. A neat and comprehensive booklet was issued by the company for the convention. Mr. Pascault and his associates have worked hard for the business and their success comes well deserved.

Topics for Agent's Convention.

There are a large number of interesting topics for presentation and discussion at the annual convention of the National Association of Railway Agents. This convention will open at Portland, Ore., July 17 and will continue through several days. Incidentally the agents will take advantage of their being in Portland and will visit the Lewis and Clark exposition. A special train will be used from Chicago to Portland, the train leaving Chicago last evening and allowing the party to stop at the Yellowstone National park and other points of interest. Among the topics will be "Were Railroads to Award Prizes to Agents Upon Their Good Merits, Would It Be an Incentive to Make Them More Loyal to Duty?" which will be presented by A. N. Dietz, agent of the Baltimore & Ohio at Cleveland, and "Most Practical Method for Handling and Adjusting Claims," to be presented by W. E. Kerr, agent for the same road at Newark, O.

Fine Record for New Flyer.

The Buffalo limited of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad in the first two months of its running has the record of not departing late from either of its termini or of arriving late on a single trip. This is a record that shows almost perfection of operations, although an effort has been made to keep the 6½-hour flyer on time. The train is popular for those who desire to make a day trip between Pittsburgh and Buffalo, and it is always well filled when going to Buffalo or coming to Pittsburgh. The "Little Giant" officials can justly be proud of such a record.

President Murray Does Not Stop.

The special Baltimore & Ohio train of private cars carrying President Oscar G. Murray and other leading officers of the Baltimore & Ohio system over the road for the past two weeks arrived at Wheeling Junction yesterday afternoon, but was not run into Pittsburgh, as this would have caused a delay and would have brought the officials over a portion of the system over which they had already gone. The train was run from Wheeling Junction over the Pittsburgh division to Connellsville and thence to Baltimore. The presidential party has spent the past week inspecting the Chicago division and the Wheeling system. Over the Pittsburgh division from Wheeling to Pittsburgh yesterday the train was accompanied by the Pittsburgh officials. No announcement has been made regarding the improvements decided upon during the trip. President Murray will continue the inspection of the remainder of the system and of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern in a short time.

Good Record for Weedon.

General Passenger Agent Samuel Moody and C. L. Lockwood of the Pennsylvania lines and Grand Rapids & Indiana railway, respectively, spent Friday at Cincinnati in conference with Assistant General Passenger Agent George W. Weedon. The record for June passenger business from the office of Mr. Weedon shows figures for the number of passengers carried and the income derived therefrom to be larger than for any month of June in former years. This covers the first full month's work of Mr. Weedon in the Cincinnati office as successor to J. M. Harris. The business was about 20 per cent in excess of the same month in previous years.

Folder an Exposition Guide.

Of all the season's railroad literature a little booklet just issued by the Union and Southern Pacific and Oregon Short Lines on the Lewis and Clark exposition must take high rank. The cover is an artistic piece of work in subdued colors, showing Lewis and Clark discussing their dream of the then unknown northwest and exhibiting their plans to President Jefferson. A brief personal history of the two famous explorers, something of the Indian woman who helped them, and an original map of the country, forms the first part of the pamphlet. The rest of the publication is devoted to the exposition and the points of scenic interest about Portland. The book may be used as a guide to the exposition, and armed with it the visitor will find it unnecessary to pay 25 cents for any other directory. Using the magnificent train service of the Union and Southern Pacific and Oregon Short Lines one passes through the grandest scenery in the world in Oregon, skirting the Columbia river. General Agent George G. Herring reports a heavy business from this district for the exposition.

B. & O. Has Fine City Office.

The Baltimore & Ohio passenger department at Pittsburgh, of which the affable Joseph P. Taggart is the head as assistant general passenger agent, has just completed the furnishment of its new city passenger and ticket offices at 436-7 Fifth avenue by the hanging of six handsome pictures of scenery along the "Picturesque B. & O." The pictures include the following views: Susquehanna bridge over the river of that name, Mt. Royal station, Baltimore, which is one of the most beautiful city stations in the world; the new Indian Creek bridge on the Connellsville division, the old National Pike bridge at Cumberland, Harpers Ferry, and the National capitol building. City Passenger Agent M. B. Walker and City Ticket Agent W. A. Preston, with their competent assistants, are justly proud of the new offices. The location is said to be preferable to the former office at Fifth avenue and Wood street in points of business and convenience to the heart of Pittsburgh's business center.

Railroad Notes.

Sidney Van Dusen, formerly one of Pittsburgh's best known passenger agents and son of Frank Van Dusen, chief assistant general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania lines, will leave today with his family for a trip to Prince of Wales Island, Alaska, to inspect properties of the Alaska Copper Company. This company was recently promoted by Major R. W. A. Simmons in this city.

Harry C. Young, traveling passenger agent of the Rock Island-Frisco system in Pittsburgh, has been placed in charge of the passenger affairs of the two roads here, pending the appointment of a district passenger agent.

Superintendent A. G. Mitchell accompanied Assistant Engineer E. B. Wiseman over the Monongahela division of the Pennsylvania to acquaint him with his new work.

The Pennsylvania lines west are building a produce yard near the Davenport street station in Cleveland.

The meeting of the Pittsburgh passenger committee, which was called for yesterday, was postponed until tomorrow or Tuesday.

E. Youngman, chief clerk of the Pennsylvania's passenger department at Philadelphia, was a Pittsburgh visitor.

A. B. Richards has been appointed a ticket agent for the Pennsylvania lines at Ravenna, O.

A. Andrews, for many years general agent of the Santa Fe system at St. Louis, has resigned to become secretary and treasurer of the Empire Electric Company of Portland, Ore. He is succeded as general agent by J. Brinker.

S. Y. Baldwin, commercial freight agent of the Delaware & Hudson Company, has received official circulars announcing the following changes: George A. Keller, appointed car accountant; Thomas O. Cole, appointed superintendent of car service; jurisdiction of A. T. Benjamin, superintendent of the Saratoga division, extended over the Susquehanna division. F. B. Lincoln, superintendent of the latter division, having resigned.

C. E. Rickey has been appointed superintendent of car service of the Queen & Crescent, to succeed I. F. Hall, assigned to other duties. D. M. Case has been appointed superintendent of signals of the same system, to succeed A. D. Short, resigned.

HOMEWOOD BARNS HUM WITH ACTION

Fine Machinery and Skilled Men Busy Keeping the Rolling Stock Up to Date.

REPAIR SHOPS HIGH CLASS

Few people who pass the big Homewood car barns of the Pittsburgh Railways company have any conception of the number of men employed there, or the work they do in order to keep the traction service up-to-date. Inside the long brick buildings and in the big yards are many men who are using the opportunity of employment to be found there as a stepping stone to something higher and better. There men can be found who are studying to enter the professions of law, medicine and the ministry, while others are working to fit themselves for lucrative positions as experts in electricity and the many other lines which the great problem of transportation affords.

Big accidents which put cars out of service are generally heard of by the public, but the small accidents to cars, which put them out of commission, are seldom heard of except by the traction officials. All these cars need to be repaired and inspected daily and kept in good running condition in order to prevent accidents, and at the same time give the traveling public as much comfort as possible while the cars are in service. All the cars on the Pittsburgh divisions sooner or later find their way to the Homewood shops and barns, where the car doctors look them over and replace damaged and worn out parts of their machinery or construction.

Army of Skilled Employes.

There are six departments at Homewood in which 131 skilled men are employed daily on the repairing of cars the year around. During the spring and fall seasons this number is greatly increased, as more men are necessary to change the cars from the open summer car to the closed one for the winter, and in the spring to change them back from the winter to the open summer car. Each department is in charge of a foreman and the foremen are responsible to the general foreman, T. G. McGann. The men work 10 hours a day and all the work in the shops is done in the day time.

The operating department employs 12 men and a foreman, James Cane; the machine department has 24 men with James O'Neil as foreman; the winding department has 18 men with Joseph Pheil as foreman; the carpenter department employs 24 men and William Ulrich is the foreman; the paint department has 20 men with Thomas Henninger as foreman, and the repair department has 24 men with William C. McCloskey as assistant to General Foreman McGann.

There are men at the Homewood barns who have grown grey in the traction service in this city and some are found who have been holding places of great responsibility since all the railway lines were brought under one head. Over all the activity at Homewood John Rogan, the master mechanic of the railways company, is the master mind. Mr. Rogan began his traction career with the old Duquesne traction company, and has filled various positions with such ability that he now has charge of a traction terminal which is second to none in the world, and besides has some improved machinery for repair work that cannot be found in any other traction repair shop in the whole world.

Few Changes Among the Workmen.

The men employed in the departments are to some extent exceptions from the general run of men employed by large companies. Since the car shops were located in Homewood six years ago there have been very few changes in the departments. Most of the mechanics who are employed in the different departments have been there since the shops were first opened. The men are industrious and careful, and many of them own their own homes, some of which are numbered among the fine residences of Homewood and Brushton. General Foreman McGann and Mr. Rogan give the men the highest commendation for steadiness, and all are agreeable.

While the men are surrounded at all times by machinery, moving cars and electric wires, there have been very few accidents in the departments and they are so rare that an accident to a workman in any of the departments has not been reported for over a year.

In the big yards, where the cars are cleaned, John Brown is foreman. Every night each car, as it comes into the barns, is run out into the yard and given a thorough cleaning. Once a month the cars are given a thorough cleaning inside and out. The whole car is thoroughly scrubbed and the cushioned seats are dusted with compressed air. The system at the Homewood barns is attracting considerable attention from railroad men, as the dust raised from the cushions is swept away by air as soon as it appears on the surface.

Cleaning by Compressed Air.

The car cleaners have a stout brush and the air hose is attached to the handle and extends out in front of the brush. The cleaner turn on the air, and as he passes the brush over the surface of the seats the air blows it away. When a cleaner is through brushing a seat not a particle of dust can be raised from the cushion. The air strikes the surface which is to be cleaned with an 80-pound pressure and does the work more effectively than was ever accomplished with the old-fashioned methods.

When a car is sent to the Homewood shops for repairs it is sent through to the yards and cleaned. Then it goes to the repair department, which has the machine shop, repair shop and blacksmith shop under one roof. Here also are located two machines called wreckers, which remove wheels or motors from a car and replace new ones in 20 minutes. This is the record of such work, and cannot be seen anywhere else than in the Homewood repair shops.

When the machinists and electricians get through with their work the car is moved on to the carpenter shop and then to the paint shop. When the machinists, carpenters and painters are through with it the car has been so well overhauled that it looks like a new one. If it is not sent back into service at once the car goes from the paint shop through to the storage barn, where some day it will be run out to take the place of a car which needs repairing. The Homewood terminal is four blocks long, and when a delapidated car goes in at the east end it always come out at the west end looking like a new one.

Putting Up New Building.

The problem of finding room for storing the cars over night has been a hard one for the officials to solve, and in order to make place for the cars after their run has been finished a big new brick building, similar to the others at Homewood, is being erected. The building when completed will contain 18 parallel tracks and a big transfer table for moving the double-truck cars from one track to another. There is at present no transfer table to move the big cars. One hundred new double-truck cars are now being built in St. Louis, Mo., for the local traction lines, and it is expected they will be delivered in Pittsburgh by October.

In the last two years the company has added 100 double-truck cars, 60 open summer cars, 100 single-truck cars and a large number of closed trailer cars to its stock. The daily runs out of the Homewood barns number 159, and when the trailers are attached to the regular cars nearly 400 men are working, and all report at Homewood.

The movement of these cars is in charge of J. M. Loftus, superintendent of transportation. He is assisted by E. A. Harrison and E. H. Diebert, day dispatchers, and W. J. Brown and John D. Gibson, night dispatchers. W. J. Lees and C. Reden are inspectors and Andrew McPherson, who has been in the local traction service for 25 years, has charge of the men who keep everything about the car barns bright, clean and inviting.

Group of Carpenters Who Keep the Woodwork in Good Condition.

The Men Who Paint the Cars at Homewood.

These Men Attend to All Repairs Made to the Machinery.

VICIOUS NEGRO ELEMENT IS A HOME PRODUCT

NEW YORK, July 8.—(Special.)—An investigation by the Commissioner of Licenses Frederick L. C. Keating resulted in a report today denying that the disorderly element of the negro population is recruited from the south through negro employment agencies. Mr. Keating says: "The belief held by some worthy people that colored employment agencies are recruiting stations from which the ranks of the vicious are filled is unfounded and visionary. We find that most of the vicious negresses have been in the city for years, and are not recent arrivals from the south."

Opposed to Increased Rates.

UNIONTOWN, PA., July 8.—(Special.)—At a meeting held last night Uniontown Council No. 58, Royal Arcanum, expressed the unanimous sentiment that the increase in insurance rates of the order is entirely uncalled for. Uniontown will be largely represented next Tuesday at the mass meeting in Connellsville when the matter will be discussed.

What Is Most Talked About Today?

BROOKLINE

THE 15-MINUTE SUBURB!

Why is Brookline so universally talked about?

Because it is the first time since the incorporation of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and McKeesport as cities that another great city is born.

Pittsburgh, Allegheny and McKeesport were born as villages, and took on city airs after years of vicissitudes.

Brookline is born with city airs. She gets her city airs at the beginning. She has become the new lesson or precedent which some few other cities or real estate plans may be modeled after in the future, but at this date a proposition which stands alone both as an investment and as a place of residence.

Think of that! Also think whether it would be possible to find anywhere close to Pittsburgh another location worthy to be made the seat of so great a city project!

Come see this wonderful new city while there is yet opportunity to select the finest locations. You can take the NEW BROOKLINE CARS anywhere on Smithfield Street, or at the Union, B. & O. or P. & L. E. depots. Before you realize it you'll be through The Tunnel and on the property. Cars are occasionally held up on the switches, but in a few weeks a second track will be laid and delays will cease.

Double-size lots with building restrictions and street improvements at $100 to $1,000 on terms of 5 per cent down and 2½ per cent monthly, with no interest nor taxes for you to pay for two years.

All the streets are being paved and macadamized, many have stone curbing and granolithic sidewalks, all of them are graded and sewered, all of them electric-lighted, all have city water and gas—nothing is missing.

Under the electric lights the property at night looks wonderfully interesting. People are getting the habit of coming out in the evenings. The clear, pure air is invigorating. The ride in the open trolleys is delightful.

For Further Information, Free Car Tickets, Etc., See The

FREEHOLD REAL ESTATE CO.

BROOKLINE OFFICE OPEN EVERY EVENING TILL 9.

1st Floor, Times Bldg., 334 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Agent for West Liberty Improvement Company.

TELEPHONES { CITY OFFICE—Bell 'Phone 1970 Court. P. & A. 'Phone 1102 Main. BROOKLINE OFFICE—Bell 'Phone 59 Mt. Lebanon.

PRISONER KILLED BY ANGRY WOMAN

Is Shot Down in Street While in the Custody of Two Policemen.

REVENGE FOR BRUTALITY.

The Pittsburgh Gazette Bureau
Room 10, Postal Building.
WASHINGTON, July 8.

While under arrest, and in the custody of two detectives, Emile Gerdron, 42 years old, was shot and killed in Seventh avenue, near Twenty-sixth street, by Bertha Cleiche, 22 years old. Having fired two shots into the man's back, the policemen helpless from amazement, the woman calmly stepped up to Gerdron as he lay on the pavement, and fired another shot into his stomach, which killed him.

To the police the woman told a story of hardship and brutality at the hands of her victim during the last six years. As a girl, she left her home in France with him. She showed marks where he had struck her, and on her neck she showed the imprints of his fingers left after he attempted to strangle her.

Until three weeks ago she lived with him at the Seventh avenue address, and then, unable to stand his brutality longer, left him, asking the police at the same time to arrest him for attacking her in such a manner as to almost kill her.

Tonight she accompanied the officers detailed to arrest Gerdron. She said she had seen Gerdron earlier in the evening near Seventh avenue and Twenty-fifth street, so the trio headed that way, and after waiting for a few minutes saw him leaving a saloon. He was at once placed under arrest, and, walking between the detectives, started for the West Thirtieth street station.

As the party neared Twenty-sixth street Gerdron looked back and caught sight of the woman walking a few steps in the rear. He fell into a rage at once and with an oath shouted at her: "You did this and I promise I will kill you for it before you are many days older."

With a mumbled threat that he would not live to carry out his threat, the woman drew a revolver from her waist and in a moment fired two shots.

CHAUTAUQUA SCHOOL OPENS.

Large Number of Students Register and Formal Meeting is Conducted by the Faculty.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 8.—(Special.)—Saturday was a busy and important day as it was the opening of the summer schools. A large number of students registered in order to begin actual work on Monday. The formal opening took place in the ampitheater with 50 members of the faculty on the platform. Dr. George E. Vincent, presiding. Dr. Hickman, president of the board of trustees, made the address of welcome, and after introducing various members of the faculty, Dr. Vincent, in a brief address, spoke of the importance of having an attitude of co-operation. He said that Chautauqua stands for unity and democracy and emphasizes individuality. He closed his remarks by quoting President Hadley's sentence: "Remember that life is not a cup to be drained, but a measure to be filled."

Prof. S. H. Clark of Chicago university lectured in the afternoon on "The Greatest Need in Education."

CAUSES PANIC IN HOTEL.

Lightning Strikes Flagstaff and Electrifies Every Part of the Structure.

NEW YORK, July 8.—(Special.)—Accompanied by a crash of thunder that shook to their foundations the buildings in the immediate neighborhood, a bolt of lightning struck and demolished completely the 50-foot flagstaff on the roof of the Hotel Cumberland, at Fifty-fifth street and Broadway, during the storm this afternoon, and while the air was filled with thousands of flying fragments of the wooden pole, the current entered the hotel and demoralized the patrons.

Those in their rooms were frightened by blue lights flashing about the metal work of plumbing and light fixtures, and ran into the halls, nearly panic-stricken. They found that the ironwork around the elevators had been similarly charged with electricity, and the elevators were almost in a state of collapse. All of the metal work in the building was similarly affected. A quick examination showed that there was no fire and but little damage done within the building.

SEIZED BAG WITH $13,500.

Highwayman Makes a Bold Daylight Attempt at Robbery on a Railroad Paymaster.

SANDUSKY, O., July 8.—While carrying $13,500 to the docks of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company here this afternoon, Paymaster S. H. Unler was attacked from behind by John Ritsenthaler of Huron, who grabbed the satchel containing the money out of Unler's hands and started to run.

Unler pulled a pistol and shot Ritsenthaler in the back of the head and in the left shoulder. The bullets knocked Ritsenthaler down and the satchel was quickly recovered. Ritsenthaler told officers he must have been crazed with liquor when he made the attempt at robbery.

ROBBERS STEAL TRUNKS.

Cover Owner With Revolver and Haul Plunder Away in Wagon.

John Ripki, who keeps a boarding house in Chessman street, Etna, had an exciting experience with burglars early yesterday morning. At 3 o'clock Ripki heard sounds in the rear of the house and discovered two men entering. They had placed a ladder at one of the windows, and had already taken a trunk belonging to a boarder. Ripki was covered with a revolver, and told that if he did not keep quiet he would be killed.

While one man kept Ripki covered, the other took two more trunks. Then they loaded all three trunks on a wagon and drove away. The trunks were found yesterday in a deserted part of the borough. Nothing had been taken, giving rise to the belief that the men were after money, of which the trunks contained none.

Arrest Corner Loafers.

Policeman William Bishop with a squad of police made a raid on a crowd of corner loafers at Fulton and Pasture streets last night and arrested 12 men and boys and lodged them in the Center avenue police station. Several complaints had been lodged with the police against the men who congregate about the corner, it being alleged they insulted women who passed along the street.

Establishes New Swimming Pool.

Director Moore yesterday established a new bathing pool at the foot of South First street, in the Monongahela river. Policeman Herbert Gordon has been placed in charge of the pool as a life guard. Last week there were two boys drowned at the swimming pools, one in the Ohio river and another in the Allegheny river. In both instances the life-guards were at supper when the accidents occurred.

Take No Decisive Action.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., July 8.—(Special.)—At the meeting this evening the labor lodge of the Amalgamated association, attended by puddlers formerly employed at the Carnegie mills here the question of their returning to work was discussed at length, but no decisive action was taken. Vice President Fitzgerald was present and was compelled to answer many questions.

HITCHCOCK PAYS TRIBUTE TO ROOT

Refuses to Commit Himself as to Presidential Aspirations of New Secretary.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

BOSTON, July 8.—Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock, who today was on his way from Washington to his summer home in Dublin, N. H., paid a tribute to Elihu Root. He said that the appointment of Mr. Root as secretary of state was an excellent one.

When asked what he thought of recent suggestions that Mr. Root would be a presidential possibility, the secretary said: "There may be other good men in the cabinet, and I should not care to discriminate at this time. There is a lot of good presidential material in the county. Mr. Root is an all-around man, distinguished by exceptional ability. He has been tried and not found wanting. He would make an excellent president."

Discussing alleged land frauds in the far west, Mr. Hitchcock said: "The conviction of Senator Mitchell is the first of many which we hope to secure in the near future. We have been working on this matter for several years, and we have now got where we can hope to accomplish results. We have 102 indictments in Montana of so-called stool pigeons, people who have impersonated insolvent homesteaders and turned over the certificate for money."

COULDN'T DELIVER SPEECH; M. JAURES PRINTS IT

French Socialist Asks All Socialists to Work Together for a Universal Peace.

PARIS, July 9.—The speech of M. Jaures, the Socialist deputy, the delivery of which in Berlin today Chancellor von Buelow prohibited, appears in M. Jaure's paper, L'Humanite, this morning. It covers 10 columns, and is a fervid, powerful and masterly appeal to the Socialists of all countries, particularly those of France, Germany and England, to adopt a common program against militarism and the capitalists and work together in the cause of peace.

It points out that a conflict between France and Germany or Great Britain would be a disaster to the world, each being necessary to civilization and each having a noble aim. The world, the article says, is bowed down by armed peace.

M. Jaures calls upon international Socialism to combine and combat for the cause of universal peace, in which French and German co-operation is an absolute necessity.

TOO SWIFT FOR CHIEF.

Cupid Lends Shrewdness to Eloping Couple and Helps Them Outwit Parent and Officer.

While Chief of Police McDowell of Youngstown, O., was waiting at the office of the marriage license clerk in Youngstown to arrest Edward L. Jones of McKees Rocks if he applied for a marriage license, Jones and Miss Clara Wahl, also of McKees Rocks, were flying away on their honeymoon, having been married before the office was opened. At 4:05 a. m. yesterday Chief of Police McDowell was awakened by a messenger boy and handed a telegram notifying him of the elopement of Jones and Miss Wahl, and instructions to arrest both.

About 15 minutes later another telegram from the girl's father, David Wahl, of McKees Rocks, was received with instructions to arrest Jones only. McDowell went to the office of the marriage license clerk to wait for Jones, but when the office opened McDowell was told the couple had routed Marriage License Clerk John H. Middleton out of bed at 5 a. m., hustled him into a carriage, which raced to the court house and Middleton issued the license. After dropping the half-awake clerk at his doorstep again, the couple went to the home of a minister and had the knot tied. Jones is about 25 years old, while it is said the girl is aged 16. Jones boarded with the Wahl family and the girl's parents were opposed to the marriage on account of her age.

RADIUM CURES RABIES.

Paris Pasteur Institute Is Making a Test of the Discovery Made by an Italian.

PARIS, July 8.—The Pasteur Institute is greatly interested in the new cure for hydrophobia which has been discovered by Prof. Tizzoni of Milan. The treatment consists in subjecting the patient periodically for several days to radium rays.

The professor has so far only experimented with animals, but proposes to try his treatment on men afflicted with hydrophobia. In the case of animals Signor Tizzoni inoculated rabbits with the most violent hydrophobia virus.

Those which were subjected to the radium rays were completely cured, while those which were not treated died of the worst form of the disease. The treatment has been found efficacious even in advanced cases. Prof. Tizzoni is also the discoverer of the serum for the cure of lockjaw.

NO COATS OR HEADGEAR.

Shirt Waists for Men, No Hats for Women, Pastor Orders.

BETHLEHEM, PA., July 8.—In Bethany United Evangelical church, the Rev. J. Rosenberger expressed his desire that during the hot weather the men of his congregation appear in shirt waists and the women without hats. The congregation is one of the most fashionable in the East Pennsylvania conference.

Veterans to Meet at Arden.

WASHINGTON, PA., July 8.—(Special.)—Plans for the annual joint reunion of the veterans of the Tenth regiment, Spanish-American war, and the Ringgold cavalry of the Civil war to be held at Arden, two miles north of here, August 17, have been completed. The reunion will be opened with a business meeting in the morning at the court house, followed by a big parade headed by the original Tenth regiment band. A dinner and clam bake will follow, and in the evening will be held the campfire, when speeches will be made.

Ambassador McCormick to Rest.

PARIS, July 8.—(Special.)—Mrs. McCormick, wife of the American ambassador, has decided to spend the summer in America, sailing about July 18, probably, on the steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm. Orders have been given to prepare her summer home near Chicago, where she will remain part of the time. Mr. McCormick will leave at about the same time for Carlsbad to recuperate from the strain of official duties.

Oxford Degree for Dr. Butler.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Announcement was made here today that the honorary degree of doctor of letters was conferred today upon Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia university, at a special convocation of Oxford university, England. The degree of doctor of laws was conferred on President Butler by the University of Manchester last Saturday.

Shot His Sweetheart.

WOOSTER, O., July 8.—(Special.)—Miss Lizzie Montandon, aged 20, was shot twice tonight by her lover, Joseph Shaffer, also aged 20. Shaffer then turned the revolver on himself and was found dead by persons who were attracted by the shots. Surgeons say her death is only a question of hours. Shaffer was jealous of the attentions paid by other young men.

Valley Forge's New Log Hut.

VALLEY FORGE, PA., July 8.—The Daughters of the Revolution have completed a log hut, a duplicate of those used by the colonial soldiers during their encampment 127 years ago. The logs were cut from the camp ground, the door hinges are of wood and over the door with the latch strings hanging out, is a memorial brass tablet.

CABLE IS BROKEN; SERVES 15 YEARS

American Just Released from an Imprisonment in Mexico Resulting from Accident.

SEVERAL MEXICANS KILLED

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

KANSAS CITY, MO., July 8.—Buried in a Mexican penal mine for 15 years because of the breaking of an elevator cable that he had never seen, was the bitter experience of J. C. Carter, an engineer, who is at the Helping Hand until he can find work running a threshing machine in the harvest fields. Carter was released the first of last month, his original sentence of 21 years cut down to 15 on account of good behavior. He lost no time in shaking the dust of the southern republic from his feet and making his way northward.

Carter's experience was in full accord with Mexican laws and is a fate not uncommon to Mexicans and foreigners alike. He was employed by the American Developing Company as engineer in a copper mine near Durango, state of Sonora. One day, while seven Mexicans were being lowered into the mine, the cable on the car snapped and the men fell 400 feet and were killed.

"I had never seen the cable, except as I could discern it from my engine room, about 200 feet from the mouth of the shaft," said Carter. "It was no part of my duties to see that the cable was inspected. Every minute I was on duty I was supposed to stand at my engine and hoist and lower away cars as the signals were transmitted to me. A dial in front of me showed in what part of the shaft the car was, and it was necessary that I keep my eyes on that dial. We worked in eight-hour shifts, and when I stepped down from the platform another engineer took my place.

Shaft Boss Was Wise.

"A shaft boss was supposed to look after the cars, but he knew more than I did about Mexican laws, and the minute the cable parted he left for parts unknown. I was not so wise and remained at my post until I was arrested.

"My trial was the merest form. Was I an engineer in the mine? I could say nothing but yes. Was I in charge of the engine when the cable broke? Again I had to testify in the affirmative. That was all that was necessary. Twenty-one years, the maximum penalty, for manslaughter, was my sentence.

"I spent those years running an engine in a government salt mine between Durango and the western coast. Fifty miles of desert separated us from the world and we were as nearly isolated as it is possible for human beings in this age. News of the outside world came to us only in vague rumors. The officers over us, nearly all of them of Spanish descent, could not restrain their elation when the Spanish-American war broke out and to exult over the few Americans at the mine. They told us that the 'Americanos' were going to get 'hell licked out of them.'

"Of the outcome of the struggles or what it was all about, we could learn nothing. Months after the war was over a new prisoner told us of the result.

"However, we were not badly treated. Compared with what the native prisoners received our treatment was good. We were given plenty to eat, such as it was, and our guards did not abuse us. We were permitted to write letters if we could get hold of any paper, but to our best knowledge not a single letter that we wrote was ever mailed.

"Why did we not try to escape? At rare intervals such an attempt would be made. Was it successful? We never knew. The prisoner never returned, but fifty miles of desert lay between us and civilization, and to kill an escaping prisoner meant a pardon for the convict soldiers who made up part of the force that guarded us."

Trainmen in Danger.

It used to be the practice in Mexico, when a Mexican was killed by a train, to throw the entire train crew in prison. Now, Carter says, only the engineer and the conductor are held responsible. No matter how the native is killed, these two train officials are made to suffer.

"To protect themselves," says Carter, "engine drivers sometimes resort to a measure that may seem barbarous, but is justified by the circumstances. If the train crew is made up of white men and there were no witnesses to the accident, the body of the dead man is sometimes thrown into the firebox of the engine, and thus all evidence of the accident is destroyed.

"If there are Mexicans in the train crew, such a course is not possible, and the safest thing for the engineer to do is to run his train to the nearest division point and then make for the border. American train crews always conceal such a fugitive, and many an engineer has come out of Mexico in the water tank of some other engine."

Carter is 50 years old, but his gray hair and beard make him appear 15 years older. He has no relatives, except a brother and some cousins, and he has had no word from any of these since his arrest. He does not know where they are to be found.

Carter's home, before he went to Mexico, was in New York. He had been in Mexico three years when the accident occurred that resulted in his imprisonment.

MONTHLY DRUNK IS LEGAL.

Montana Judge's Ruling Bears on This Most Ticklish Problem in Ethics.

BUTTE, MONT., July 8.—"Any man who pays his liquor bill and is not too boisterous is entitled to get drunk once a month," said Judge Warren in acquitting Luther Wilson, charged with being a periodical drunkard. The prosecuting attorney cited the fact that Wilson had been a regular offender for a year, and asked that he be given a jail sentence.

The prisoner argued that he had never been arrested twice in the same month, and expressed the opinion that any man was entitled to a "quiet jag" once a month. This point was judged to be well taken by Judge Warren, who said:

"I am of the opinion any man who does not create a disturbance or make a nuisance of himself is entitled to get drunk once each thirty days if he cares to. You may go, Wilson, but don't let your jag dates conflict, for if you are arrested twice in the same month you will be punished."

SUMMER HOTELS AND RESORTS RAILROAD AND STEAMSHIP TOURS

Hotel & Resort Information

THE Gazette will keep constantly on hand a large supply of literature concerning hotels and resorts advertised in its columns; also time cards, special rates and other printed matter of interest to resorters.

Special information regarding particular resorts, distance from Pittsburgh, rates and transportation will be furnished on request.

Inquiries should be made by mail, stating as fully as possible location and nature of resort about which information is desired.

Address:

Gazette's Hotel & Resort Information Bureau.

SHELTER ISLAND, N. Y.

MANHANSET HOUSE
Shelter Island, N. Y.
An Ideal Summer Resort.
All Attractions of Water and Woodland; Bathing, Fishing, Sailing, Golf, Tennis, Automobiling, etc.
High-Class Hotel. Reasonable Rates.
NOW OPEN.
Address Robert Murray, Manager, Manhanset Manor, Suffolk Co., N. Y. Furnished Cottages for Rent.

CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS, PA.

TODD SANITARIUM with HOTEL ANNEX, Cambridge Springs, Pa. In the Sanitarium Department every form of bath is given, vapor, electric and all kinds of steaming effects with massage. Special treatments for rheumatism and nervous troubles. Rates for board and treatment $15.00 per week. The Hotel Annex is fitted up with a view to home convenience, comfort and good living. Magnesia and Iron Mineral Waters from wells at the Sanitarium free to guests. Mrs. C. H. Todd.

HOTEL De VITA
Open all year. Famous De Vita Springs free to guests. Superior accommodations for summer guests at reasonable rates. Write for terms and particulars.
MARTIN R. PARKER, Manager.

NEW HOTEL COHEN.
All Modern Improvements. Most Courteous Service. Opposite Erie Depot. Formerly National Hotel.

CANADIAN RESORTS.

...THE... PENETANQUISHENE
(On Georgian Bay.)
CANADA'S SUMMER RESORT.
Renovated from top to bottom.
BRAND NEW THIS SUMMER.
New silver, linen, china and other equipments. Fishing, Boating, Bathing, Bowling, Golf, Tennis, Orchestra. Write for illustrated booklet.

AMPERSAND, N. Y.

THE ADIRONDACKS
Hotel **AMPERSAND** *AND COTTAGES*
ON LOWER SARANAC LAKE
A most delightful lake and mountain resort. Opens June 24th. Perfect Golf Links, Fishing, Rowing, Bathing, Tennis and Dancing. Superior Music. Post, telegraph, telephone, offices in hotel. Booklet. G. S. MOULTON, Manager, Ampersand, N. Y. N. Y. office, 289 Fourth Avenue.

BEDFORD SPRINGS, PA.

BEDFORD SPRINGS HOTEL AND BATHS
BEDFORD SPRINGS, PENN'A.
This famous resort has been practically reconstructed since 1904. Finest baths and swimming pool in the country. Pullman cars from Philadelphia without change.
SEASON 1905. JUNE 10TH TO OCT. 1ST.

LIGONIER, PA.

LIGONIER SPRINGS HOTEL
SUMMER RESORT.

Mountain air, mountain streams, parks, drives, dancing, bowling, billiards, music, mineral springs and Turkish baths. New management, new furnishings, new attractions.
Three trains daily from Pittsburgh, two hours' ride, $2.00 round trip ten-day tickets.
Spend your Sundays at Ligonier Springs Hotel.
Rates $10 to $25 per week.

CONNEAUT LAKE, PA.

THE MIDWAY
AMOS C. QUIGLEY, Proprietor, Conneaut Lake, Pa.
East Side, opposite Exposition Park. Rates reasonable. Also desirable building lots for sale or lease.

MUSKOKA LAKE, CAN.

CEDAR WILD
Large airy rooms. Tables well supplied with fresh farm produce. Write for circular and terms. Henry Sawyer, Milford Bay, Muskoka Lake, Ont.

WILDWOOD-BY-THE-SEA, N. J. WILDWOOD-BY-THE-SEA, N. J.

Wildwood - By - the - Sea
Which is finely located on the best stretch of beach along the South Jersey coast, readily accessible from Philadelphia by Pennsylvania Railroad's first-class train service.
The summer resort where seashore and country are ideally blended. Wildwood has long been one of the most popular resorts on the coast, and this year it will gain hundreds of new admirers because of the many attractive features, among which are:
A new Boardwalk.
Many improvements in the hotels.
A new pier.
Besides such well-known advantages as the finest bathing beach in the world; great fishing; shady and inviting woods and groves; hundreds of pretty cottages—the homes of people who come to Wildwood summer after summer because here they get Health, Strength, Happiness and Recreation. Send for attractive booklet. Address
Secretary Board of Trade, Wildwood, N. J.

MT. CLEMENS, MICH.

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ATLANTIC CITY.

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Montpelier ave., directly on beach. Modern, high-class family house. Elevator, etc. A. J. PHILLIPS.

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New York Ave. and Boardwalk.
European plan, $1 up. Orchestra in Garden.

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GREATER PITTSBURGH—Ocean and Tennessee ave.; near piers; $8 to $12 wkly. I. G. MITCHELL.

KOLLOCK'S COTTAGE—113 South Mississippi ave., near beach; good table; $7 weekly. MRS. W. D. KOLLOCK.

METROPOLITAN—Mass. ave., near Heinz Pier. Home comforts, good table; $8 to $12 weekly. M. C. ANDREWS.

HOWARD—Tennessee ave., near beach and amusements; good table and service; $8 to $14 weekly. MRS. E PERRETT & MRS. T. THOMPSON.

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CASTRO—So. Carolina Ave., 5th house from Beach. Excel. table, nice rooms; $8, $9, $10 weekly. Jos. J. Joyce.

LOUELLA—So. Tennessee ave., near Beach; good table and service; near amusements; $7 to $14 weekly. B. GROOGAN.

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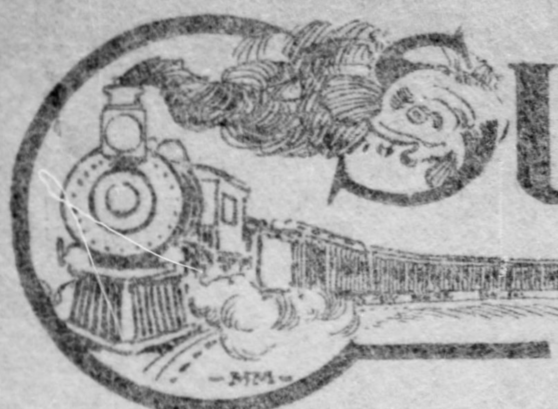

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Directly on the beach. Unobstructed ocean view from every room. Southern exposure. Cool rooms, with baths, en suite; salt water in all baths, etc. Write for booklet. N. J. COLLINS.

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$2 TO $3 A DAY. $10 TO $20 A WEEK. Centrally located, close to Boardwalk and Pier, at ocean end of Maryland ave. Elevator. Capacity 300. W. CHANDLER STEWART.

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Ocean front. Every comfort, including sea water baths, elevator, golf, etc. F. P. COOK & SON, formerly of the Hotel Senate.

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Always Open.
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Same management as of old. Famous for its cuisine and accommodations. JAMES K. CARMACK.

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St. Charles Place, facing the ocean. Capacity 200. Fresh and sea water baths; sun parlor, etc. Special rates. Booklet. CHAS. E. WAGNER.

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Open All Year. European and Am. Plan. Ocean front rooms; hot and cold sea and fresh water baths; orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

KINGSTON—Ocean Ave., near beach. Fine family hotel. Thoroughly renovated. Many new features. Excellent table. Special $7 up weekly, $1 up daily. C. FRANKLIN.

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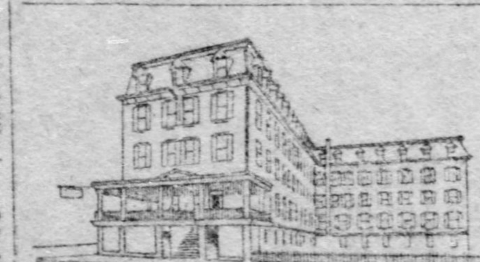
ATLANTIC CITY.



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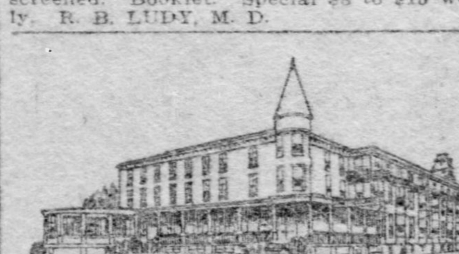

THE NETHERLAND, New York ave. and the beach. Near amusements. Unobstructed surroundings; baths; elevator, etc.; $2.50 up daily; $12.50 up weekly. Booklet. Coach meets all trains. IRVIN WELLS.

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HOTEL PRINCESS

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South Carolina ave., near the beach; the very center of all amusements and within a few yards of the piers and bathing grounds. Capacity 400. The PRINCESS has every appointment known in modern hotel equipment, together with inviting comfort of the highest degree. The rooms are single and en suite with private baths. Elevator service; spacious porches; orchestra, etc. Cuisine and service of the finest order. Special July season and family rates. Write for terms and illustrated booklet.
WALTER H. NELSON, Manager.
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Trolley at Penn. R. R station direct to hotel.

THE FRONTENAC.

A new hotel as good as the best. Kentucky ave., 100 yards from Beach. The center of all attractions. Direct southern exposure. Contains every comfort and convenience. Elevator, baths, etc. Capacity 250. Spacious porches with unobstructed view of ocean. Special July rates for large pleasant rooms and excellent table—$8 to $10 weekly; $1.50 up daily. Saturday to Monday—$3. Booklet. MRS. H. Y. MOYER.

GREEN'S

EUROPEAN HOTEL

DIRECTLY ON BOADWALK.

Between ocean piers, in the life of the resort. A MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE OF STEEL CONSTRUCTION AND ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF. 200 elegantly furnished rooms with Bell 'Phones and baths with sea water. Flemish Cafe and Grill Room; main dining-room on top floor overlooking ocean. Booklet and all information on request. GEO. H. CORYELL.

THE LARGEST AND FINEST LOCATED.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Directly on the Beach front, with 300 large cool rooms commanding an ocean view. Fresh and sea water in all private and public baths. The most extensive porches of any resort hotel. Orchestra, casino, with tempered sea water swimming pool; bowling alley and other amusements connected with hotel. Special July and season rates. Lyman J. Watrous, Mgr. Chas. B. Prettyman, owner and proprietor.

HOTEL CORNELL

MARYLAND AVE. AND THE BEACH.

ONE BLOCK FROM STEEL PIER.

Splendid ocean front rooms. Brand new in every particular. Excellent family hotel. White service. Capacity 250. Rates $2 to $2.50 daily; $10 to $15 weekly. CARL SCHULZ.

HOTEL READE

Pacific Ave., above New Jersey.
Convenient to Beach.
Elevator and modern appointments.
$8.00 per week and up. Booklet.
L. VAN VOORHEES.

A modern hotel of high class with the greatest degree of elegant and cheery comfort.

THE HOLMHURST

Its location, with open surroundings, Pennsylvania ave., near the ocean, is excellent and its appointments include elevator, baths with suites, amusements, etc. Always open. Booklet. HENRY DARNELL.

$2 DAY UP. AMERICAN PLAN. European Plan $1 per Day up. Special Weekly Rates.

HOTEL HYGEIA

New York and Pacific Avenues.
Open all year. Electric lights. 40 lb. hair mattresses. Metal beds. Cafe attached. Send for sample menus and booklet. Capacity 200.

THE BERKELEY—Atlantic City's Best and Finest Moderate-price Hotel. Grand location, Kentucky ave., near beach and all attractions. Modern, high-class; every comfort and amusement. Special rates to July 15, $8, $10, $12 a week. Beautiful rooms and unsurpassed cuisine. Capacy 250. Write for illustrated booklet. A. C. Ekholm, Prop., formerly of the Champlaine.

LOCKSLEY HALL

New York Ave. Near Beach.
Cap. 200, up-to-date hotel, with modern conveniences; open surroundings; $1.50 up daily; $8 up weekly. Long distance telephones; three minutes' walk from Penna. R. R. AUGUST RUHWADEL.

CHOICE OCEAN VIEW ROOMS

as low as $12, meals included. The fireproof Rio Grande, New York ave. and Beach, the heart of all social gayety; elev., baths, running water in rooms; cafe; high-grade cuisine; select patronage; booklet. J. PAUL KILPATRICK.

HOTEL MORRIS—Ocean end New York ave.; near amusements; new throughout; modern conveniences; superior table; cafe and buffet attached; $1.50 up daily; $10 up weekly. CHARLES R. FULTON of Pittsburgh.

CARISBROOKE INN

VENTNOR, Atlantic City's residential suburb; On the Beach. Capacity 300. High class and modern. C. H. BALE, Mgr., A. C. M'CLELLAN & SON, PROPS.

HOTEL GLENDALE.

St. James Place and Beach. Rooms en suite with baths; elevator from street level; $10 up weekly. Write for booklet. L. F. BURCH.

NEW BERKELEY—Boardwalk and Kentucky aves. Ocean-view rooms. $8 up weekly. FAIRBANKS & MACKENTHUN, formerly The Evard.

HOTEL MERVINE.

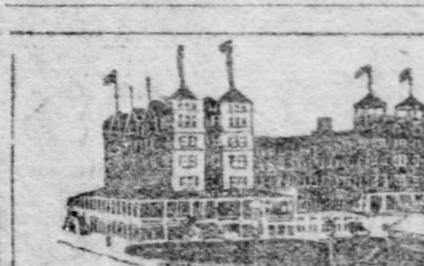
New York Ave., first house from Beach. Rooms en suite with baths; $2 up daily; $9 to $15 wkly. Free bath houses. K. EELLS.

COULTER HALL—Massachusetts ave. and Beach. All modern appointments; elevator from street level; unobstructed ocean view. $2 to $2.50 daily; $10 to $15 weekly. E. J. M'CLINTOCK.

THE GRANVILLE—Arkansas Ave and beach front; ocean view, home for families; no bar. Rates $8 to $10 wkly. Cuisine unsurpassed. Booklet. MRS. HARRY PHILLIPS.

THE MEYERDALE—So. So. Carolina ave. Steam heat; near amusements, $8 up weekly. J. F. SMITH.

ATLANTIC CITY.



HOTEL ISLESWORTH	OPPOSITE THE FAMOUS
On Beach at Virginia av., ATLANTIC CITY	STEEL PIER

CUISINE AND SERVICE UNEXCELLED.
EVERY MODERN APPOINTMENT.
New Dutch Grill and Cafe. Orchestra. Palm Garden, Sun Parlors; 100 rooms with Hot and Cold Sea Water baths. 'Phones in rooms. Steam Heat, Electric Lights, Elevator.
Special rates to July 15th, $2.50 to $3.50 per day; $15, $17.50, $20 and $22.50 per week. Booklet mailed. OSBORNE & PAINTER.

SOMETHING NEW.

SPENCER HALL—

Positively best hotel for moderate prices in ATLANTIC CITY. 250 yards from Steel Pier. All rooms are large and airy and all have open view. Everything high-class; new and elegant throughout. Rates only $10 to $15 weekly. $2 to $3 daily. Write for booklet. Coach at trains. SPENCER & RUTTER.

HOTEL COLUMBIA

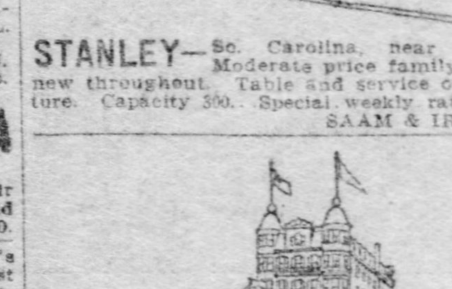
Boardwalk and Missouri Ave.

Large comfortable rooms. Immediately on ocean. A table that will bring you back. Cafe, music. Booklet. $2.50 up daily, $12.50 up weekly. Albert J. McConomy, Manager.

HOTEL SHOREHAM.

Virginia Ave., Near the Beach.
Capacity 300; an up-to-date hotel, with every modern convenience; surrounded by large open lot. Steam heat; private baths; elevator; 'phones in rooms. Special spring terms. $10 to $15 weekly. W. B. COTTON.

PHILLIPS HOUSE—So. Conn. ave.; new, fireproof, homelike; rates $8 to $14 weekly. F. P. PHILLIPS.



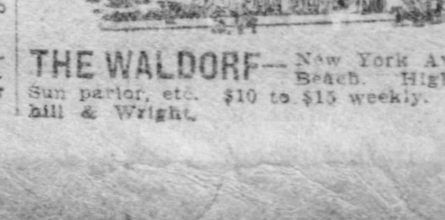
STANLEY—So. Carolina, near Beach. Moderate price family hotel, new throughout. Table and service our feature. Capacity 300. Special weekly rate. SAAM & IRVIN.

BROOKHURST—Virginia Ave., near the Beach. Excellent family hotel; good table; $8 to $12 weekly. Free bathing from hotel. J. N. BURNS.

HOTEL CHETWOODE

Pacific and Illinois Aves. Open all year. Heated sun parlor; modern conveniences, superior table and service; special rates $2 up daily; $10 up weekly. E. M. DEMPSEY.

VERMONT HOUSE—Vermont Ave. near the Beach. Beautiful location; open surroundings; steam heat; good table; all conveniences; $1 to $2 daily, $7 to $12 weekly. Booklet. M. E. GEIGER.



THE WALDORF—New York Ave., near Beach. High class. Sun parlor, etc. $10 to $15 weekly. Thornhill & Wright.

ATLANTIC CITY. ATLANTIC CITY.

HOTEL AGNEW

NEW OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT

WHOLE BLOCK OCEAN FRONT.

Directly on the Boardwalk at Boston Ave. Thoroughly rebuilt and refurnished throughout. Hot and cold sea water baths; swimming pool; orchestra. Capacity 600. Rates and booklet upon application. Automobile meets all trains. E. R. CHAMPION, Owner and Propr.

THE ALBEMARLE

Virginia ave., near the ocean; most popular section. Elegant modern hotel; new throughout. Capacity 400. Fine large rooms, metal beds, private baths, elevator, etc. 4,000 feet wide cool porches. Orchestra, frequent social features. Superior table. Special terms, $8, $10, $12.50, $15 weekly; $2 up daily. A number of most desirable rooms at the $8 rate during July. Booklet. Saturday to Monday, $3.50. J. P. COPE.

HOTEL RALEIGH

Ocean End St. Charles Place,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Capacity 400. A hotel that offers everything high-class and modern, with superior cuisine. Elevator, private baths, large porches with ocean view, etc. Special terms. Automobile meets trains. Booklet mailed. C. C. SHINN.

THE IRVINGTON.

ON THE BEACH AT VIRGINIA AVENUE.

Overlooking boardwalk and steel pier; no finer location; very center of all attractions; modern up-to-date hotel. Capacity 300. Elevator, baths, extensive porches, etc. Terms $8 to $15 weekly; $2 up daily. Also special July and family rate. Table and service a feature. Booklet. Saturday to Monday, $3.50. W. F. WATTS.

EARL-MAR HALL

Fireproof. Elegant and modern; directly on the ocean front at Vermont ave. Unobstructed ocean view. Capacity 350. Offers special terms, $10 up weekly. Every modern appointment. Complete system of baths. 'Phones in rooms; suites with baths. Booklet. L. J. BROWN.

HOTEL BRADDOCK—New York Ave. and Beach. First-class family house; modern improvements. Excellent table and service. $10 up weekly. W. I. BRADDOCK.

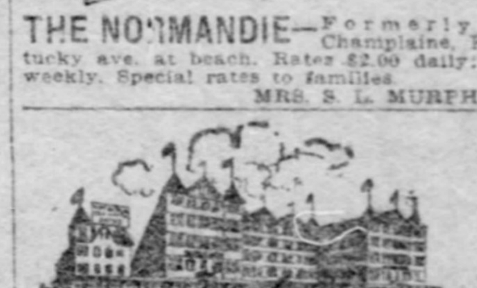
HOTEL MAJESTIC

Ocean End Virginia Ave. Modern and excellent. Capacity 300. Best location. Elevator and all appointments. June rates $10 up weekly. Booklet. SAMUEL A. ELLIS.

THE NORMANDIE—Formerly the Champlaine, Kentucky ave. at beach. Rates $2.00 daily; $10 weekly. Special rates to families. MRS. S. L. MURPHY.

BERKSHIRE INN

Ocean end Virginia ave. Open view; $9 to $15 weekly; $2 to $3 daily. Capacity 300. Elevator; private baths; long dist. 'phones in rooms, etc. J. O. & J. E. DICKINSON.



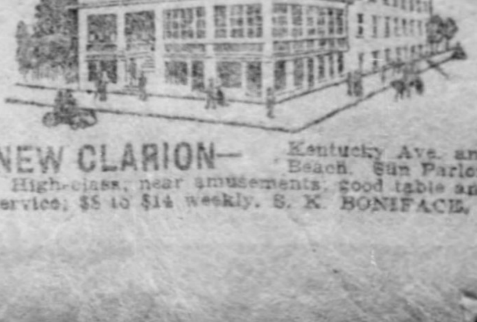
GRAND ATLANTIC

Virginia ave. and Beach, Atlantic City, N. J. Delightful location. Rooms en suite, with 'phone, private hot and cold sea water baths. Sun parlors. Excellent table, cafe and grill room attached. Ladies' Re Boule Orchestra. Special Spring rates: $2.50 per day and up; $12.50 weekly and up. Capacity 700. Coach meets trains. Write for 1905 booklet. A. CHESHIRE MITCHELL, Owner and Prop.

HOTEL JACKSON—Fireproof.

On the Beach at Virginia Ave. Special May and June—$10 to $15 weekly, $2 to $3 daily. 200 ocean view rooms; private baths, etc. Service and cuisine the best. Booklet. John Cruse. Formerly The Arlington, Hot Springs.

HAMILTON HALL—Directly on Beach at Chelsea ave. Fifty ocean-view rooms. French and American chefs. Everything the best. $12.50 up weekly. Booklet mailed. S. F. SIMPSON.



NEW CLARION—Kentucky Ave. and Beach. Sun Parlor, near amusements; good table and service; $8 to $14 weekly. S. K. BONIFACE.

BEAUMONT

Tennessee avenue, near beach, piers and amusements. Good table. $8 to $15 weekly.
J. B. CORE.

ATLANTIC CITY. ATLANTIC CITY.

THE ST. CHARLES

MOST SELECT LOCATION FRONTING THE OCEAN.

Atlantic City, N. J.

With an established reputation for exclusiveness and high-class patronage; thoroughly modern and completely equipped; courteous service; bathrooms finished in Italian marble, with hot and cold fresh and sea water attachment, showers, etc. Bell telephone in rooms. Magnificent sun parlor, overlooking the Boardwalk and Ocean. Orchestra of soloists. Golf privileges. Illustrated booklet. Newlin Haines.

THE SAVOY

DIRECTLY ON THE BEACH.

Hot and cold water in every bedroom. Rooms en suite with sea water baths. Elevator, etc. Capacity 400. Booklet.
S. M. HANLEY.

10th Atlantic City New Jersey Successful Season of The

Garden Hotel

Rates $36.00, 31.50, 28.00, 24.50, 21.00, 17.50 and 14.50 per week. All Outside Rooms. Salt Water Baths. Fine Orchestra.

Famous Cafe and Roof Garden. Sun Rooms. High Standard of Service. Capacity 400.

Attractive Homelike Features Conducive to Comfort and Pleasure.
Write or Wire at our Expense. Time of Arrival, Number of Persons in the Party, Number of Rooms Required, Rate You Wish to Pay. Then Reservation Will be Made for you at once.

HOTEL BELDEN

Ocean Ave., First Hotel Above Boardwalk,
Near the Steel Pier Near Young's Pier
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OPENS JUNE 30.

New Brick Hotel, Beautifully Furnished

The best moderate price hotel on the coast; $12.50 to $15 per week; $17.50 includes beautiful private baths.

Managed by a Famous Caterer.

Kitchen presided over by one of the most famous chefs in the country. The aim is to make this hotel noted for its cuisine and service.

SPECIAL FEATURES

Guests of this hotel are not restricted to the old form of menu ordering. They can have whatever they desire, cooked to their order, as they wish, in the most cleanly manner, by the best people procurable; a feature not enjoyed by the guests of any other hotel on the coast. Address,

H. NIESSEN, Prop. A. B. DENNIS, Manager.

IROQUOIS

South Carolina Avenue and Beach, Near Piers.

CAPACITY 400.

INVITING RATES, $10 up weekly, $2.50 up daily. Booklet. Orchestra.

W. F. SHAW, Proprietor.
D. P. RATHER, Manager.

The Wiltshire

Virginia Ave. and the Beach
ATLANTIC CITY.
Open all the year. Capacity 350. Delft Cafe. Long-Distance 'Phone in all rooms. Orchestra. Special July rates. Booklet
S. S. PHOEBUS, Proprietor.

AMOS MARTIN IS OVER A HUNDRED

Veteran of Mexican and Civil Wars Who Has Had a Peep Into Three Centuries.

HIS REMARKABLE CAREER

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW CASTLE, PA., July 8.—Amos Martin of this city, a veteran of both the Mexican and civil wars, who is hale and hearty in his 109th year, is probably the oldest living soldier in the entire United States, if not in the world today. He is not only enjoying excellent health, but his mental faculties are clear and he delights to talk of his long life, which has extended into three centuries.

He was born in March, 1797, at Cambeilton, Argyleshire, Scotland. He is certain of the month and year, but does not remember the day of the month when he first saw the light of day. To his Scottish ancestry he attributes his love for a "little Scotch," of which he admits he

AMOS MARTIN.

has drunk his share during his earlier life.

Veteran Martin has had a varied career. At the age of 7, in 1804, he left home with his uncle and settled in Quebec, Canada, where he remained until he was 16. Then he went to Philadelphia and learned the marble cutting business. After five years he left that and worked on the canal, later becoming a canal contractor and then a railroad builder.

When the Mexican war broke out he enlisted in the Second Infantry and served under Gen. Taylor. There were no railroad crossing the continent and the troops had to foot it the greater part of the way along the old Santa Fe trail toward Mexico. Martin was over 60 when the civil war broke out, but he enlisted in Company A of the One Hundredth (Roundhead) Pennsylvania volunteers, and served three years. He was shot through the head by a minie ball at the second Bull Run fight, but recovered and remained in the army.

He has been twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth McClain of Beaver county, whom he married after the Mexican war. She died about 1888 and three years later he married Mrs. Elizabeth McCormick of this city. She was then 73 and her husband was 91. The second Mrs. Martin only survived three years longer and her husband now resides with her daughter, Mrs. Daniel Looney of No. 81 Shadyside, this city. He is able to walk about and enjoy himself, his pension providing for his needs.

His great age is not doubted here, where men of 75 can remember him as a comparatively old man when they were boys. Seth DeCarmo, who has lived here his entire 75 years of life, was a boy of 15 when he first knew Amos Martin, who was then a gray-headed man. Mr. Martin is a believer in the two-meals-a-day plan of eating. For breakfast he takes a cup of coffee and some light nourishment, but always enjoys a boiled dinner and supper. He expects to live many years yet, and his appearance indicates that he will. He has never been ill in his life, he says.

LAST YEAR'S BATHING SUIT PUT TO NOBLE PURPOSE

Brings Back Memories of Cooling Sea Breezes and Enables Young Man to Withstand Heat.

After exhausting his ingenuity to keep cool on the Fourth of July a boarder at a big Oakland boarding house complained so much about the heat that he was made the target for the remarks of the other sufferers. The boarder sought a shady place on the front porch and gave up all plans for having a good time on Independence day, but no matter what means he tried it seemed the heat had selected him out of all the others and his complaints were turned against him by his fellow boarders.

When the big rain storm broke a smile of happiness crossed his face and he declared he was for the rain no matter if the fireworks had to be postponed for a week. When the sun reappeared after the storm he again fell into a gad mood. After trying to keep cool all day, he was about to give up the struggle, when he suddenly remembered he had been at the seashore once upon a time, and that he had kept his bathing suit, hoping that it might be of use again if he got another trip to Atlantic City.

Thoughts of sea breezes so delighted him that without a word to his companions he quietly stole into the house and went up to his room. Digging down deep into his trunk he brought out the bathing suit and, quickly getting out of his clothing, he donned the bathing suit and a pair of slippers. He then went down to the parlor and in a few minutes the people on the porch were astonished to hear the old phonograph strike up "In the Good Old Summer Time."

Big Force on Filtration Work.

Concrete piling for the administration building of the new filtration plant above Aspinwall was begun yesterday and nearly 1,000 men are now employed upon the site of the proposed plant. A successful test has been made of the tramway which is to carry concrete from the mixer at the Allegheny river dock in buckets over an endless chain for one and one-half miles. Tomorrow work will be begun on the forcing main from the pumphouse. The main is to be 1,800 feet long.

Are Accused of Robbing Cars.

John Gulechi was held for court on a charge of larceny by Alderman Thomas Edgar of Monessen yesterday morning. Gulechi was arrested by detectives of the Monongahela division of the Pennsylvania railroad, who have been endeavoring to break up a gang of freight car looters. Recently the detectives found much booty in an abandoned cave in St. Clair township, and arrested and held for court Dugan Meyers and Harry Friend, said to have been associates of Gulechi.

To Honor Memory of John Hay.

A memorial service in honor of the late Secretary of State John Hay, will be held in the Washington street synagogue Tuesday evening. Rabbi A. M. Ashinsky will deliver the memorial address, while other addresses will be made in both English and Hebrew.

Contagious Diseases in Allegheny.

During the week just closed there was reported to the Allegheny bureau of health only two cases of scarlet fever, two of diphtheria and seven of typhoid fever. Two deaths were reported from the latter disease. During the previous week only five cases of typhoid fever were reported.

Your Vacation Trip Afloat.
Pittsburgh & Cincinnati Packet line Steamers for Cincinnati Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4:00 p. m. Fare $7.00; Round trip, $12.00 and $14.00, meals and berth included. Booklets mailed.

Solomon's

Clearance of laces

THE program for Monday in our lace dept. includes many money-saving attractions.

We offer 100 pieces of beautiful corset cover embroideries, full 18 inches wide and in a great variety of pretty patterns—values range up to 50c, special July clearance price, per yard..... 25c

Another lot of 100 pieces white Swiss and nainsook embroideries, in different widths and several beautiful designs. Embroideries that never sold under 10c and 15c go in this July Clearance price, per yard..... 5c

The third item of importance is 100 pieces of fine white Swiss all-overs, beautiful new designs, 22 inches wide and worth $2.00, $2.50 and $3. Every yard offered at this clearance sale..... 98c

July Clearing Sale

THIS, our summer reduction period, assumes greater proportions and money-saving interests as the days advance into July. The importance of this sale justifies broadest newspaper publicity, but you know the old saying—about good things coming in small packages—we are compelled to embody in small space what each department has to offer, therefore do not judge the saving opportunities by the small space alloted in this advertisement to the individual departments. Let it be understood that no circumstances can arise to change our standard of quality. Our regular stocks will be kept up fresh and in full variety as usual—surplus and reserved stocks and all accumulated small quantities only, being curtailed or sold out completely.

Order by mail

Are you one of our customers? If not, we want you to be. We will make it worth your while to favor us with your orders.

Store Closes Daily, Except Saturdays, At 5 P. M.

SOLOMON'S

K. Solomon & Company, Smithfield and Diamond Sts.

Credit dept.

The convenience of a charge account is available to all responsible business men and property owners.

Toilet requisites

THIS department is becoming more popular every day and these clearing sale prices go a long way toward increasing its popularity.

Tooth powder—Dr. Lyon's celebrated tooth powder, 25c size box at..... 15c

Toilet waters—Indispensible during the hot weather. All of Colgate's extracts, all odors, large size bottle..... 75c

Vegetal waters—These are Piniaud's celebrated preparations at, per bottle..... 60c

Toilet water—Hauligant's Ideal perfume toilet waters, per bottle..... $3.50

Piniaud's Eau de quinine hair tonic at, per bottle, $1.50, 50c and..... 40c

Richard Hudnut's Violet Sec face powder, per box..... 25c

Toilet soaps — Rodger's and Gallett's fine toilet soaps, all odors..... 20c

Tar soap—Packer's celebrated tar soap, per cake..... 18c

Glove clearance

WOMEN can never have a too plentiful supply of fabric gloves, and when an offer of this bargain caliber confronts you, it's time to act.

Tomorrow we will place on sale a large quantity of women's fine lace lisle Gloves, long or short lengths, black and white; a quality of fabric gloves that we have advertised time and time again at 35c, and are regular 50c values. Tomorrow, per pair..... 19c

Celebrated Julius Kayser's Fabric Gloves—We are just in receipt of a very large invoice of these celebrated double-tipped finger gloves; colors to please you, and all sizes to fit you. Prices, $1, 75c and..... 50c

Ribbon clearance

AN immense quantity of Persian design Louisine Ribbons, 4 inches wide; just the width for girdles; a quality which usually sells at 35c yard. Special July clearance sale, per yd... 23c

Picot Ribbons, in all the most wanted shades; 2 inches wide; appropriate for bands, collars, belts, hat trimmings, etc. Very special at clearance price of, yard..... 21c

Moire Ribbons, 4½ inches wide, and quality which never sold before under 30c yard. Monday only at, yard..... 19c

Black Gros Grain Ribbons, two inches wide; fine lustrous black. Clearance Sale price, yard..... 15c

Hosiery clearance

BUT one item in this ad. from our hosiery department, but it is of sufficient money-saving strength to draw many saving-wise women here tomorrow.

300 doz. Women's Stockings all importer's samples, consequently they are free from imperfections and quality the finest; colors include black, tan, brown and white; lace ankle, lace all-overs, silk-clocked, fancy silk embroidered insteps and plain lisles; these stockings are all made from finest gauze lisles, and heretofore always sold at 50c and 75c. Offered tomorrow 3 prs. for $1, or, per pr.... 35c

Luggage clearance

THE smallness of these prices show how well we have laid our plans to reduce stocks.

Canvas-covered Trunks, sheet-iron bottom, iron-bound; inside tray; good lock and catches:

Size 28-in..... $1.75
Size 30-in..... $2.15
Size 34-in..... $2.95
Size 36-in..... $3.35

Miscellaneous assortment of Trunks; regular prices ranging from $7 to $8; all differently constructed. Choice tomorrow for only..... $5.25

Karatol Suit Cases, steel frame, linen lined, sewed and riveted, and extra wide. $2 value for..... $1.35

Hand Bags, genuine alligator leather; 10-inch size. Special..... $1.00

July clearing sale surplus stocks women's suits

NO USE to deplete the purse to buy seasonable and fashionable suits if you take advantage of the splendid money-saving opportunities offered at our July clearance sale. Some merchants hide enormous profits under presumedly low prices, but when we start a clearing sale we carry it through with every honest endeavor and the changed prices to reduce our stock in many cases do not represent the original cost to us and but a small proportion of the actual cost of manufacture.

$5 FOR SILK SUITS, WORTH TO $15.

Fine chiffon taffeta silk shirtwaist suits, in various different styles. Garments that have sold at $8.95, $10, $12 and $15 go on one table Monday at **FIVE DOLLARS.**

$7.50 FOR SILK SUITS, WORTH TO $18.

A lot of shirtwaist suits of chiffon taffetas, in plain or fancy effects. Take your choice of values up to $18 at the July clearance price of **SEVEN FIFTY.**

$10 FOR SILK SUITS, SOLD UP TO $22.

Great clearance of fine suits, made of chiffon taffetas, in various shades. You never saw such bargains as these which we offer at Sale Price of **TEN DOLLARS.**

$12 FOR SILK SUITS, WORTH TO $25.

Made of chiffon taffetas, in various shades: either shirred, pleated or many other styles. Skirts to match the waists. Clever garments at Sale price of **TWELVE DOLLARS.**

$15 FOR TAILORED SUITS, WORTH $30.

Blouse or coat suits, made of Panamas, voiles or broadcloths, in wanted colorings. Best of silk linings and trimmings. All offered at the July clearance price of **FIFTEEN DOLLARS.**

$1.50 for accordion pleated skirts, worth $2.95 and $3.95.

$25 FOR SUITS, SOLD UP TO $60.

Fancy suits of fine taffeta silks, voiles and broadcloths, in blouse, Eton or coat styles. Fancily trimmed. Pleated skirts. Garments suitable for dress occasions at the Clearance price of **TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.**

$7.50 FOR SUITS, MARKED $12 AND $15.

Great sale of fine linen suits, with eyelet embroidered fronts and pleats. Pleated skirts. Clean and fresh garments, marked $12 and $15 to go at **SEVEN FIFTY.**

$4.95 FOR SUITS, VALUED UP TO $10.

Made of white lawns, fancy organdies and linens, with pleated waists and kilted or flounced skirts. Entire lot to to go at this Clearance Sale price of **FOUR NINETY-FIVE.**

$3.50 FOR SKIRTS, VALUES $7 AND $8.

Walking skirts of mohairs, Panamas and broadcloths, in various colors, including white and black. All the latest styles to go at the Clearance price of **THREE FIFTY.**

$7.95 FOR SKIRTS, VALUES UP TO $12.

Made of mohairs and Panamas, in browns, blues and black. Finished with kilts, flounces and pleats. Splendidly tailored garments to be closed out at the Clearance price of **SEVEN NINETY-FIVE.**

98c for shirtwaist suits that are valued at $2.00.

July clearance sale of waists

WAISTS, sold everywhere at $1. Plain white lawns, with insertion and lace trimmings. Newest sleeves and perfect fitting garments at the Monday sale figure of..... 50c

75c for lawn waists, values $1.50. Made of sheer white lawns, with square lace yokes and pleating. Finished with lace collars and deep pleated cuffs. July clearance sale price..... 75c

98c for waists, values up to $2.50. Lawn waists, in pleated effects or lace trimmed. The greatest variety in the city at the Monday clearance sale figure of..... 98c

$1.95 for waists, worth up to $3. Made of sheer white lawns, with square lace yokes, knife pleating or lace trimming. Beautiful creations. July clearance sale price... $1.95

$2.95 for fine lingerie waists, worth up to $5. White lawn and batistes, trimmed with laces or embroideries in many attractive and newest designs. All placed on one table and marked..... $2.95

Clearance curtains & draperies

SMALL quantities will pile up despite every method devised for disposals through regular channels of trade; and it is prices like the following that will effect a clearance:

Nottingham Lace Curtains, in Irish Pointe, Cluny and Marie Antoinette designs; value $2.50. Price, pair..... $1.05

50 pairs Ruffled Curtains, made of fine quality Swiss, trimmed with deep lace edge and insertions; curtains in the lot worth $4. Choice pr.. $1.00

Ruffled Curtains, neat striped effects; regular $1 value. At, pair..... 42c

Ruffled English Bobbinet Curtains, with Cluny lace edge and insertion; $1.75 values. At per pair..... 59c

Curtain Ends; beautiful Arabian effects; at, each.. 50c

Lace Curtains—Ruffled Swiss curtains, in dotted, lace, striped or plain Swiss effects, with Battenberg edge and insertion. Regular $1.25 values. Clearance Sale price, pair..... 60c

Clearance sale of boys' wear

OUR entire stock of children's suits, including Buster Brown, sailor or Eton blouse, with bloomer pants; also Norfolk and double-breasted suits offered at a discount of..... 33⅓%

Our entire stock of children's shirtwaist or outing suits, of fancy cheviots or wool crashes, single or double-breasted styles, with bloomer pants. Offered at a discount of..... 50%

Children's wash suits, galateas, cheviots, madras, etc.; Eton, Russian or sailor blouse styles. $1.50 values..... 69c

Entire stock of young men's two-piece outing suits, fancy cheviots or wool crashes, new length, single or double-breasted vent back coats. All offered at a discount of..... 50%

Washable kilt suits, white linen, duck, pique, etc. Buster Brown, sailor and military styles. $3.50 and $3.90 values, choice..... $1.00

July clearance of undergarments

THIS event is a noteworthy one for our underwear dep't., and the offers emanating from it are in every way worthy to be classed under the word "remarkable."

Women's white petticoats, cambric top, deep flounce, trimmed with lace and embroidery. $1.50 value to go at..... 86c

Women's gowns of nainsook and cambric, round or square neck, lace and embroidery trimmed. $1.75 and $2.25 values for..... 95c

Two-piece house dresses, made of percales, deep flounces on skirt; waist with fitted back, finished with belt. Colors, blue, black and grey. All sizes at..... 95c

Corset covers, good quality nainsook, French style, lace and ribbon trimmed. All sizes, reduced to..... 25c

Long kimonos of lawn, light and dark colors. $1.50 values for..... 75c

Women's bathing suits, made of fine mohair, colors, blue and black. High and low neck. $5 values for.... $3.98

July clearance sale of shoes

THIS is a sale of wide dimensions, so broad and comprehensive as to embrace all small quantities of miscellaneous lines of women's and men's shoes.

Women's $3.50 and $4 oxfords, in tan vici kid and Russia calf, Button, lace and blucherette styles, at.. $2.19

Women's pumps, made of patent kid for street wear, welt soles and Cuban heels. Usual $3.50 values, clearing price..... $2.85

Men's vici kid oxfords, latest style lasts and kid tops. Sell regularly at $3.50. Clearing sale price.... $1.85

Men's oxfords, made of fine vici kid, the well known Burt and Packard makes. Sell regularly at $3.50, in this July clearing sale at..... $2.10

Clearance in millinery dep't

WE might put it this way—our millinery department is "hard hit;" big stocks, must force sales. Cost, profits or former selling prices will not stand in the way and here is the way we hurdle them.

We have taken our entire stock of trimmed hats that have been selling up to $7.50, set them aside on special display—the assortment will comprise all the latest shapes, great diversity of color effects. All artistically trimmed and the price tomorrow will be only..... $2.98

Another equally great offer—trimmed hats, in polo, turban, sailor and the large flare shapes. Worth up to $4, choice for..... $1.00

Children's pretty Napoleon hats, made of Milan braids, trimmed with brush pompons and ornaments, $3 value at.... 98c

Special—at the moment of going to press the millinery chief tells us that he has just received a large line of felt tams in assorted colors for automobile wear or for traveling. He is very enthusiastic over the display and says prices are upwards from... $2.25

Clearance girls' wear

GIRLS' dresses, values 75c and $1—Made of linens, lawns and chambrays, in plain color, plaids or small checks; neatly trimmed; extra wide skirts, with deep hems. Choice at ridiculously low clearance price of..... 35c

75c for Sailor Suits, worth $1.50—Made of chambrays, in blues and pinks, with large sailor collars; trimmed with white pique; full skirts with deep hems. Extra values at the clearance price of..... 75c

98c for Dresses worth $2 and $2.50—One-piece or sailor suits, made of chambrays and linens, neatly trimmed; extra wide skirts with deep hems; ages 6 to 14 years. July clearance sale price of..... 98c

$1.50 Dresses, worth $2.50—A splendid lot of suspender dresses, with white lawn waists; also plain white lawns, fancily trimmed; bertha styles and lace trimmings; full skirts. All to be closed out at the Clearance price of.... $1.50

Basement clearance

EVERYDAY necessities greatly reduced.

$1.50 Medicine Cabinets..... 85c
$1.25 Gas Stoves, 2 burners..75c
75c Oil Stoves, 2 burners..... 59c
Jelly Glasses, Monday, each..1½c
Mason Jars, all sizes, dozen..59c

Screen Doors—Our entire stock of screen doors to be closed out at a discount from marked price of..... 25%

$4 Porch Swings for..... $2.89
10c Incandescent Gas Mantles, 7c
5c rolls Toilet Paper at..... 3c

Straw hats to go

NOW for a general exodus of all straw hats; prices cut to make quick work of them.

Men's Straw Hats—Imported Milan, Porto Rican and English split braids, all dimensions, yacht or soft brims; formerly $3.50, $3.95 and $5.00. Go at..... $2.68

$2.50 and $3 Straw Hats, fine Manila, Porto Rican, Mackinac and split braids, in all styles..... $1.95

Men's straw hats that were marked $1.95 and $2.48, to go on sale at..... $1.24

Men's Mackinac, Sennit and split braid straw hats, with soft or stiff brims; $1.25 and $1.50 values; at..... 89c

$10 and $12 Panama Hats.. $4.75
All Children's Straw Sailors, wide brim, long streamers; plain or fancy; at a reduction of..... 50%

Shirt clearance

TO best serve our purpose—an absolute clearance of our men's Shirt stock—we have taken all small quantities and remainders of lines of regular $1.50 and $1.60 shirts (and this will include several hundred dozen of those celebrated "Griffon" and "Congress" shirts; many, many styles; many, many patterns. A most bewildering display of all placed on sale Monday only at..... 55c

Sale Michaels-Stern clothing stock continues

WITH no abatement of interest. The news of our purchase of the entire clothing stock of this celebrated Rochester, N. Y., concern has spread like wildfire. The men who have attended this sale have told their friends and neighbors and it is common gossip about town: We doubt if any store in Pittsburgh ever reaped such enormous returns from any newspaper advertisement as we did on Saturday last from our Friday evening advertisement.

We bought Michaels-Stern & Co.'s entire made-up clothing stock at so low a figure that we are enabled to offer

Every garment at less than 50c on the dollar

and we have done it, too. The opportunity was ours to turn huge profits to the account of our clothing department, but that's not our way of doing business. We are using this great purchase as an advertisement for our clothing department and

You get the "lion's share" of saving

You are not confronted with the necessity of poring over table after table full of clothing offered at several different prices, neither have you to compute the price you have to pay or the saving you realize—go through our entire purchase, pick up any garment that suits your fancy, pay the salesman $7.65 and the suit is yours. No loss of time necessitated by inquiries of the salesman as to the make of the clothing for it's all Michaels-Stern & Co.'s stock

AND THEIR LABEL ON A GARMENT MEANS AS MUCH FOR VALUE-GIVING AS THE IMPRINT OF UNCLE SAM'S TRADEMARK ON HIS DOLLARS.

Solomon's Solomon's

THE DOG AND THE PLAYLET, BY O. HENRY—JIMMIEBOY IN TRUSTLAND, BY JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN, BY GEORGE SEIBEL—CATERING FOR A ZOO—MORMONS IN NEW YORK.

THIRD SECTION. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1905. EIGHT PAGES.

EUROPE'S COURSE TOWARD JAPAN

French Statesman Outlines Diplomatic Leanings and Duties of the Powers.

VIEWS OF M. PAUL DESCHANEL

(Special Letter to The Gazette.)

PARIS, July 1.—Germany will support Russia, and that for three reasons. The first is that she has an interest in maintaining Russia in the far east in order to have all the voice in the near east; the second is that she sees a means of causing a breach between France and England in forcing her to choose between the Anglo-Japanese alliance and the "entente cordiale;" the third is that thus she will drive France into collaborating with her to help our allies. Ever since the conclusion of the Franco-Russian alliance Germany has pursued alternately two different policies; while trying to draw closer to England, and to divorce Paris and London, she has set herself to unite against England the three continental powers. The former of those two policies having miscarried (at the end of 1900 in China and at the beginning of 1901 and in the Venezuelan affair,) she devoted herself to the second (the inauguration of the Kiel canal, the treaty of Shimonoseki, the Chinese expedition under the leadership of Field Marshal Waldersee). In intervening in the same sense that we do, she will try to restore the triple entente of 1895.

It is to Germany's interest that Russia should be kept occupied in Asia. Russia in the far east means Germany mistress in the near east and arbiter of Europe.

The military disorganization of Russia distinctly increases the military power of Germany. If Russia and England remain estranged the Baltic is at the mercy of the German fleet. In the Chinese seas the Japanese merchant marine will prove a ruinous competitor to the German coasting trade, and Germany, which at Kiao-Chau is only 12 hours at sea from the Japanese arsenal of Sasebo, must long to keep Russia as a buffer.

Must Support Russia.

For all these reasons, then, Germany, desiring at once her friendship and her exile, must support Russia. The British foreign office, in the Japanese alliance, wished to keep the Russians in check, but far from driving them to war, tried to hold them back, to the point even of arousing the complaints of the Japanese press, which saw in the alliance rather an obstacle than a help in action against Russia. After the opening of hostilities, a Vancouver newspaper expressed its fears: "If Japan," it said, "is victorious, will that be a good thing for British Columbia, which has already so many subjects of the Mikado; and what will happen if victorious Japan makes pretensions to pre-eminence in the southern archipelago commanding Australia? Certain consequences may arise which have not been anticipated by the authors of the treaty." The English in India, who at first had seen in Japan nothing but a valuable ally engaged in holding Russia's attention while they did their business in Thibet, Afghanistan and Persia, are beginning to reflect, and Lord Curzon is driven to take severe measures against the influence exercised by the Japanese upon the Hindus. It is realized even in India that there is room in Asia for Russia and for England—a view that Lord Salisbury held, and that Mr. Balfour and M. Witte held. Finally, the most important English newspapers of Japan, the Kobe Chronicle and the Daily Mail, have put the Japanese on their guard against the temptation they incur of failing to keep their pledges, even in what concerns the independence of Korea.

On the other hand, Germany aspires to be mistress of the sea, and England cannot suffer that loss without herself being lost. The naval program of Germany, as has been repeatedly stated officially in the reichstag, is openly directed against England. The European foe that England has to fear is not at St. Petersburg.

Two Foes Worse Than One.

The Englishmen who direct their energy at one and the same time against Russia and against Germany resemble the Frenchmen who shake their fist at once in the faces of Germany and England. The Englishmen who only the other day were urging us to drop Russia in order to have a single base of support in London ought now to see that any loosening of the double alliance would be a bad service to British diplomacy. England has no interest either in weakening Russia excessively or in cutting us adrift from her.

It is Britain's interest not to drive Russia to join hands with Germany. An entente between these two powers would be fatal to her. In emphasizing her Japanese policy she would risk, on the one hand, assuring Japan of the predominating influence at Pekin, and, on the other, of causing the resuscitation of the Continental triple entente of 1895. Her alliance with Japan, which she proposes to renew, and, it is said, to extend, ought, in her own interest, to remain a restraining factor.

As for the United States, which showed themselves at the beginning of the war ardently pro-Japanese, because they feared the effect of Russian development upon their economic expansion in China, they begin to change their point of view. The conqueror of the Philippines, the aspirant to the position of mistress of the Pacific—the future mistress, indeed, thanks to the Panama canal—America sees clearly now that her real rival will not be the land power which can employ in the far east only a feeble portion of its energies and which will be inevitably recalled some day to Europe and the near east, but the triumphant sea power working and fighting on the spot with all its energies. The motto of American policy in that region is the open door. The Japanese who posed as the champions of that principle in China have made a preferential market of their conquest of Formosa. They have established a 15 per cent ad valorem duty upon all imports, made a monopoly of the camphor harvest, and prohibited the sale of opium so that several English houses have already had to quit the field. There is something to reflect upon for the Americans and the English who will not divorce their cause from that of their cousins of the new world.

Role of European Diplomacy.

The exposition of some of the terms of the problem (it will be understood that we cannot enumerate them all) will suffice to show the important role that European diplomacy will be called upon to play in the immediate future. It is right that Japan should have free scope to develop economically; it is good that she should find at her door the colonies she requires; it would be dangerous if she had to go elsewhere in search of them. Count Okuma said, on December 26, 1903: "After the intervention of Russia, Germany and France in 1895, the order of the day was 'no change in the north, go south.' Japan, abandoning the idea of installing herself on the mainland, was already prepared to go south. In the south were the Philippines, Hawaii, further south were Oceania and Australia. The neighboring countries began to fidget. I do not know if my recollection is exact. In August or September, 1895, a treaty was passed between Japan and Spain by which the two countries pledged themselves to respect their possessions. * * *"

In return, it is natural that Russia should desire access to the sea. But her original program, as conceived by M. Witte, was one of commercial expansion, not of war and conquest.

That these principles may prevail, and that the legitimate aims of the states may be reconciled, it is essential that Europe should close her ranks and curb her covetousness. To have China respected by Japan, Europe must first show respect herself, and not begin over again the aggressive tactics of 1897 and 1898. She must guarantee the economic advance of the country—public works, railways, ports, schools, businesses; if she does not renounce the spirit of conquest, if she does not moderate her appetite, if she does not put down with a firm hand the era of spoliation, her overbearing will infallibly return upon herself. That will be not only the "awakening of Asia," but the revolt of Asia beside which the boxer insurrection will have been but child's play.

China, insulted, dismembered, betrayed—China, enlightened by her misfortunes, has begun to organize and to arm. She is reforming her system of civil and military education; she has 2,500 students studying abroad, and 3,000 officers instructed on the European model. We have so far overreached ourselves that today she sees in Japan the conqueror and the only possible champion of her independence.

What we must do, then, is to safeguard the essential rights and interests of the Asiatics, while securing a guarantee against all aggression on their part, to establish among the European-American powers a certain equilibrium along with the indispensable solidarity, to aid them by treaties and guarantees conceived on such lines that no single state may be able to infringe them without raising at once the opposition of the others. May the governments adopt at length this as their future policy, a policy superior to individual ambition and selfish rivalry. If Europe does not recognize this, she lays up long and terrible trials for herself.

PAUL DESCHANEL.

(Copyright, Potentia, 1905.)

PAUL DESCHANEL.

President of the French parliamentary committee on foreign and colonial affairs. President of the chamber of deputies 1898—1902.

CALVE IS HERSELF AGAIN.

She Is Preparing for an American Tour and Promises Some Delightful Entertainment.

PARIS, July 3.—(Special Cable.)—So far from having lost her voice, Mme. Calve, the famous singer, is working as she never worked before, preparing for her intended American tour, for which she signed a contract some weeks ago.

"I am going to show the people of America a Calve whom they do not know. I leave here for New York in October, and shall remain on the other side of the Atlantic until May.

"The first part of my concerts will be purely and severely classical, but the second part shall consist of the folk songs of all nations—of England, of Norway, of Iceland, of Italy and of Russia, of Germany, Austria and Spain, and I shall sing each song in the original language to preserve all its charm.

"People in America have no idea of the exquisite music of these songs which are so extensive in their delightful simplicity. I anticipate a great success."

Dignified Credit for Everybody

SPEAR'S
908 AND 910 PENN AVENUE

Dollar or Two a Week Will Do

MIDSUMMER MARK DOWN SALE

All Furniture, Carpets, Etc., One-Third Off

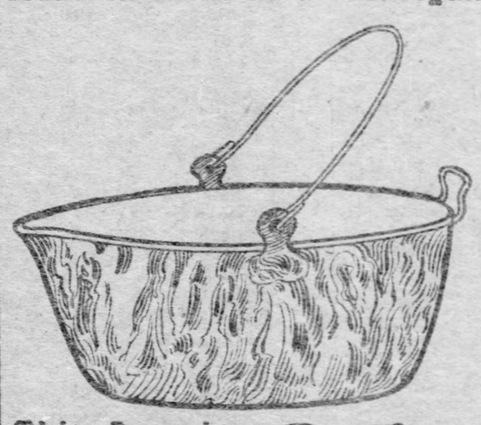
Following a custom inaugurated by us some years ago, which forbids the carrying over of goods from one season to another—we announce our "Midsummer Markdown Sale," beginning tomorrow (Monday) morning at 9 o'clock and continuing all week.

ALL GOODS must go—This great stock of the most stylish and dependable housefurnishings is to be distributed among the people of Pittsburgh and its vicinity at a clear reduction of one-third from regular prices.

Never before in the history of the city were such bargains possible Our loss is your gain.

Come early prepared to participate in the greatest of great bargain events.

Spear's dignified credit system enables you to have any of these goods charged at the reduced prices—and take all the time you want to make the payments.

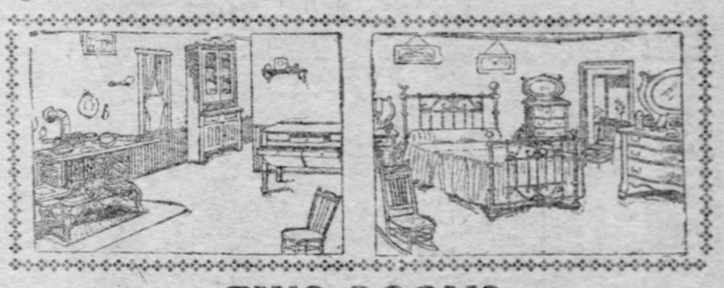


This Preserving Kettle, Actual Value $1.00, Holds 6 qts., On Sale All Day Monday 25c

All ladies will appreciate this remarkable bargain. A preserving kettle of the famous enameled ware for 25 cents is unheard of elsewhere. It is beautifully mottled either in green and white or blue and white outside and is perfectly white inside. It is made to withstand the most intense heat and is absolutely acid proof, so that the fruit does not "taste" of the vessel, as is sometimes the case with inferior ware.

As this is going to be a big fruit season this unusual opportunity to buy an enameled preserving kettle worth $1.00 for only 25 cents will appeal to almost everyone.

These Kettles will be on sale all day Monday. We advise you to come early, as there will be a rush.

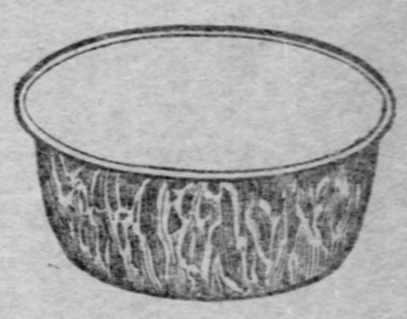


TWO ROOMS FURNISHED COMPLETE FOR $55

Kitchen and bedroom—comprising all necessary articles (carpet included.) See the outfits pictured above.

Special Terms to newly married couples, and estimates for brides and grooms will be given to all who desire them.

LET SPEAR "FEATHER YOUR NEST."



This Pudding Pan, Worth 60c, Holds 6 Quarts, On Sale Monday 20c

These pudding pans are always needed in the kitchen. You ordinarily pay 60 cents for one of them elsewhere, and they are good value at that price. By special arrangement with the makers we are enabled to offer these pans for sale Monday only at 20 cents each. You will need such a pan sooner or later. Better get it now. Made of enameled ware, snow white inside and green and white mottled outside; will withstand the most intense heat. Holds 6 quarts. A very remarkable bargain at only 20c.

REFRIGERATORS
Marked Down
TO ONE-THIRD OFF

We have cut the prices on our large refrigerators selling at $25 to $60 and you can now buy one of them for ONE-THIRD LESS than the usual price.

We have a special line of refrigerators at $5.75 and up that are particularly adapted to household purposes.

Small cash payment and the refrigerator is delivered to you. The balance is payable at your convenience.

Handsome Sample Parlor Suits
Marked Down
to ⅓ Off

7 Parlor Suits, value $60.00. Sale price..... $40

6 Parlor Suits, value $24.00. Sale price..... $16

Five 5-piece Parlor Suits, Mahogany finished and Silk Velour Coverings; value $75.00. Sale price..... $50

Ten 5-piece Mahogany Parlor Suits, upholstered in damask or Tapestry; value $30.00. Choice for..... $20

32 assorted Parlor Suits 1-3 OFF.

Sample Couches
Marked Down
to ⅓ Off

13 extra long Frame Couches, covered with best velour in choice fancy colors; value $9.00. Sale price..... $6

14 handsome Couches, Chase leather covering, tufted tops, rococo frames; value $30.00. Sale price..... $19

9 Quarter Sawed Oak Frame Couches, covered in finest verona velour, value $18.00. Sale price..... $12

17 finest Horse Hide Leather Couches, full hair top; value $45.00. Sale price..... $30

19 assorted Couches 1-3 OFF.

Sample Extension Tables
Marked Down
to ⅓ Off

26 beautiful square top Extension Tables, six feet long, golden oak finish, value $6. Sale price..... $4

20 substantially built square top Extension Tables, finely finished, value $10.50. Sale price..... $7

17 fine round top Extension Tables, large fluted legs; value $13.50. Sale price $9

23 handsome Extension Tables, six feet long, made of fine selected oak, highly polished; value $18. Sale price..... $12

18 assorted Extension Tables, 1-3 OFF.

Sample China Closets
Marked Down
to ⅓ Off

5 Oak China Closets, adjustable shelves, bent glass sides; value $25.00. Sale price..... $17.50

15 Oak China Closets, mirror tops, grooved shelves; value $35.00. Sale price..... $24

16 handsome China Closets, quartered oak frames, mirror tops; value $27.75. Sale price..... $18.50

15 artistically carved China Closets, mirror tops and bent ends; value $70.00. Sale price..... $48

24 assorted China Closets, 1-3 OFF.

Sample Wardrobes
Marked Down
to ⅓ Off

8 Wardrobes; value $12.75. Sale price..... $8.50

5 Wardrobes; value $22.50. Sale price..... $15

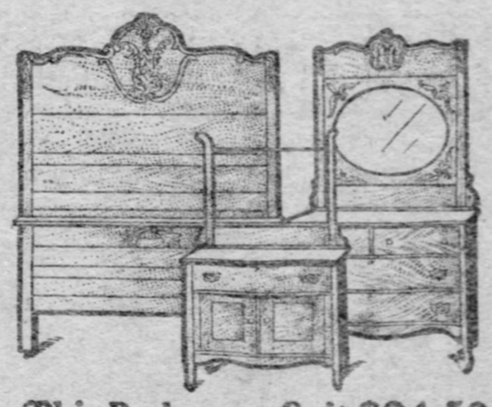
34 assorted Wardrobes, 1-3 OFF.

Finest Go-Carts
Marked Down
to ⅓ Off

This is another timely offering, for July and August are the months when Go-Carts are most needed. Go right down the line of our immense assortment, choose the Go-Cart you prefer, and the price will be ONE-THIRD LESS than what it is marked.

Be sure to see the Folding Go-Carts—they fold up compactly and are always ready for service. Very cheap, too, from $1.98 up.

Look at your sweet little baby in its crib and ask yourself if it isn't entitled to the comfort and delight of a ride out of doors every day this summer.



This Bedroom Suit $24.50

Made of the finest quarter-sawed golden oak, highly polished, and is of the very best construction. The dresser base has four swell shaped drawers with heavy cast brass trimmings and is very large and roomy; the top is hand-carved and the mirror is of the newest oval design and is of the heaviest beveled triple French plate quality. The bed is large and roomy and is finely paneled. The washstand matches dresser perfectly and completes one of the finest suits we have ever offered at the price. Sold regularly by other dealers at $40. Spear's price all this week, $24.50.

$3 Cash and $1 a Week.
Exactly like cut.

SAMPLE BEDROOM SUITS
Marked Down
TO ⅓ OFF

10 Bedroom Suits, value $42.50. Sale price..... $28

11 Oak Bedroom Suits, value $37.50. Sale price..... $25

5 Oak Bedroom Suits, value $11[illegible]. Sale price..... $75

6 Mahogany Bedroom Suits, value $85. Sale price..... $55

31 assorted Bedroom Suits at 1-3 OFF.

Sample Iron and Brass Beds
Marked Down
to ⅓ Off

17 Fancy Colored Iron Beds, full brass trimmings, in full size only; value $7.50. Sale price..... $5

18 artistically designed Brass and Iron Beds, made with brass scrolls in center; value $9. Sale price..... $6

12 massive Brass Beds, made with extra large posts and knobs; value $31.50. Sale price..... $21

40 assorted Iron and Brass Beds at 1-3 OFF.

Sample Chiffoniers
Marked Down
to ⅓ Off

20 solid oak 5-drawer Chiffoniers, strongly built; value $7.50. Sale price..... $5

18 select oak Chiffoniers, full mirror top; value $9.75. Sale price..... $6.50

17 full swell front Chiffoniers, pattern mirror top, value $16.50. Sale price $11

19 oak and mahogany veneered Chiffoniers, pattern mirror top, value $21. Sale price..... $14

29 assorted Chiffoniers at 1-3 OFF.

Sample Dressers
Marked Down
to ⅓ Off

30 elegant oak finished Dressers, artistic mirror tops; value $15.75. Sale price..... $10.50

21 handsome seasoned oak Dressers, serpentine front; value $27.75. Sale price..... $18.50

14 assorted Dressers 1-3 OFF.

Sample Sideboards
Marked Down
to ⅓ Off

7 very artistic Sideboards, made of selected and seasoned oak, and fitted with pattern plate mirrors; value $60.00. Sale price..... $40

16 latest style Sideboards, arranged with swell front base and large mirror top; value $28.50. Sale price..... $19

20 assorted Sideboards 1-3 OFF

Sample Folding Beds
Marked Down
to ⅓ Off

13 golden oak finished Mantel Beds, strongly built and fitted with non-saggable springs; value $22.50. Sale price..... $15

15 assorted Folding Beds at 1-3 OFF.

Sample Bedroom Chairs
Marked Down
to ⅓ Off

26 Bedroom Chairs; value $1.95. Sale price..... $1.30

49 assorted Bedroom Chairs at 1-3 OFF.

Sample Rockers
Marked Down
to ⅓ Off

23 large arm Rockers, value $5.00 each. Sale price..... $3.50

32 assorted Rockers at 1-3 OFF.

Carpets, Rugs, Mattings, Etc.
Marked Down
to Lowest Possible Prices

Ingrain Carpets of a quality and price to please all. Closely woven of the best materials to withstand hard usage. Actually worth 60c a yard. Spear's price.. 35c

Brussels Carpets in patterns and colors adapted for dining room use. A splendid quality and in especially pleasing patterns of both large and small design. Sells elsewhere for 75c yard. Spear's price.. 48c

Axminster Carpets of the richest colorings. This lot contains many of the standard patterns as well as the newest designs. Don't delay buying that new carpet when you can buy this $1.25 a yard quality at Spear's price of..... 90c

Velvet Carpets of an unusually heavy weave. All shades in either plain colors or in well-mixed designs. These are exceptional values that would be well worth $1.65 a yard. Made, laid and lined at Spear's price of..... $1.15

Brussels Rugs to cover a floor space of 9x12 feet. The prettiest patterns on the market and in an assortment that cannot be equaled in the city. Especially attractive at Spear's price of. $10.75

Smyrna Rugs of a fine weave and extra heavy quality. Come in the usual room size and some of the most beautiful patterns that one would wish to see. All are made reversible and should sell for $30, but Spear's price is..... $12.75

Chinese Matting in all the pretty and cool looking patterns for summer use. An unusual quality to be sold at this price as most stores ask 15c a yard. Spear's price..... 10c

Linoleums of the kind that looks so bright and new every time it is cleaned. Should sell for 75c yard. Spear's price..... 50c

Oilcloth of good quality and patterns that do so nicely for the pantry shelves or the kitchen table. Would be cheap at 35c to 20c a yard. Spear's price..... 20c

SPEAR & CO., 908 and 910 Penn Ave.

Rise Of The Mormons In Harlem

ABOUT TO ERECT A TEMPLE WITH ENDOWMENT HOUSE PARAPHERNALIA—METHODS OF PROSELYTISING AND THE KIND OF MEN AND WOMEN WHO JOIN—WHAT CHRISTIAN MINISTERS SAY OF IT

PHOTO BY GARDNER 1900

ELDER JOHN G. McQUARRIE

FROM PHOTO BY CLARK BUNDY.

PHOTO BY GAZETTE

MORMONS ACTIVELY ENGAGED IN MISSIONARY WORK IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, July 5.—Once again, and with more horror compelling aspect than ever before, does the Gorgon head of Mormonism raise itself in Harlem; once more is the valley of flat houses threatened with a startling invasion; once more within these wards of Gentile authority falls the shadow of a temple consecrated to the priests of Urim and Thummim.

That they purpose erecting a temple upon the valuable piece of property they have recently acquired in that part of the city every Mormon in New York assiduously denies. Nevertheless, Harlem is agitated. It is computed upon a conservative estimate that there are no less than fifteen hundred Mormons in Harlem, a preponderating proportion of whom are converts of the last twelve months. It is also estimated that the work of the proselyting elders in the Bronx during the same period has been attended with results not less prodigious. Never before in the history of Mormon missions in New York City has the work of proselyting been conducted with so much vigor or attended with such substantial returns in the way of converts and of enthusiasm, indeed, fanaticism on the part of those converted. And this has been accomplished in spite of innumerable handicaps placed in the way of municipal authority as well as by public sentiment.

When they found that they could no longer rent property, once it was discovered they were Mormons, they proceeded to buy a house. This was last December, and its purchase when discovered on the part of the unsuspecting property holder in the neighborhood, was a scandal of all Harlem. This house, located at 151 West One Hundred and Twenty-third street, served the purposes of a temple and general rendezvous until a few days ago, when it was sold at a large profit over its purchase price, but not until it had been proved impossible to acquire the adjoining property. This latter, it is asserted, was wanted in order to establish a site for the proposed temple so long dreamed of.

With the sale of this property and in view of their past difficult experiences it was assumed that the Mormons would give up further attempts to establish themselves permanently in New York City. Harlem congratulated itself that it was rid of this fanatical pest, and it was still in this mood when, to its surprise, came the announcement, through Elder John G. McQuarrie, that he had secured for his church an even more valuable and desirable property at 32 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street. Here they are in their stronghold. Here in the surrounding streets adjacent to Mount Morris park live the most prosperous and substantial of their converts. A number of these latter own their pleasant homes, several of them are landlords in the neighborhood, renting homes to other citizens; several of them are well-to-do tradesmen; in short, all of this little coterie of Mormon neighbors are men and women of more or less influence in that eminently respectable neighborhood. Consequently, it is to be feared that despite the fact that the precinct is landmarked with handsome churches of a half dozen orthodox creeds, it will not be so easy to again oust the Latter-Day Saints or to prevent their only too evident design to eventually rear here a temple of their own.

Energetic Proselyting.

Proselyting has been done upon well organized plans and well conceived designs. Until an ordinance revoking their license for holding street meetings went into effect the open air orators spread the gospel of Joseph Smith with a vigor and ardor which the exponent of more orthodox creeds might with great profit to his cause emulate. At dusk the gentlemanly appearing, resonant voiced elder was wont to take up his position upon the corner of a populous thoroughfare. Round about him, scattered among the crowd, which is never too busy or too preoccupied to stop for a moment at least to listen to what new thing it may hear or see, were several of the orator's chief confederates. These latter, like the orator himself, could be readily distinguished by their well-cut black clothing, the inevitable Prince Albert coat, the shirt front and white lawn tie, the shimmering silk hat, and that all pervading air and expression of unctuous piety and earthly sanctimoniousness which distinguish one and all of the successors of Brigham Young.

It must not be supposed that these clever young men—in many cases young men of college education—would make the fatal mistake of introducing the fundamental doctrines of Mormonism at first. Be sure that the word polygamy or anything savoring of that opprobrious term never passes the lips of the proselyting Latter Day Saint. And yet it is polygamy which after all constitutes Mormonism's strongest appeal to the class from whom it draws the majority of its recruits. That function the elders speak of always and ever as "sealing." At least so they speak of it to their women converts, and strangely enough it is among women that Mormonism, like all other religions, finds its most responsive material, and it is, strangely enough, among women in the Mormon church that polygamy finds its most fanatical adherents.

Must Be "Sealed."

Every woman adopting the Mormon faith is not only promised a husband, but it is obligatory on her as a member of the Mormon church to take a husband, willy-nilly. Immediately upon her admission to church membership, whether it be in Harlem or in Utah, she must be "sealed" to some male member of the Mormon church in good standing. The fact that this member may have already a "legal wife," as they now call the first conjugal helpmeet, with perhaps a retinue of "sealed" or "spiritual" wives, does not alter the situation in any degree. The woman convert, be she maid or widow, or wedded matron, must implicitly obey this command upon accession to the Mormon faith.

This feature of the Mormon missionary work is constanly giving cause for scandal in Harlem, as elsewhere. The case of Miss Elizabeth Dickenson is only a repetition of the old, old story. Miss Dickenson, a cultivated, intelligent young woman, living in the Bronx, several years ago, fell into the hands of these elders, and for some inexplicable reason was so misled as not only to adopt a religion of which she had seen only the pseudo-spiritual side, but was carried away by the Mormon teaching to such a degree that she left home and friends and went with a band of converts to a Mormon colony in the far west. Not until she arrived there did Miss Dickenson discover what Mormonism actually means for a woman. Upon this discovery she renounced the faith and managed to escape, returning after a few weeks' sojourn. Miss Dickenson lives today in terror lest she be made a victim of Mormon vengeance. Her lips are consequently sealed regarding her bitter and humiliating experience.

The most inexplicable phase of the Mormon question as it affects Harlem is, strangely enough, the attitude assumed toward it by the Christian churches of that portion of the city. Summed up in a few words, this attitude may be described as one of confessed inability to deal effectually with the problem. Thus far, although the Mormons have been proselyting for years in their respective parishes, and although this proselyting has been done in a manner which proved conclusively that it was a well organized and not a sporadic effort, no concerted movement on the part of the churches has yet been put in motion for the quelling of the danger which they all, as individual churches, so deeply deplore and cry out against.

Spread of the "Faith."

Great as has been the increase of the Mormon population in Harlem, it is by no means out of proportion to what the increase has been in other cities, and in fact, throughout the entire United States. Today there is not a large city in the union that does not have a flourishing Mormon colony. Indeed, the growth of Mormonism still continues to be the wonder and amazement of profesional statisticians and of students of historical psychology.

Statistics for Utah are especially surprising. In 1870 the census gave the entire population of Utah as 88,374, of which 80,000 were Mormons. The last census, that of 1900, put the entire population at 276,740, of which 220,000 were Mormons. In other words, there was a net increase of 140,000 in that state alone in 30 years. And what is especially significant is the fact that this prodigious increase took place during the time and immediately following the very stormiest days of anti-Mormonism, when all the horrors of the "Blood Atonement" and the crimes of the "Danites" were being exposed in the federal courts. It is also significant that this increase reached its high water mark both in Utah and the rest of the country coincident with the trial and execution of the notorious John Doyle Lee, the confessed leader of the Meadows mountain massacre of a caravan of one hundred and twenty-one emigrant men, women and children by the "Danites," assisted by the Indians.

In this period more than one-third of the entire number of Mormons had located in other states, which brings the present computed Mormon population of the entire United States up to about 350,000, figures for the verification of which we await returns from the current census.

It is interesting to observe that the Mormon ranks always enjoy a tremendous influx of new recruits in the wake of anything which they can construe, in their tracts and public speeches as "Gentile persecution." The effect of the Mountain Meadows massacre and the belated punishment meted out to the fiend who was responsible for it has already been cited. A scarcely less conspicuous illustration of this morbid phenomenon, and a much more recent one, presents itself in connection with the murder trial of Hooper Young for the fiendish butchery of Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer. Certain mistaken optimists expressed at the time their belief that the notoriety attending the trial of Brigham Young's grandson, himself a member of the Mormon church, for a crime the motive of which was associated with the Mormon doctrine of "blood atonement" would deal a staggering blow to the work of the elders at Harlem and elsewhere.

But no conjecture could have been wider of the mark. Instead of doing the Mormon cause harm, it merely helped it along. At the time of Hooper Young's trial, three years ago, it was estimated that there were only 1,187 Mormons all told in the eastern states, the majority being centralized in Boston and New York. Today there are in the Bronx and Harlem alone something more than a thousands converts, and this does not take into consideration the large number who have in that three years been shipped to Mormon colonies in the western states. For it is always the object of the Mormons to colonize their converts, sooner or later, in distinctly Mormon settlements, to aid in the building up of new Mormon communities.

WHAT FOLLOWS JAPAN'S VICTORY?

By Satori Kato, Editor of "The Anglo-Japanese Gazette."

The fate of the Baltic fleet when approaching the far east was destined to occur as has happened, and the Japanese are by no means astounded over Admiral Togo's judgment. They simply recognize that he was commissioned to check the progress of the Russian armada. Togo's glory is Japan's glory, and the people do not boast of their admiral's success, for they simply regard it as a duty due to the empire only performed by a loyal servant of the emperor. They rejoice at the event, but they are not overjoyed.

Some 35 years ago, after a decisive victory at the engagement of Serigahara, the conqueror, Iyeyasu, who was the commanding general of the eastern army, said to his comrade on the embankment: "After victory tighten the strings of your helmet." This expression illustrates the martial spirit of the sons of Japan, and a victorious admiral or general does not lose sight of the fact that war is inevitably cruel. In the days of insurrection in Japan many warriors after conquest entered into a monastic life.

The humanitarianism displayed by the warriors of Japan is always manifested in their dealings with their foes, and the mightier the foe the greater is the admiration of the Japanese. Even if the enemy were to betray his country to Japan, the Japanese would have a most contemptible estimation of him.

It can be safely said that nobody was more sympathetic with Russia than Japan when Stoessel surrendered Port Arthur to Gen. Nogi. He and his men were filled with valor and daring, but if Stoessel should have been subjected to unwantoned attacks the first one to protect him would have been Nogi.

It is not Japan's desire to crush Russia. Indeed, Japan was not desirous of war, but was compelled at length to appeal to the arbitrament of arms. Japan had humanely implored Russia to settle the difficulty without going to extremes. The world thought Japan had no "backbone," for indeed the government used every possible endeavor to avoid this dreadful campaign.

Victory upon victory has been won by Japan, yet the people are not pleased with the waste of the soldier's marvelous energy over a mere soldiering venture. The success of Japan is well deserved. We prepared for eventualities, not to crush a nother nation, but for self-preservation. Japan's preparation for war was not aimed at Russia alone. If any other country had forcibly compelled us we were ready to respond.

Why, the Transsiberian railroad was not a menace to Japan, it was a facility for commercial advantages, especially for Japan, as it provided means of carrying our products into the interior of Russia which hitherto had not been possible. The completion of the railway was hailed with gratitude by the Japanese people, nevertheless was utilized for the purpose of accomplishing the so-called testament of Peter the Great to expand Russian territory to the seacoast of warm waters. But ultimately Japan found it necessary in her own interests to prevent further usurpation on the part of Russia in Manchuria.

To a keen observer of events, the Boxer trouble in 1900 was the greatest fraud in the annals of human history. The Omnipotent alone knows, outside of the Europeans, how China was cheated by a pretentious power. The rising was made a pretext to distribute an armed force throughout Manchuria. Bluff after bluff, the policy of Admiral Alexieff's schools, was made in the endeavor to deceive and quiet Japan, but without avail, and Russian threats to drive the Japanese into the sea have not yet been brought about. Until such time as his mouth may be opened the Japanese patriot is wordless, but when he has occasion to open his mouth he is persistent.

The present war is the result, although the Japanese in a very genteel manner tried to obviate it, and their desire at this time is to bring about an everlasting tranquility to quench fire with fire. And it is generally realized that this war will make for a lasting peace—at least the whole of Japan beseech most earnestly that this desirable result may be attained. If so, the terrible loss of life will not have been made in vain. It is apparent to European countries, however, they congratulate the victorious Japanese, that since the memorable eighth of February there was periodical disappointment because the fall of Port Arthur was deferred, and again because Rojestvensky was not met by Togo in the farther south.

The calculations of the Japanese commander, however, never failed. European expectations among the men in the street were always unfulfilled. Even in England is a slight indication of the alarm felt by other Europeans—that is to say, they begin to question what will be the result of Japan's victories—will they subsequently conquer the world?

Such questions are absurd, yet it is a national fear among those who are not familiar with the true ambitions and aspirations of the people of the island empire.

The secret of the strides made by Japan during the last quarter of a century lies in the fact that she realizes her inferiority to the nations of the west. She strove to reach the western model, and even today the Japanese have no by-word expressing that certain articles made in Japan are superior to those made elsewhere. Foreign manufactured goods are not despised by the Japanese even if they are labeled "Made in Germany."

The Japanese practically worship the west, the Japanese do not hate the people of the west, the Japanese feel grateful to the people of the west for their progress, and best proof of this is that they have adapted and are still anxious to arrive at an ideal stage of European civilization.

Preponderance of Japan in the east is preponderance of the west. Japan is a bridge to bring the east to the west, and in this respect Kipling's saying that the east and the west never could come together cannot be regarded as logical.

The fear of the "yellow peril" is based on the acknowledgement of the inferiority of the west. If China and Japan welcome the west why has the west any reason to decline it? Will the people of the west permit us to gratify ourselves with an equal footing, or ought we to kneel beneath them? It is for the west to avoid the peril, the east has no such ridiculous bogy.

FUNNY TRADITIONS HEDGE NEW SPEAKER OF COMMONS

In Wig and Gown He Enforces Rules About Wearing Hats and Stretching Legs.

MUSN'T WEAR HIS OWN HAT

(Special Letter to The Gazette.)

LONDON, July 2.—Oddly typical of the horror of innovation and the love of precedent which are about the most striking characteristics of the British house of commons is its office of speaker, on which public attention has been focused by the recent retirement of William Court Gully, and the election of James William Lowther in his stead. The speaker is the incarnation of the most hoary traditions of the venerable Mother of Parliaments. No insignificant part of his functions consists in keeping alive antiquated rules and customs which otherwise, because of their uselessness and absurdity, might lapse into a condition of innocuous desuetude.

"Mr. Gully has always well sustained the dignity and authority of the speaker's hair," said an English journal the other day in the course of a eulogistic tribute. This was a typographical blunder, which might have passed for a stroke of ironical humor had it not appeared in one of those prodigiously solemn newspapers which always spell society with a big S and never crack a joke at the expense of august officials. The speaker's chair is an imposing piece of furniture, raised high above the floor of the house, with a lofty back and a canopy over it. But it is the speaker's hair—the glorified bleached horse hair covering under which he is compelled to conceal his own hirsute top growth when presiding over the discussions of the lower chamber—that far more than his throne-like seat proclaims the dignity, solemnity and authority with which he is invested. Seated in an ordinary chair it is conceivable that he might still command the respect of the house, but if he appeared without a wig, not even that awe-inspiring emblem of authority, the mace, would suffice to ensure obedience to his rulings. Members of parliament themselves gave up wearing wigs and the tights, ruffles and frills that were regarded as their correct accompaniments, considerably over half a century ago, but probably another hundred years or so will go by before they will consent to be governed by a wigless speaker.

Full Bottomed Wig His Crown.

The importance which is attached to the wig as the outward and visible evidence of the speaker's power is well shown by the different styles of wig which etiquette prescribes he shall wear during the different stages of his transformation from an ordinary member to the position of the first commoner in the land. His election by the house of commons constitutes him the speaker-elect. He does not become a full-fledged speaker until the sovereign has approved of his choice. As speaker-elect he may wear only a "bob-tail wig"—that is a quite insignificant wig such as ordinary barristers wear and which comes only half way down the back of the neck and leaves the ears fully exposed.

Wearing a bob-tailed wig he "submits himself with all humility to his majesty's gracious approbation." That is a farcical function which is carried out with that funereal solemnity characteristic of all such ceremonies in England. His majesty takes no part in it. His "gracious approbation" is given by proxy in the person of the lord chancellor. At the hour appointed that high official of the house of lords known as Black Rod, is dispatched to summon the commons to the gilded chamber of the hereditary legislators.

Black Rod slowly paces the long corridor which separates the one house from the other. When he reaches the threshold of the house of commons the sergeant-at-arms shuts the door in his face and bolts it. Theoretically he could do the same thing if the king himself presented the summons, for by this act the sergeant-at-arms is supposed to assert the commons' right to deliberate in secret.

Black Rod takes no offense—he gets $5,000 a year for performing these little ceremonial jobs—but knocks three times on the door. A little wicket in it is then opened and through it Black Rod states his business. The door is then unbolted and he is admitted to the house and states it over again.

The bob-tail-wigged speaker-elect in court dress, which permits of a fine display of his calves, then accompanies Black Rod across to the lords. With them go a troop of members headed by the sergeant-at-arms bearing the mace. But the sergeant does not carry the mace as he ordinarily does, proudly on his shoulders. He dandles it delicately in his arms as if it were a fashionable babe on the way to the baptismal font. Like the abbreviated wig the act has a deep significance. It means that with only a half-made speaker the house of commons is not fully constituted and that, therefore, its symbol of authority must not be too boldly displayed.

A Full-Fledged Speaker.

In the house of lords, the speaker-elect, with many genuflexions, presents himself before the scarlet-robed and bewigged lord high commissioners, who sit on the woolsack, mute and specter-like, with cocked hats and wands. In words which have been used by his predecessors for many generations he announces his election. The lord chancellor replies in words which are also as much a part of a set ritual as the language of the Litany. They are to the effect that his majesty is quite pleased with the selection which the commons have made of their presiding officer. Then come two other speeches of the strictly ritualistic order.

The speaker demands that the house be allowed freedom of speech in debate, freedom from arrest, free access to his majesty, and that the most favorable construction may be put upon the "acts" of the house of commons. The lord chancellor accedes to all these demands, specifying them in almost precisely the same words.

The speaker kowtows to the lord high commissioners and the lord high commissioners bow to the speaker. With the buzzing members trailing after him like a swarm of bees, the speaker returns to the house of commons. Disappearing behind the speaker's chair into what in a theater would be called the property room, he emerges in a trice with his transformation completed, the bobtail wig that marked the chrysalis stage of his speakership being replaced by the long, full-buttoned, horsehair headgear, covering his ears and falling over his shoulders, which indicates that he is a full-fledged speaker, entitled to all the rights, privileges and perquisites of that office.

His access of dignity is further indicated by long flowing robes with a huge train. Thus attired, he seats himself in the lofty, canopied chair, and with the mace on the table and three clerks with bobtail wigs at his feet, is ready for business, the most important part of which consists in exercising a judicious blindness when competition is keen for the privilege of "catching the speaker's eye."

Never Wears Official Beaver.

Part of his official equipment, for which parliament makes a generous allowance, consists of an imposing three-cornered beaver hat. But he must never clap it on his bewigged head. The horsehair emblem of his authority is never permitted to suffer even a partial eclipse while he is performing the functions of the presiding officer of the house. It must be visible at all times in its entirety. The official hat is officially used only when some member declares there is no quorum present and demands a count. Then the speaker utilizes the three-cornered beaver as a pointer with which he motions to each of the members in turn while counting them. If there are fewer than 40 present there is a "count out," and the speaker adjourns the house by the simple process of leaving the chair. If there are more than 40 present he stops short when he has enumerated that number, replaces the three-cornered hat by his side, and sets the legislative machinery in motion again.

The speaker is provided with an official train-bearer, paid by parliament, whose business it is to see that his (the speaker's) legs do not get tangled up in his long trailing robes when he leaves the chair and stalks through the house. In the good old days when no one under a three-bottle man was considered competent to hold high office the job was occasionally a delicate one, demanding the exercise of much skill. For many years it has been a cinch. Still Mr. Gully has recognized the ability with which the train-bearer has kept the speaker's feet from getting mixed up with the speaker's robes by presenting him with a silver goblet.

In one of his exuberant moments the irrepressible and irreverent Timothy Healy described the speaker of the house of commons as "a man who is paid $5,000 a year for sitting in a chair and bawling order." But to know just when to call a member to order much more is required of the speaker than familiarity with the rules of procedure of the house. He must be thoroughly posted on its elaborate code of etiquette, which concerns itself principally with members' hats and legs.

Enforces Hat Etiquette.

To the casual observer it would seem that there is no assembly in the world whose members are more free from all restrictions whatsoever with respect to these matters. Apparently they do with their hats just as they please and keep them on or take them off as the notion seizes them. With respect to their other limbs the license allowed them if anything seems to be even greater. The characteristic attitude of the well-seasoned member of the house consists of lying back in his seat, with his legs stretched out to their utmost length, and sitting, as Mark Twain expressed it, "on the small of his back." The impression produced on the American visitor to the house is that of an assembly which ignores all the rules of etiquette by which ordinary legislative gatherings are bound, and has discarded every vestige of dignity to pile it all on the speaker.

But appearance to the contrary, notwithstanding, a member of parliament is by no means free to do as he pleases either with his hat or his legs. On entering the house he must uncover, and as long as he stands up his hat must remain off. On reaching his seat he may wear his hat or not, as he pleases. When he makes a speech he must deliver it standing up and bareheaded, but even to this rule there are exceptions whose infringement involves being called to order. When a division is called a member may address the speaker only sitting down and with his hat on—or some other fellow's hat on.

On one such occasion William Ewart Gladstone saved himself from being summarily and ignominiously silenced by borrowing the nearest available hat, which proved to be many sizes too small for him that the necessity of balancing it on its precarious perch seriously interfered with his oratory.

Regulates Members' Legs.

The code of etiquette with respect to members' legs which the speaker is required to enforce recognizes a distinction between those which belong to official members and those of private members. While both classes are permitted to dispose of them in any attitude which conduces most to their personal comfort, without regard to grace or dignity, only the former are allowed to place their feet against the large broad table opposite the front benches. It is this privilege which enables Mr. Balfour, the prime minister, to sit on the small of his back without slipping off on to the floor.

But there is a limit even to the leg privileges of the official member. On the matting some two feet distant from the front benches on either side, is a thin red line. Both official and private members are under equal obligations, when engaged in debate, to see to it that their legs do not carry them over these lines. In the old days when gentlemen habitually carried swords, members occasionally found their weapons more effective than their tongues in repelling arguments. It was to prevent them from approaching close enough to exchange sword thrusts that the red lines were marked.

Unlike the speaker of the house of representatives and most modern legislative assemblies, the speaker of the house of commons is not a party leader. He is supposed to live in a kind of lofty ignorance that such a thing as party politics has any existence. He has nothing to do with shaping the policy of the government and has no responsibility for it. So far as legislation is concerned his duties are restricted to seeing that both sides get fair play in debate. Except for the tremendous fictitious dignity which he is compelled to maintain his billet is a much easier one than that of the American speaker.

Is Well Paid, Too.

He is much better paid. He gets $25,000 a year. On taking office he is allowed $5,000 to defray the cost of his robes, wigs and other frills and fixings. In addition to this the nation makes him a present of 2,000 ounces of silver plate for his table, and two hogsheads of claret for his cellar. The master of the buckhounds is required to provide him with a good fat buck and doe to match every year. The Clothworkers' Company yields him an annual tribute of a "width of good broadcloth." Another perquisite is $500 a year for stationery. Rent free he couples as his official home a lordly residence at Westminster Palace. But all these material benefits fade in glory before his dazzling equality with the press of the realm, which was conferred upon the office by special enactment as long ago as 1689.

Nor has he any need to worry as to what he shall do for a living when he becomes an ex-speaker, a question which often causes his American prototypes not a little concern. He is made a peer with a title of viscount and receives a pension of £20,000 for the rest of his life.

E. LISLE SNELL.

JAMES W. LOWTHER,

The new speaker-elect, who until his election is approved by the king, can wear only a short bob-tail wig, but after that will blossom forth as a full-fledged speaker in a full-bottomed wig.

THE RT. HON. W. C. GULLY,

In the full-bottomed, bleached horsehair wig and robes which for ten years he wore as Speaker of the House of Commons. He has now retired on a pension of $20,000 a year and with the certainty of being awarded a peerage.

Four Facts For Sick Women To Consider

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Has an Unequalled Record of Cures—Mrs. Pinkham's Advice Is Confidential, Free, and always Helpful

FIRST.—That almost every operation in our hospitals performed upon women becomes necessary through neglect of such symptoms as backache, irregular and painful menstruation, leucorrhœa, displacements of the uterus, pain in the side, burning sensation in the stomach, bearing-down pains, nervousness, dizziness and sleeplessness.

SECOND.—The medicine that holds the record for the largest number of absolute cures of female ills is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It regulates, strengthens and cures diseases of the female organism as nothing else can.

For thirty years it has been helping women to be strong, curing backache, nervousness, kidney troubles, all uterine and ovarian inflammation, weakness and displacements, regulating menstruation perfectly and overcoming its pains. It has also proved itself invaluable in preparing for childbirth and the change of life.

THIRD.—The great volume of unsolicited and grateful testimonials on file at the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., many of which are from time to time published by permission, give absolute evidence of the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Mrs. Pinkham's advice.

FOURTH.—Every ailing woman in the United States is asked to accept the following invitation. It is free, will bring you health and may save your life.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women.—Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only. From symptoms given, your trouble may be located and the quickest and surest way of recovery advised. Out of the vast volume of experience in treating female ills Mrs. Pinkham probably has the very knowledge that will help your case. Surely, any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.

EEDING A ZOO IS NO EASY TASK

The Menu Must Present an Infinite Variety and Plenty of Everything.

WAITERS RUN MANY RISKS

(Special Letter to The Gazette.)

APPETITES of wild animals and reptiles, gathered from all parts of the earth for the promotion of zoology, are of such varied and capricious character as to demand a constant play of ingenuity in the commissary departments of the leading "Zoos." Little is dreamed of the great food problem which confronts the commissary of such institutions by the ordinary visitor who goes about poking fun at the animals as they greet with voracious clamor the keeper bringing them their meals.

The markets of great cities have been ransacked in vain for the various foods required in the care of animals, and such concerns as the Berlin Zoo and the New York Zoological park, reckoned as the two foremost institutions of their kind, have found it necessary to establish large farms and nurseries. Many acres of land are kept in constant cultivation to supply vegetables to the herbivorous, while poultry farms and other nurseries are maintained to furnish chickens, pigeons, rats, mice, guinea pigs, and jack rabbits to the fastidious members of the carnivorous family.

There is a world of interest in the methods adopted to make the daily bill of fare at a zoo what it is required to be. There are some animals which prey upon the smaller creatures of their native forests, and these would die of starvation if they did not, occasionally at least, get a victim just as they would find him at home in the woods—hide, hair and hoof, so to speak. The king cobra, for instance, which is the most formidable of reptiles, is strictly cannibalistic, and must be fed upon live snakes. There is but one of these deadly snakes in America, and the managers of the New York Zoological garden have figured that each meal he takes costs 70 cents, for which sum any hungry person can eat his fill in the average restaurant.

A Snake-Food Farm.

From the time this King Cobra came to America from the Malay peninsula he has displayed an appetite which dismayed his keepers. He fastidiously refuses to eat rats, mice, chickens and such foods as the other snakes about him delight in, and audaciously demands an abundant supply of snakes to satisfy the 11 feet of active body he coils about his immense cage. He holds a dead snake in disdain and adheres strictly to the policy, "Eat 'em alive." It would cost a pretty penny to keep the big fellow supplied with live snakes, and would be exceedingly difficult to get such a diet from the parts of the country where snakes can be caught, so the manager of the reptile house started a snake farm to raise reptiles for this most dangerous of all serpents.

Brood snakes were obtained and the snake farm established, and now the King Cobra eats his fill three times a week. Even with this snake farm economy is necessary, and the keepers of the King Cobra have hit upon the ingenious trick of stuffing a snake with frogs and placing it in the cobra's cage while life still causes its body to writhe. The King Cobra is deceived and swallows his victim, whose body contains as much nutriment with the frogs in it as several snakes would supply.

Queer Output of Zoo Nurseries.

At the nurseries where pigeons, chickens, rats, guinea pigs and rabbits are raised for the consumption of reptiles, birds of prey and the smaller carnivorous animals of the New York Zoological garden, a small fortune has been expended. An idea of the extent of the output can be had from the following table, which represents the variety and quantity of the food consumed by reptiles alone for the last year:

1,775 rats.	2,000 toads.
1,456 English sparrows	272 rabbits.
312 guinea pigs.	624 small chickens.
2,000 frogs.	18,000 meal worms.
2,000 mice.	5,500 pounds vegetables and fruit.
210 pigeons.	
1,500 eggs.	

These figures apply only to what was consumed in the reptile house. It should be borne in mind that rats and mice are in demand in many other quarters of a zoo. Thousands of them are produced at the nursery, where several houses are set aside simply for the breeding of rats and mice, known as the "rat farm." Life with these creatures means simply that they come into the world foreordained and doomed to die in the venomous clutch of a serpent's fangs, the claws of an owl or hawk, or else in the jaws of a mink, wildcat or puma.

There are certain snakes that require pigeons and chickens with the feathers on; such, for instance, as the python, the anaconda and the boa constrictor. These colossal serpents are so timid that they consider eating too vulgar to be engaged in while they are on exhibition before admiring visitors, or even in the presence of their keepers. They would die of starvation if they had to eat in the company of human beings. One big boa constrictor at the New York Zoological park was left without food for a long time and then tempted with a dainty little "frying-sized" chicken. Day after day he refused to take the chicken from his keeper's hands, although the big snake was so tame he would affectionately coil himself about his keeper's body and hide his head in the bosom of his jacket. Finally, when it was quite apparent that the great spotted serpent was determined to die before he would eat in the presence of his keeper, the chicken with a half dozen others was left in his cage after dark one night. Next morning there was no sign of a chicken feather in the cage. Mr. Boa Constrictor arose in the middle of the night and devoured enough chicken to breakfast an entire family.

Quite different with the snakes that are venemous! If a mouse be tossed into the deadly den of the diamond-back rattle snake tribe there is at once such a rattling and hissing and striking as would cause spectators to shudder. It matters not to the poisonous serpent who sees him eat. He is so voracious, in fact, that his food must be given to him sparingly.

Carrots in Great Demand.

The vegetable most in demand at a zoo is the carrot. It requires acres of carrots to supply the largest zoos with this delicacy so generally craved by the epicures of the herbivorous tribe. The monkey delights in boiled carrots, and the bear finds them equally toothsome. Monkeys demand a varied diet. They make their principal food boiled rice. Boiled carrots come next in favor with the monkey tribe, and once a week they want raw onions. The rice comes from the store, but the vegetables are grown on the zoo farm. The monkey is the only animal that demands a dessert. After his rice he cries for bananas or dates.

The bear is as fond of potatoes as the Irish. Bruin wants them boiled and can eat bucketfuls at a time. His regular diet, however, is bread, and there is great excitement among the big, fat beasts when the keepers roll along their carts loaded with loaves of wheat bread, rye bread and graham bread every afternoon at 4 o'clock. The bread is tossed over the iron railing, and the bears, with grunts of complaint against each other, rise upon their hind feet and slap one another mercilessly as they seize the loaves. Each takes his loaf away to a remote corner of the cage upon the rocks placed there to make him feel at home, and munches his bread with mutterings of satisfaction. But the bear has a tooth for meat, too, and once or twice a week he indicates that he must have it by looking scornfully at bread and grunting and groaning pitifully at the keeper. The flesh he eats is easily procured at the butcher shops, for Bruin is content with ordinary meats.

Some Goats Fastidious.

One of the rarest animals in captivity is the Rocky mountain goat, and, strangely enough, this fellow from the peaks of the Pacific ranges is very fastidious in his diet. He has to have fresh grass, which is cut and carried to him from the zoo farm. In the winter time, of course, he has to get along on clover hay and such food, but there is enough grass grown in the hot houses of the zoo farm to give him an occasional indulgence in his delicacy—fresh cut grass—even during the winter time. There are but four of these Rocky mountain goats in captivity, three of them being in the New York zoological garden and one in the London zoo. The explanation why the Rocky mountain goat is so rare in zoos, as offered by William T. Hornaday, director of the New York zoo, is that the animal dwells upon such lofty peaks that man cannot easily reach him nor catch him alive. The nimble creatures can ascend to spots of earth to reach which a human being would take grave risks of his life. Dwelling upon the bare, bleak summits of the tallest of mountains, it would appear that the Rocky mountain goat would be able to subsist upon any kind of diet, even such delicacies as tin cans and copper ore, but such is not the case. Strangely enough, he is an epicure, and wants the freshest and best of grasses.

Fare of the Bird of Freedom.

The American eagle, like the American citizen, is a great meat eater, and he is just as anxious to have it lean and rare as any other Yankee. He wants it fresh, too, without the slightest speck of salt. His distaste for salt has been, on an extraordinarily felicitous occasion, glorified by an Irishman's toast:

Here's to the American eagle:
Proud Bird of Freedom, hail!
Whom no man could e're inveigle,
Or put salt on his tail!

Occasionally the eagles are favored with rabbits, for this imperious bird demands at intervals the food he would get in the forests and fields of his native land; and he wants to eat it just as he would catch it in the wilds. It is always with a scream of extreme satisfaction that he pounces upon a rabbit and tears the flesh from the fur and hide. Eagles, owls and hawks make great demands upon the zoo nurseries for rabbits, chickens, pigeons and such other small animals and birds as they would get if wild.

Another colony of the zoo calls for such food in even greater quantities—the foxes, minks, lynxes, pumas, wolves, hyenas and all the small carnivorous animals. These prefer the full-grown chicken to a small one, and it becomes necessary at the poultry farm to allow a great many fowls to reach maturity to satisfy the appetites of these fellows. Incidentally, it might be remarked in this connection that the comparison so often made—"hungry as a hyena"—is repudiated by these gaunt creatures in captivity. They do not eat much, and appear dainty rather than gluttonous in the way they go about their repast.

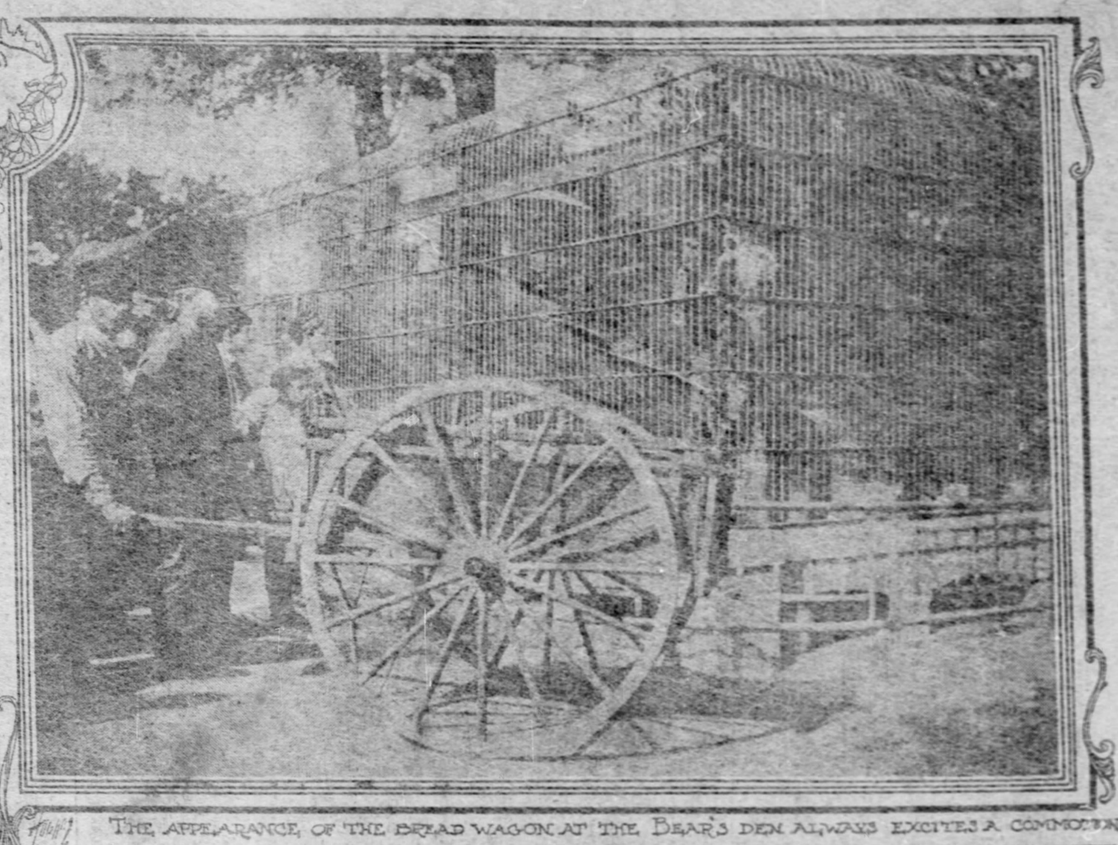
Sea lions live upon an exclusively fish diet. They refuse all other food. More than $150 a month is expended by a concern like the New York Zoological garden for fish alone. There are many other animals and fowls which require fish now and then besides the sea lions. The pelican eats nothing but fish. The beaver has to have his share. More bacilli are apt to be carried in fish than in any other kind of food, and it is dangerous diet unless care is taken that the fish shall be fresh. Recently, the entire herd of sea lions at the New York zoo died. An autopsy showed that their lungs were being eaten away by myriads of little worms which came from the fish they had eaten. The lake of water was drained away and a germicide used about the place before the new herd was placed on the spot where the disease had been.

Of course, for all the large carnivorous animals, such as lions, tigers, panthers, etc., it is easy, though rather expensive, to get meat. Beef from the butcher shops is the commonly accepted diet for such animals. Horse meat is sometimes used, and for a time the Berlin zoo used horse-meat diet exclusively for lions, but it has been found by zoos in this country that, while horse flesh is suitable at times, it is unsafe to depend upon it as a steady food for lions and tigers. It is given as a ration only about once a week at the New York zoo.

Altogether, the caterer of a zoo has, it is plain, a hard job to keep up with the strange and varied appetites of his guests.

REMSEN CRAWFORD.

FEEDING LIVE CHICKEN TO A BOA CONSTRICTOR COILED ABOUT KEEPER'S NECK.



THE APPEARANCE OF THE BREAD WAGON AT THE BEAR'S DEN ALWAYS EXCITES A COMMOTION

EVEN THE MUSK OX INSISTS UPON HAVING DAINTIES AT TIMES

THE SEA LIONS DEMAND FISH IN LARGE QUANTITIES, AND IT MUST BE AS FRESH AS THAT OFFERED TO THE EPICURE.

AN HONEST ELECTION LAW AT LAST

Closing Chapter in Philadelphia's Carnival of Fraud in 1872.

By COL. A. K. M'CLURE.

THE special senatorial election held in the Fourth Philadelphia district on the 30th of January, 1872, was such an open and sweeping carnival of fraud, portrayed to the public from day to day by the leading newspapers of the city, that honest public opinion was aroused to aggressive action, and on the day after the election the Citizens' Municipal Reform association issued a call in Horticultural hall to protest against the growing election frauds of the city and take measures for convicting and punishing those who had been guilty of ballot pollution at the special election. The hall was crowded to suffocation, and addresses were delivered by Benjamin Harris Brewster, E. Joy Morris, Richard Vaux, John Price Wetherill, Dr. William Elder and myself. I stated to the meeting that the evidence was entirely ready for prosecution against scores of individuals, and that in each case it was overwhelming and unanswerable.

I had on repeated occasions given notice from the platform during the campaign that prosecutions would certainly follow the frauds arranged to be perpetrated at the election, and when the Municipal Reform association voluntarily came to the front to take charge of the prosecutions I was hopeful that something might be accomplished. A committee of the Reform association advised me to proceed in my own way, and they would pay all the necessary expenses. I had then in my possession the complete and detailed information of every important fraud that had been perpetrated at the special election, and the names of the guilty parties, with all the facts as to when, where and how the ballot had been corrupted.

I first called upon Col. Mann, then district attorney, who was my sincere personal friend, but who could not show his hand in any way in support of my aggressive assaults upon the party leaders of the city, of whom he was the chief. The prosecution of any case would be in his own hands, and I stated that I had called to have a confidential conference with him on the subject, informing him that I did not expect that there could be successful prosecutions for the many frauds which had been perpetrated, but that if he would agree to prosecute to conviction two of the prominent leaders in the frauds I would be content, and would permit him to name the persons to be prosecuted. It was the most I could hope to accomplish, as many of the guilty parties had such relations with the district attorney's political leaders that he could not prosecute them without impairing his own political organization. He agreed that he would prosecute to conviction two men, and asked me to select 12 of the most guilty parties against whom the evidence was absolutely conclusive, and he would select from the 12 two men who he would have indicted and convicted.

Difficult to Find Two.

I presented to him a list of 12 names, leaving out a number of equally guilty parties who I knew had very close relations with the district attorney, but with all the care that had been taken to relieve him from embarrassment, he found it exceedingly difficult to select two persons whom he could afford to prosecute. He said that he had given his word to prosecute and convict the persons chosen for trial, and that he meant to act with entire fidelity to me. Our personal relations were such that I knew he would not attempt to deceive me, but it was distressing to see him search through the dozen names to find two that he could afford to place in the dock and convict for carrying out the general policy of the party that was governed by himself. Some of the 12 men whose names were on the list have since filled important city and state positions, and one of the men finally chosen for arrest and trial held an important municipal office. Mann went over the list time and again, and paused at one time to say that prosecuting any of the men named was "like eating his own children without salt." He finally selected the men who were to be sacrificed for the wholesale frauds perpetrated by the many guilty parties, and I proceeded at once to have warrants issued for their arrest.

Special care was taken to have a magistrate issue the warrants who could not be manipulated by the political leaders. It was a matter of vital importance to get the evidence against the arrested parties before the public, so that witnesses would be reasonably safe against being coerced into falsehood. The arrested parties appeared before the magistrate, and offered to give bail for appearance at court, obviously to avoid the evidence against them getting before the public, but that was resisted and the magistrate decided that the case should be heard. The witnesses were present, and their testimony made out the clearest case of guilt against both. All the details of their acts in perpetrating the frauds were given, and the testimony was reported in full and published in the leading newspapers of the city.

Prosecution Is Hopeless.

A new term of court began a few weeks later, and on Saturday before the beginning of the new term, District Attorney Mann called at my office and informed me in confidence that it would be utterly useless for him to send bills of indictment to the grand jury at the next term, as it was set up and would ignore every bill charging parties with election offenses. He gave me the name of the man who would be foreman of the grand jury, one of the prominent business men of the city, who assumed that Mann was desirous of having the parties acquitted, and informed him that the grand jury was absolutely set up to ignore the bills. He advised that the bills be withheld, and I could not do less than assent to it.

When another term came around Mann again informed me that the new grand jury was even worse than the former one, and that it would be utterly hopeless to obtain a true bill against any person charged with election frauds. I am quite sure that District Attorney Mann acted in entire good faith, and that he believed prosecutions might be successfully conducted if allowed to rest for two or three terms. I said to him that there was only one way to meet such a condition, and that was to face it and throttle it, and I directed him to send the bills to the grand jury.

He was thus relieved of all responsibility by my positive order and the bills went to the grand jury, where precisely the same testimony that had been given before the magistrate was given, and after holding the bills for a week or ten days they were returned ignored. William H. Ruddiman, then a prominent Republican member of the house and a man of high character, was called into the case with the assent of the Municipal association, and asked to go before the court, present the testimony in open court that had been given to the grand jury, and ask the court to return the bills to the grand jury for reconsideration. Every material point of testimony was given in open court, and the court at once ordered the bills to be returned to the grand jury, with instructions to give proper consideration to the testimony. The bills were thus recommitted and were held by the grand jury until the last day of court, when they were again returned ignored.

The active members of the Municipal association were aroused to great earnestness of purpose in prosecuting the election frauds by the action of the grand jury, and Henry C. Lea, who was the leading spirit of the association, called upon me and said that he himself would become the prosecutor if I would furnish him a case where the testimony was absolutely conclusive as to the guilty parties. It was very easy to furnish such a case, and I took care to select a man for arrest of as little political importance as possible. Witnesses were brought before Mr. Lea and his counsel, whose testimony established the guilt of the accused parties beyond the possibility of doubt. Mr. Lea believed that his appearance as personal prosecutor in the court and chairman of the executive committee of the Municipal Reform association would compel the grand jury to pay some respect to the law and the evidence in cases of election frauds.

The arrest was promptly made and witnesses, whose testimony made a conclusive case against the prisoner, appeared before the grand jury. The bill was held by the jury until near the close of the term of the court, when it was returned ignored and the prosecutor to pay the costs. So far from commanding the respect of the grand jury for the high position Mr. Lea occupied, not only as one of the foremost citizens of Philadelphia, but as the representative of the Municipal Reform association, he simply provoked the machine leaders to the most arrogant assertion of their authority, and they aimed directly to humiliate him by requiring him to pay the costs of the prosecution in a case where every juror knew that the accused party was guilty of the crime charged.

The aroused popular feeling against permissing a continuance of the systematic corruption of the ballot in Philadelphia was intensified by the evidence presented from day to day before the senate committee in the trial of the McClure-Gray case, and the public press of the city was practically unanimous in calling a halt in this blistering shame, and also in demanding the repeal of the registery law. My contest for senator was not decided until the last week of the session, too late to attempt the passage of any reform measure, but I carefully prepared a new election law during the summer, uniform throughout the entire state, containing every reasonable safeguard against corruption of the ballot. Soon after the session of 1873 opened I read the bill in place. It was so fair in its provisions that it was difficult for senators to meet the question in debate, and the Republican leaders finally secretly decided that they would make no objection whatever to the consideration of the bill at any time I called for it, and would permit its passage in that body by a unanimous vote. The chief purpose in refraining from any hostile discussion was to prevent the exposure of the Philadelphia frauds that would be inevitable if debate was provoked; and, as they had entire confidence that the house would not pass any election bill, they felt entirely safe in permitting it to pass the senate without opposition.

Copies of the bill had been furnished to the leading journals of the state, and called out very general and earnest approval from most of the influential newspapers. After ample time had been given for the consideration of the measure by senators and for public criticism I asked the senate to fix a special evening session for the consideration of the bill, and it was unanimously adopted. When the special session met the first section of the bill was read, and I addressed the senate, simply pointing out the leading features of the bill and the errors they were intended to correct. It was proper in thus explaining the bill at the outset to do it without violent assault upon any, but I hoped that debate would follow to give me an opportunity to review the general methods of Philadelphia elections. I discovered, however, that that was just what the party leaders did not want, and intended not to permit. When I had closed the brief address explanatory of the bill it was read section by section, and passed unanimously, and it was the intention of the party leaders to have the rules suspended, pass the bill finally that night and thus dispose of it.

It was common under the old constitution when bills were passed up to third reading without opposition for the speaker to put the question to the senate whether the rules should be suspended and the bill read a third time by its title for final passage, and the speaker of the senate followed the rule. I arose and suggested that I wished to give further consideration to one or two features of the bill, and asked that it lie over until that evening a week, when a special session should be called for its final consideration, and it was unanimously agreed to. As a further peace offering a motion came from one of the party leaders that 10,000 copies of the bill, with my address in support of it, be printed for the use of the senate.

It was then obvious that debate on the bill in the senate was not to be permitted, and I was greatly disappointed, as none of the varied corrupt methods employed in Philadelphia elections had even been referred to before the senate.

When the senate adjourned I called Mr. Pedrick, then connected with the Associated Press, and asked him to write a dispatch for the Associated Press stating that Senator McClure's election bill had been considered at a special session of the senate, and after an explanatory speech from the senator was passed to third reading, when it was postponed for final consideration at a special session to be held a week later, and Senator White, of Indiana, was expected then to reply to Senator McClure. White was a candidate for governor and had great hopes of securing the machine organization of Philadelphia to bring a solid delegation for him from the city, and while the senatorial party leaders had generally understood the importance of avoiding debate on the election bill in the senate, and especially avoiding giving me an opportunity to portray the appalling frauds practiced in the city, the machine leaders in Philadelphia generally believed that such a policy was cowardly, and insisted that the attitude of the party should be openly and defiantly defended.

When the newspapers of the next morning reached the senate, all of them containing the notice that Senator White was to defend the Philadelphia election system of the party, they at once excited very general interest, and White was visibly disturbed, as he knew the policy of his senatorial associates was against permitting any discussion on the question in the senate, but the zeal of party leaders outside of the senate greatly outran their discretion, and they very heartily congratulated White, assuming that he had decided to come to the defense of the corrupt political system of the city. White and I sat in adjoining seats in the front row of senators, but the subject was never referred to by either of us, and I had no knowledge of his purpose until the special session met on the evening appointed, when, after the title of the bill was read, White took the floor in opposition. The senate was crowded, and the entire machine delegation from the house was present to cheer the Indiana senator in his defense of their election system. White's speech was able, ingenious and plausible, as he was a debater of much more than ordinary ability, but he was specially vulnerable on the issue then at hand, as he had, in my own presence on more than one occasion, conferred with the potent political leaders of the city on the subject of revising the registry law and earnestly advised it because the act could not be justified.

A Boomerang Speech.

His speech naturally called out the facts that he had knowledge of and publicly confessed knowledge, of the infamous features of the registry law, and had advised the revision of the law to eliminate some of its most objectionable features. White had thus opened wide the door for me to arraign the election system of Philadelphia, and present all its sickening infamies, and it was done with all the earnestness and ardor I could command. White left the hall of the senate before I closed, and when I sat down there was dead silence in the hall, as the expectation was general that White or some other senator would reply, but as none claimed the floor the speaker put the question on the final passage of the bill and it passed without dissent.

The party leaders felt no special concern about the passage of the bill in the senate, as they had absolute confidence that it would never reach even a respectable hearing in the house; but conditions arose which finally enabled me to command enough Republican votes in the house to pass the measure, and very largely through the men who were counted on as most certain to oppose it.

It may be said that the Philadelphia representatives did not, as a rule, serve in the legislature for the benefit of their health, and every member from the city who was of a speculative turn of mind brought with him a number of local bills, opening or vacating streets, changing grades, enlarging or otherwise amending local charters, etc., all of which were of individual interest to business men, who had learned that the only way to get their bills passed was to make a lump cash contract with their representatives, and generally they did not then have to give any further attention to the matter. The rates for the passage of such bills ranged from $500 up to five times that amount.

How the Measure Was Passed.

The speaker of the senate, much to the disappointment of the party leaders, made me chairman of municipal affairs, with a committee of my own selection. A host of these private bills relating to Philadelphia had been passed by the members of the house interested in them, and when they reached the senate they were referred to my committee, where I held them all until near the close of the session, expecting that they might become an important factor in some important legislation. I knew all of the members well, and they did not conceal from me the pecuniary interest they had in the passage of their bills. Most of them were entirely harmless and should have passed entirely on their merits. I was often and earnestly importuned by the representatives interested in them to report them for passage, and I answered that all would be reported in time for consideration before the close of the session.

There were a number of manly Republicans in the house who believed that the new election law should be accepted, and were ready to give it their support if its passage could be assured, and I finally ascertained that with the aid of the Philadelphia members interested in the speculative bills the new election bill could be carried through the house, so I saw the opportunity for utilizing those who had large pecuniary interests in local Philadelphia bills. I summoned several of them to a private conference and informed them that all of their bills would be reported and promptly passed if they complied with two conditions, both of which were entirely just. First, they must pass the new election law, and, second, they must vote to John W. Faunce full salary as a member of the house, as he had been elected and had been fraudulently ejected in a contest by one who was very largely interested in these local bills. This proposition was given to them as an ultimatum, and they had to choose between compliance and losing their scores of speculative measures. They readily agreed to vote the salary to Mr. Faunce, but the idea of voting for the reform election bill was appalling. I was resolute, however, and they finally agreed to the terms proposed.

OLD PEOPLE

Their Pains and Ailments

Any taint of the blood quickly shows itself with old people, and troubles, which a younger, more vigorous constitution holds in check, take possession of those of advanced years. A mole, wart or pimple often begins to inflame and fester, terminating in a sore that refuses to heal. Wandering pains of a rheumatic character are almost constant, the joints get stiff and the muscles sore, while sleeplessness and nervousness make life a burden. The natural activity of the body is not so great in old age and all the organs get dull and sluggish, failing to carry out the waste matters and poisons accumulating in the system and they are taken up and absorbed by the blood, rendering it weak and unable to properly nourish the system. There is no reason why old age should not be as healthy as youth if the blood is kept pure and strong. S. S. S. is purely vegetable and is the safest and best blood purifier and tonic for old people, because it is gentle, but at the same time thorough in its action, purifying the blood of all poisons and foreign matter, strengthening it and toning up the entire system by its fine tonic effect. Almost from the first dose the appetite increases, the general health begins to improve and the pains and ailments pass away.

I had a severe attack of La Grippe, which left me almost a physical wreck. To add to my wretched condition, Rheumatism developed. In a short time after beginning S. S. S. I was relieved of the pains and have gained in flesh and strength and my general health is better than for years. I heartily recommend S. S. S. for all blood diseases.

Union, S. C. B. F. GREGORY.

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THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

THE DOG AND THE PLAYLET

A LITTLE STORY —OF— THE BIG CITY

By O. HENRY.

USUALLY it is a cold day in July when you can stroll up Broadway in that month and get a story out of the drama. I found one a few breathless, parboiling days ago, and it seems to decide a serious question in art.

There was not a soul left in the city except Hollis and I—and two or three million sun-worshipers who remained desks and counters. The elect had fled to seashore, lake and mountains, and had already begun to draw for additional funds. Every evening Hollis and I prowled about the deserted town searching for coolness in empty cafes, dining-rooms and roof-gardens. We knew to the tenth part of a revolution the speed of every electric fan in Gotham and we followed the swiftest as they varied. Hollis' fiancee, Miss Loris Sherman, had been in the Adirondacks, at Lower Saranac lake, for a month. In another week he would join her party there. In the meantime he cursed the city cheerfully and optimistically and sought my society because I suffered him to show me her photograph during the black coffee every time we dined together.

My revenge was to read to him my one-act play.

It was one insufferable evening when the overplus of the day's heat was being hurled quiveringly back to the heavens by every surcharged brick and stone and linen of iron in the panting town. But with the cunning of the two-legged beasts we had found an oasis where the hoofs of Apollo's steed had not been allowed to strike. Our seats were on an ocean of cool, polished oak; the white linen of 50 deserted tables flapped like seagulls in the artificial breeze; a mile away a waiter lingered for a heliographic signal—we might have roared songs there or fought a duel without molestation.

Out came Miss Loris' photo with the coffee, and I once more praised the elegant poise of the neck, the extremely low-coiled mass of heavy hair, and the eyes that followed me, like those in an oil painting.

"She's the greatest ever," said Hollis, with enthusiasm. "Good as Great Northern preferred, and a disposition built like a watch. One week more and I'll be happy Johnny-on-the-spot. Old Tom Tolliver, my best college chum, went up there two weeks ago. He writes me that Loris don't talk about anything but me. Oh, I guess Rip Van Winkle didn't have all the good luck!"

"Yes, yes," said I, naturally, pulling out my typewritten play. "She's no doubt a charming girl. Now, here's that little curtain-raiser you promised to listen to."

"Ever been tried on the stage?" asked Hollis.

"Not exactly," I answered. "I read half of it the other day to a fellow whose brother knows Robert Edeson; but he had to catch a train before I finished."

"Go on," said Hollis, sliding back in his chair like a good fellow. "I'm no stage carpenter, but I'll tell you what I think of it from a first row, balcony standpoint. I'm a theater bug during the season, and I can size up a fake play almost as quick as the gallery can. Fling the waiter once more, and then go ahead. I'll be the dog."

I read my little play lovingly, and, I fear, not without some elocution. There was one scene in it that I believed in greatly. The comedy swiftly rises into thrilling and unexpectedly developed drama. Capt. Marchmont suddenly becomes cognizant that his wife is an unscrupulous adventuress, who has deceived him from the day of their first meeting. The rapid and mortal duel between them from that moment—she with her magnificent lies and siren charm, wielding about him like a serpent, trying to recover her lost ground; he with his man's agony and scorn and lost faith, trying to tear her from his heart. That scene I always thought was a crackerjack. When Capt. Marchmont discovers her duplicity by reading on a blotter in a mirror the impression of a note that she has written to the count, he raises his hand to heaven and exclaims: "O God, who created woman while Adam slept, and gave her to him for a companion, take back Thy gift and return instead the sleep, thought it last forever!"

"Hot!" said Hollis, rudely, when I had given those lines with proper emphasis.

"I beg your pardon," I said as sweetly as I could.

"Come now," went on Hollis, "don't be an idiot. You know very well that nobody spouts any stuff like that these days. That sketch went along all right until you rung in the skyrockets. Cut out that right-arm exercise and the Adam and Eve stunt, and make your captain talk as you or I or Bill Jones would."

"I'll admit," said I, earnestly (for my theory was being touched upon), "that on all ordinary occasions all of us use commonplace language to convey our thoughts. You will remember that up to the moment when the captain makes his terrible discovery all the characters on the stage talk pretty much as they would in real life. But I believe that I am right in allowing him lines suitable to the strong and tragic situation into which he falls."

"Tragic, my eye!" said my friend, irreverently. "In Shakespeare's day he might have sputtered out some high-cockolorum nonsense of that sort, because in those days they ordered ham and eggs in blank verse and discharged the cook with an epic. But not for B'way in the summer of 1905!"

"It is my opinion," said I, "that great human emotions shake up our vocabulary and leave the words best suited to express them on top. A sudden violent grief or loss or disappointment will bring expressions out of an ordinary man as strong and solemn and dramatic as those used in fiction or on the stage to portray those emotions."

"That's where you fellows are wrong," said Hollis. "Plain, every-day talk is what goes. Your captain would very likely have kicked the cat, lit a cigar, stirred up a highball and telephoned for a lawyer, instead of getting off those Robert Mantell pyrotechnics."

"Possibly, a little later," I continued. "But just at the time—just as the blow is delivered, if something Scriptural or theatrical and deep-tongued isn't wrung from a man in spite of his modern and practical way of speaking, then I'm wrong."

"Of course," said Hollis, kindly, "you've got to whoop her up some degrees for the stage. The audience expects it. When the villain kidnaps little Effie you have to make her mother claw some chunks out of the atmosphere and scream: 'Me chee-ild, me chee-ild!' What she would actually do would be to call up the police by 'phone, ring for some strong tea, and get the little darling's photo out, ready for the reporters. When you get your villain in a corner—a stage corner—it's all right for him to clap his hand to his forehead and hiss, 'All is lost!' Off the stage he would remark: 'This is a conspiracy against me—I refer you to my lawyers.'"

"I get no consolation," said I, gloomily, "from your concession of an accentuated stage treatment. In my play I fondly hoped that I was following life. If people in real life meet great crisis in a commonplace way, they should do the same on the stage."

And then we drifted, like two trout, out of our cool pool in the great hotel and began to nibble languidly at the gay flies in the swift current of Broadway. And our question of dramatic art was unsettled.

We nibbled at the flies, and avoided the hooks, as wise trout do, but soon the weariness of Manhattan in summer overcame us. Nine stories up, facing the south, was Hollis' apartment, and we soon stepped into an elevator bound for that cooler haven.

I was familiar in those quarters and quickly my play was forgotten and I stood at a sideboard mixing things with cracked ice and glasses all about me. A breeze from the bay came in the windows not altogether blighted by the asphalt furnace over which it had passed. Hollis, whistling softly, turned over a late-arrived letter or two on his table and drew around the coolest wicker armchairs.

"That Scene I Always Thought Was a Crackerjack."

I was just measuring the Vermouth carefully when I heard a sound. Some man's voice groaned hoarsely: "False, oh, God!—false, and Love is a lie and friendship but the byword of devils!"

I looked around quickly. Hollis lay across the table with his head down upon his outstretched arms. And then he looked up at me and laughed in his ordinary manner.

I knew him—he was poking fun at me about my theory. And it did seem so unnatural, those swelling words during our quiet gossip, that I half began to believe I had been mistaken.

Hollis raised himself slowly from the table.

"You were right about that theatrical business, old man," he said, quietly, as he tossed a note to me.

I read it.

Loris had run away with Tom Tolliver.

derstanding. Now, see here! I don't tip. I won't pay any porter or chambermaid a cent—not a red cent."

"To pay them something is customary, but it is as you feel, sir. It's not necessary. Porter! Carry in the gentleman—"

"Hold on. And I don't pay for candles. It's too blamed small business. I want candles to light the suite with if you ain't got gas, and I ain't going to pay a picayune for 'em."

"And Jonah!" exclaimed the buxom mother of the family, coming to the door of the 'bus and addressing her eloquent lord. "Don't you forget the soap and the ice!"

"We pay nuthing for soap and ice," chimed in the second daughter, an intelligent looking girl in a pink silk, edging towards the controversy with her alpenstock parasol and handbag.

"You shut up!" said the paternal remonstrant, turning on them suddenly and piping in a strident voice. "I can manage this feller! I pay for no soap, nor candles, nor ice, nor posters. I've been swindled enough in this blamed country. If you wouldn't paint your matches and fresco your toothpicks quite so brilliantly you might afford to furnish ice and candles."

This disparaging allusion to the practice of staining all the matches red and all the toothpicks green, which prevails throughout Europe, was the last feather that caused the overworked camel's spine to double up—the fatal arrow that pierced the manager's soul. "Very well," he said quietly, "you can mere'y pay for your ride here from the station—five francs, if you please."

"Put it in the bill!" shouted the reformer. "I'll pay when we go away. I'm good for it. Come on Marier!"

"I have no bill against you," explained the manager, "and as you are going away now I merely mention the item."

"Goin' away now? What do you mean? Didn't I tell you to give us three rooms?"

"You did, sir; you did; but I regret to say that they have since been taken."

"Taken? Haint you been standing here every minute?"

The End of the Story.

The porter came forward and confirmed the assertion of the manager that there was not a room left in the hotel.

"Didn't you jest say that you had vacant rooms on every floor?"

"We had at that time, sir. To be entirely frank with you, we like Americans generally very much, indeed, but you had better try elsewhere."

The American reformer looked chagrined. So did "Marier," standing on the pavements, and the oldest girl on the steps. "All right!" he said, bravely, adding, rather inconsequently, "I ain't a-going to pay for nothing I don't have. How much do I owe you, cap'n?"

"Five francs for the ride from the station, sir."

"And five more to carry us to the Schweizerhof, I reckon?"

"Yes, unless you walk. It is a couple of hundred feet."

"No, sir, donkey, as we say in German. I don't walk nowhere! We'll ride. Here's your money."

They climbed madly, sadly in. The trunks were again carried up the ladder to the top and the vehicle whirled away—and wheeled up to the Schweizerhof—next door. I presently saw the reformer gesticulating and "Marier" was assisting from the step. Being called away, I lost sight of the curious crusaders, but when I passed the hotel Schwannen half an hour later the girls were standing in the door, with their handboxes and alpenstocks and opera glasses and canteens and Jacob and Marier were out on the walk and Jacob wiped his neck with a silk bandana and said: "Well, where in thunder shall we try next? I've about wore myself out telling these confounded rascals what I think of them. I don't know but we'd better tumble to their way. It's easier and wouldn't cost a lot more."

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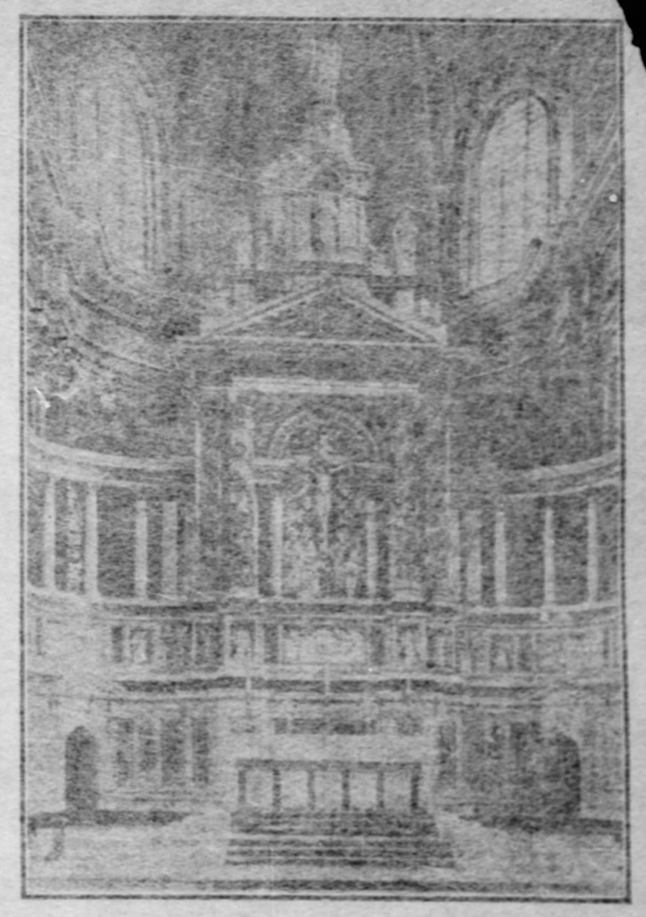
DR. W. A. CROFFUT.



Reredos in Westminster Abbey.

MAXIM GORKI AS I KNOW HIM

By GEORGE BRANDES.

It is seldom that an author wins fame so quickly as did Gorki; it is only 12 years since his first story of any length, "Tjelkasj" was published by Korolenko in the magazine Russkojo Bogastvo. It is still more seldom that an author who is quite without preparatory literary instruction, acquires a world-wide reputation so young.

He was born in the town of Nijni Novgorod. Gorki (the Bitter) is only a pseudonym, concealing his real name of Alexij Maximovitch Pjeshkov. His father was a paperhanger, his grandfather a dyer. The boy, who, as an artisan's son, had to belong to some fraternity, was registered in the painters' guild. At five years of age he lost his father, at nine his mother. His grandfather, from whom he learned to read the prayerbook and the psalms, apprenticed him to a shoemaker, but he ran away, and got work with a designer, ran away from him, too, and went into the workshop of a painter of holy images.

Leaving that trade as well, he took service as a galley boy on a Volga steamer. There he obtained his first education from the cook, who gave him all kinds of books to read, legends of saints, tales of Gogol and Gejib Usspensky, novels by Dumas. At the same time he was receiving on Russia's greatest river his first impressions of Russia's nature on a grand scale.

He next changed his situation under the ships cook for that of assistant gardener, and remained at this until he was 15. Then the craving for learning in him grew too strong and he travelled to Kazan in the naive belief that at that learned university town knowledge was imparted gratis.

This proving a delusion, he was obliged to apprentice himself to a baker, receiving in return for the hardest work on which he had yet had any experience the sum of three roubles ($1.50) a month. So it was really more profitable to seek chance employment on the banks of the Volga. Gorki worked first as a porter, then as a woodcutter, and read what books he could get hold of through the kindness of good-hearted people.

But he was earning only just enough to keep himself alive, and in the year 1888 he shot himself. He was in the hospital for some time, recovered, and when he came out took to selling apples. But this business proving, as will readily be believed, very unremunerative, he went to Zaritzyn, where he obtained a situation as a signalman.

Then he returned to Nizni, being obliged to present himself there for the meeting of the officers' board for the conscription. But as he writes, "they had no use for a fellow with holes in his body," and his wound having not yet healed, he was spared military service and took to wandering about in the workingmen's quarters, and in the market streets with a beer barrel on a barrow, selling his beer by the glass.

After that he obtained a situation as clerk in a lawyer's office. This man, whose name was Lanin, was the first educated and high-minded man he became acquainted with. According to his own account he owes the foundation of his education to him. Nevertheless, he did not stay very long with Lanin. For him, as for the greater number of characters in his books, a vagabond life had an inordinate attraction.

He began once more to roam up and down the vast realm of Russia, living now as a herdsman, now as a chorus singer, and for a time in the neighborhood of the Caucasus, as a reporter for small papers, so that he is acquainted with all the occupations that the characters in his books follow. A broken down student suggested to him in 1892 the idea of coming forward as an author. He has portrayed this man to whom he owes a great deal under the name of Alexander Kalusini.

A lucky chance brought him, a year later, into communication with Korolenko, and this exceptionally amiable and already celebrated writer, whose upright, almost child-like character and broad shoulders, red cheeked strength are unforgettable to anyone who has ever come in contact with him, took up the gifted vagrant and made him known in the Russian empire, as it were, in one bound.

His reputation grew to such an extent that an edition of his works in four volumes, published a few weeks ago, sold to the number of 16,000 copies in the course of six months. The figure is not remarkably large when we think of Russia's 130,000,000 inhabitants. But there are not many of them who can read, and the number who buy books is not much larger than in Scandinavia.

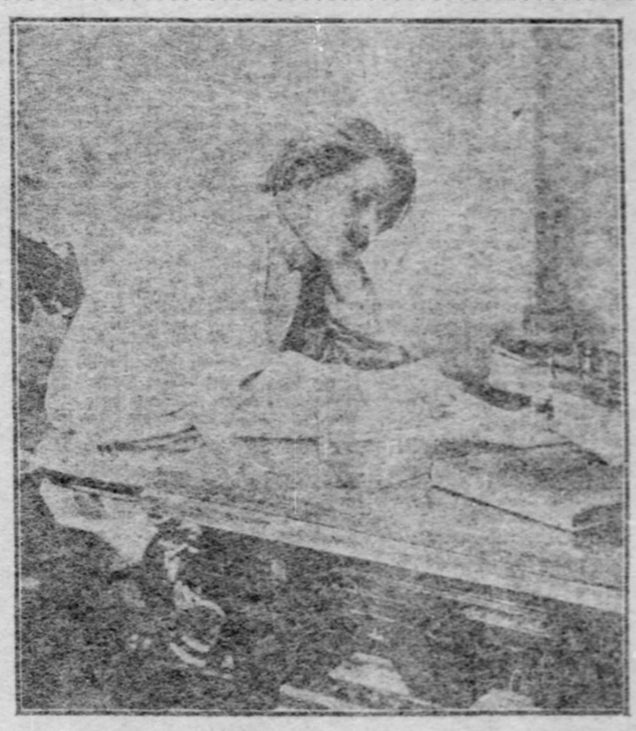
There is a peculiarly attractive gruffness about Gorki's personality. He was once in a theater in Moscow with Anton Tschekoff. During an interval he went out to drink a glass of tea, and was recognized and surrounded by hundreds of students and other young people, who gave vent to their delight at seeing him in immoderate clapping and applause. But Gorki responded sharply: "Am I a ballet dancer, that you should applaud me like this? Go back to you seats and look at the piece and not at me."

When the papers vehemently attacked him for his pugnaciousness he replied with a very earnest and energetic piece of pleading, in which he urged that in Russia there was only a public who could clap, but no people of activity who could make themselves respected.

One of the first essentials to a proper understanding of Gorki's works is an acquaintance with the outlines of his life, for they obviously describe only what he has seen and experienced. Never a theme from the past, never a flight into the regions of the cultured.

A world of material that to the foreign reader is wholly new. So new that a verdict on Gorki's ability is no easy matter for the non-Russian reader.

One has to know the original in order to judge the verisimilitude of a portrait.



MAXIM GORKI.

From Photograph by Zdobnov, St. Petersburg.

SEEING EUROPE ON $2 A DAY

It Can Be Done If the Tourist Knows the Ropes and Watches Them.

BEST TO DO AS ROMANS DO

(Special Letter to The Gazette.)

LONDON, July 1.—I am about to quit the big and noisy metropolis for the continent, which is bigger, but I hope not noiser. I have ridden under the Thames in the "tube" and slept serenely under Big Ben as his deep diapason shook the tower at midnight. I have ridden on the omnibus roof till I seemed a part of the machine. I have been to Windsor castle, Oxford, Cambridge; to Richmond hill, where the poet Thomson wrote "The Seasons"—to the magnificent Kew Gardens, odorous and far-stretching; to Hampton court, which Cardinal Wolsey gave to Henry VIII. when the king condescended to admire it, and where Catharine of Aragon and Anne Boleyn were in turn imprisoned by their fickle lord; to Hampstead Heath, where Dick Turpin evaded off his majesty's cavalcade in the good old times and gave their sovereigns to the poor. I have burrowed into the dungeons under the Tower, where noble Englishmen and virtuous and lovely English women were thrown to await their beheadment.

London is never without festivities. Edward and his royal spouse are dragged from function to function, morning, noon and night. Yesterday they opened the naval and military tournament at Agricultural hall. His majesty wore the uniform of field marshal, and drove up in an ordinary brougham and pair of grays, attended only by a couple of officers, with a single outrider in advance. The royal box was dressed in crimson and gold, and banked with flowers and palms, backed with cool-looking Indian muslin.

In the evening the royal couple were present again at the ball to 700 guests given in Kensington palace by the Princess Henry of Battenberg. Dancing took place in the two white rooms, where Queen Victoria held her first levee. They were simply decorated with pink and white flowers, and opening from these were a spacious supper-room hung with baskets of fuchsias, and a pleasant tea-room, prettily decorated with a scheme of white and yellow, with an odorous balcony overhanging the gardens. The young princesses wore plain white dresses, that of the eldest being embroidered with silver. Minister Choate was resplendent in keen breeches and gold buckles.

Economize Wisely.

Before making a flying visit to Paris let me say a word about how to travel in Europe with the least expense, worry and annoyance. If the reader needs to economize, let him economize wisely, not recklessly. It is far better to travel second class on large and rapid steamers than first class on slow ones. If you have more time than you have money, dear reader, there is a way in which you can see just as much by spending more time and half as much money. Join the Woman's Rest Tour association of Boston. This is not a commercial institution, but purely a benevolent one. It neither seeks nor makes any profits. It was organized and exists for the mutual benefit of its members—women who have been to Europe or who wish to go. These philanthropists seem to have reduced the cost of travel to the lowest terms, for the beneficiaries are mostly clerks, school teachers and ladies who cannot afford high prices. The association prints a booklet twice a year, containing a list of 1,000 boarding houses (pensions) throughout Great Britain and the continent, with a classification as to character and excellence, an indication of the number of times the members have been guests of each, and detailed information as to sanitary conditions, prices, table, desirable location, "English spoken," "central heat," "lift," "gas," etc. The prices of board range from $1 to $2 a day—about half of hotel tariffs.

The Woman's Rest Tour association has commendable functions. It aims to help with advice and encouragement women who might enjoy a vacation abroad if they knew how cheaply it can be had, and how easy the paths of travel may be made. It acts as a medium between demand and supply by stepping into the place of a much-needed confidential friend and adviser of women tourists. So let us who would live long and be happy array ourselves becomingly, get into light marching order, put our foot in the road, fall into step with a companion of serene temper and buoyant spirit, adopt the customs followed by other travelers, set our face toward the land we have long wished to see, and then

"Jog on, jog on the footpath way,
And merrily hent the stile-a."

Princes, Fools and Americans.

Of course, those who wish to make the European tour without foolish expense will not travel in first-class cars. In most of the countries the first-class fare is four or five cents a mile, while the second-class fare is three cents and the third-class two cents or less. A familiar English saying is, "Nobody goes first-class except princes, fools and Americans." This is almost literally true. The second-class cars are upholstered like the first-class in our own country, while the third-class are equipped so neatly and well that (outside of Italy) they are good enough for anybody. In some countries they have fourth-class cars, but the passengers are not always cleanly and the benches are to be avoided.

If the tourist determines to escape delay and annoyance as much as possible he will buy railroad tickets in a block for his tour instead of applying at a multitude of ticket offices. They are the schedule price and are redeemable without discount when not all used up.

As little baggage as possible should be carried, for all above 60 pounds must be paid for, while in Italy not a pound is exempted. By keeping his eyes open, constantly exercising a careful economy, avoiding hotels, and especially by settling for at least a week in a place, the traveler may easily keep his expenses below $2 a day.

Let him not be tawdry or slouchy in appearance. Let his entire costume be neat and serviceable. If there is a woman in the case let her not masquerade as a guy, but let her travel in a new, stout, plain and pretty dress of serge or tweed, and take along an attractive silk waist besides, remembering Emerson's startling apothegm: "The consciousness of being well dressed imparts a serenity of soul which all the consolations of religion are powerless to confer."

The Practice of Tipping.

Some tourists indignantly refuse to tip. They consider giving fees to waiters and servants an immoral practice. The trouble is that abstinence from it is more expensive than indulgence in it. The Numerous American who insists on reconstructing the customs and manners of Europe as he goes along has a hard time of it. He is in hot water all the while. I never shall forget one such whom I saw at Luzerne. As the 'bus rolled up from the depot he got out. His wife and three barely grown-up girls remained in the vehicle. He was not a bumptious or pugnacious looking man—rather quiet than otherwise. Though he presently revealed himself as a crusader, he had the appearance of a respectable, and perhaps pious, manufacturer of brass buttons or pins in some Connecticut town. He was conspicuous in a linen duster and a white hat, his small but kindly eyes radiated wrinkles and Time and Worry had joined teams and succeeded in plowing a parenthesis around his mouth.

"Air you the landlord?" he asked of the man at the door.

"I am the manager, yes, sir; at your service."

"Well, see here, Mr. Manager, what do you charge us five for board for three days? After that we go to Zurich."

"It depends on the room, sir. Second floor, 36 francs a day for three rooms; third floor, 30 francs a day; fourth floor, 24 francs, and there is a lift—an elevator—and—"

"Give us some first-rate rooms, Cap'n; money ain't must object to me—fust-rate rooms."

"Oui, monsieur—yes, sir. Our table d'hote is five francs, sir—that's a dollar—or, if you prefer it—you and the ladies, sir—you can take your meals a la carte."

"By the card—yes. Cap—that's how we'll take our meals. Hang your table dote! I don't eat with all sorts of folks!"

"Very well, sir, we will try to please you. Porter, carry in the luggage."

An Assortment of Woe's.

"Wait a minute, manager, I don't want no misunderstanding. Half the trouble in this world comes of a misunderstanding. Now, see here! I don't tip. I won't pay any porter or chambermaid a cent—not a red cent."

"To pay them something is customary, but it is as you feel, sir. It's not necessary. Porter! Carry in the gentleman—"

"Hold on. And I don't pay for candles. It's too blamed small business. I want candles to light the suite with if you ain't got gas, and I ain't going to pay a picayune for 'em."

"And Jonah!" exclaimed the buxom mother of the family, coming to the door of the 'bus and addressing her eloquent lord. "Don't you forget the soap and the ice!"

"We pay nuthing for soap and ice," chimed in the second daughter, an intelligent looking girl in a pink silk, edging towards the controversy with her alpenstock parasol and handbag.

"You shut up!" said the paternal remonstrant, turning on them suddenly and piping in a strident voice. "I can manage this feller! I pay for no soap, nor candles, nor ice, nor posters. I've been swindled enough in this blamed country. If you wouldn't paint your matches and fresco your toothpicks quite so brilliantly you might afford to furnish ice and candles."

This disparaging allusion to the practice of staining all the matches red and all the toothpicks green, which prevails throughout Europe, was the last feather that caused the overworked camel's spine to double up—the fatal arrow that pierced the manager's soul. "Very well," he said quietly, "you can mere'y pay for your ride here from the station—five francs, if you please."

"Put it in the bill!" shouted the reformer. "I'll pay when we go away. I'm good for it. Come on Marier!"

"I have no bill against you," explained the manager, "and as you are going away now I merely mention the item."

"Goin' away now? What do you mean? Didn't I tell you to give us three rooms?"

"You did, sir; you did; but I regret to say that they have since been taken."

"Taken? Haint you been standing here every minute?"

The End of the Story.

The porter came forward and confirmed the assertion of the manager that there was not a room left in the hotel.

"Didn't you jest say that you had vacant rooms on every floor?"

"We had at that time, sir. To be entirely frank with you, we like Americans generally very much, indeed, but you had better try elsewhere."

The American reformer looked chagrined. So did "Marier," standing on the pavements, and the oldest girl on the steps. "All right!" he said, bravely, adding, rather inconsequently, "I ain't a-going to pay for nothing I don't have. How much do I owe you, cap'n?"

"Five francs for the ride from the station, sir."

"And five more to carry us to the Schweizerhof, I reckon?"

"Yes, unless you walk. It is a couple of hundred feet."

"No, sir, donkey, as we say in German. I don't walk nowhere! We'll ride. Here's your money."

They climbed madly, sadly in. The trunks were again carried up the ladder to the top and the vehicle whirled away—and wheeled up to the Schweizerhof—next door. I presently saw the reformer gesticulating and "Marier" was assisting from the step. Being called away, I lost sight of the curious crusaders, but when I passed the hotel Schwannen half an hour later the girls were standing in the door, with their handboxes and alpenstocks and opera glasses and canteens and Jacob and Marier were out on the walk and Jacob wiped his neck with a silk bandana and said: "Well, where in thunder shall we try next? I've about wore myself out telling these confounded rascals what I think of them. I don't know but we'd better tumble to their way. It's easier and wouldn't cost a lot more."

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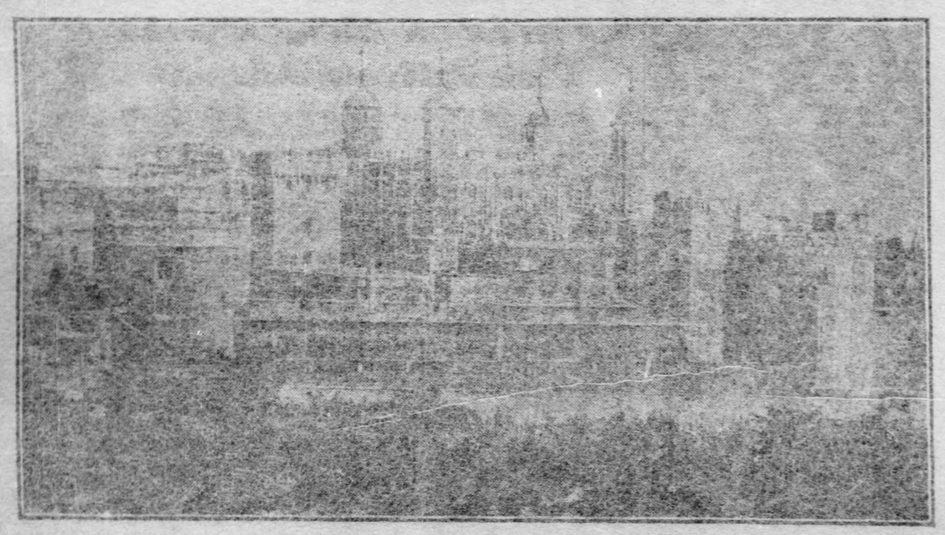
DR. W. A. CROFFUT.



The Tower of London.

MAKES A DOUGHNUT LARGE AS SWEETHEART

Suitor Pays a Forfeit That Contains 77 Pounds of Flour, 20 of Lard and 25 of Sugar, All Weighing 129.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—Having lost, a prominent young man named Treadmore, who lives on Missouri Point, near West Alton, not only has paid a wager of a doughnut against his sweetheart, but he also has had the fried cake fashioned life size in the likeness of the girl whose hand he seeks.

Residents of Missouri Point are having a great deal of merriment over the sequel to the wager.

Mrs. Mary Weaver of Missouri Point has a pretty 17-year-old daughter, for whose hand Treadmore is suitor. During the anti-saloon war waged in West Alton recently Mrs. Weaver and Treadmore discussed whether it was possible to close and keep the saloons shut.

She averred that they could be closed. He differed, saying it would be impossible to close the dramshops for six months. Mrs. Weaver indignantly asserted that they could be kept closed. Moreover, she offered to wager her daughter against a doughnut that the saloons could be put under the lid. Treadmore accepted the terms of the bet.

He lost. He found that no one could get a license to conduct a saloon in West Alton. He must forfeit the doughnut, but he thought of a happy idea. He has a friend on the Point who owns a very large Dutch oven. He has several women friends who are past masters as makers of toothsome doughnuts.

He decided that he would pay the forfeit with a doughnut fashioned after his sweetheart, life size, with sugar enough to make it as sweet as the girl he loved. The task was undertaken. The girl-doughnut required 75 pounds of flour, 20 pounds of lard and 25 pounds of sugar.

When it had been baked he loaded it into a wagon and drove to Mrs. Weaver's home, where he paid the forfeit, to the great surprise of Mrs. Weaver.

She now has the biggest doughnut ever seen in the neighborhood, and the neighbors are wondering and urging Mrs. Weaver to send it as an exhibit of the Missouri doughnut to the Portland exposition.

FAMILY TRAMPS 700 MILES.

The Wanderers Reach Maine and Will Be Sent Back to Their Starting Point.

WATERVILLE, ME., July 8.—With a wheelbarrow for a baggage transfer team and following in his wake his family of nine children, the youngest a baby, and their mother, Peter Yaker walked into town this week from Utica, N. Y., and is now camped under a tree waiting for the officials to send them all back to New York state. They left Utica June 9 and have covered the entire distance, which is something like 700 miles, by tramping over the country roads and sleeping in the open at night.

The children and Mrs. Yaker stood the journey well, but the father of the flock is badly used up with rheumatism. They started with $5 from Utica, but it was gone long before they reached Maine, and the city authorities decided that the family should be sent back to New York instead of becoming paupers in this state.

DR. JAMES' HEADACHE POWDERS
DO NOT AFFECT THE HEART
HEADACHE
quickly relieved with Dr James Miniature Headache Powders. Do not affect the heart. Perfectly harmless. At all druggists.
4 DOSES 10c.

MMIEBOY IN TRUSTLAND

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

"I'm Jimmieboy," Replied Jimmieboy from His Lofty Perch, "I am Writing a Composition."

THE approaching Trust-Buster, for that was really what the Tom-Tom was, although in real war, in which blood instead of ink is shed, he would have been called a Filibuster because of his love of busting, just as a Philanthropist is so called because of his love of anthropy, was one of the most impressive figures Jimmieboy had ever seen. His wonderful brass front glittered in the sunlight of Aqua avenue like a great golden heliograph, and he sat his horse as proudly as though he had already been cast in, instead of out of solid copper and had been set up in the market place as a sort of monumentum ad hominem, as the dead linguists used to say, or, as we have it in our own vernacular, a dreadful example. Then the brass band by which he was accompanied was a wonderfully long winded aggregation of selected footers who sounded alarms constantly and in the intervals played such appropriate airs as "Johnnie, Get Your Gun," "Little Sallie Waters," and an arrangement for the bass drum and tuba of Tennyson's exquisite lines, "You Must Wake and Call Me Oily, Mother." Every once and awhile the aggregation would stop for a moment and the Tom-Tom, striking an attitude like that of Napoleon, with one hand behind his back and the other clutching his pocketbook in his chest pocket, would address his followers in such thunderous tones that Jimmieboy could almost feel Trustland shake with the reverberations of his eloquence.

It was after one of these oratorical outbursts that the Tom-Tom caught sight of Jimmieboy, who, having nothing whatever to fear from the doughty Buster, had emerged from his hiding place and climbed up to the crosspiece of a neighboring lamp post to get a better view of this spectacle.

"Ah!" said the Tom-Tom, falling into pure Bostonese for the moment, "whom have we here?"

"I'm Jimmieboy," replied Jimmieboy, from his lofty perch. "I'm writing a composition upon the beautiful charities of Trustland to read to my Uncle Sam when I get home and, of course, in order to do the thing properly, I have come here to get the facts."

"The story of your life is very interesting as far as it goes, young man," said the Tom-Tom when Jimmieboy had finished, "but you are too brief. If you had put that explanation into about 87,000 words it would easily have run six months in a magazine."

"You're very kind," said Jimmieboy. "I'm sure I like nothing better than to take a few lessons in the gentle art of padding from so competent a master as yourself. But won't you tell me something of your life and mission here?"

"Certainly," replied the Tom-Tom, amiably. "It is always a great pleasure to me to talk of myself. Through long experience I have become an expert at it, and I shall be glad to accommodate you."

And then, to the accompaniment of a penny whistle and a brass drum, the Tom-Tom sang the following autobiographical song to the listening visitor:

In me
You see
Bom-Bom, Bom-Bom,
The Bostonee
Tom-Tom,
My food and drink
Are pen and ink.
And every month my name is seen,
Both fore and aft, in the magazine
That's owned by Mr. Everybody,
The foe to everything that's shoddy
But me,
Bom-Bom,
The Bostonee,
Tom-Tom.

Oh, I can write
By day and night,
Toot-toot,
Toot-toot!
And never say
Or give away
A thing,
Ding-ding,
I write of H. H. H. Dodgers,
And various other oily codgers,
And Jim and John, and Mister Addicks—
The masculines of Missus Chad'icks—
And all the other Trustland gang,
Who rule the land with a bing, bang, bang—
Hoot-toot,
Toot-toot!

That's me,
Bom-Bom,
The Bostonee,
Tom-Tom.

I'm not afraid the high to strike,
Or hit whatever heads I like,
Bom-Bom,
Hoot-toot!
I know the Trusts and they know me,
But Trusts can't write, so, don't you see,
I've got the bulge immortalle
On them?
Bim-bem!
And when I'm through with Standard Oil,
All that you'll see above the soil,
Hoot-toot,
Toot-toot!
Will be one tiny spot of grease,
And that pursued by the police.
And me,
Bom-Bom,
The Bostonee,
Tom-Tom.

"Do you want any more?" asked the Tom-Tom, pausing in his song, directing the penny whistle and the brass drum to suspend operations for a minute. "I can go on this way in monthly installments for 90 years running, if you want me to."

"Why, it's very interesting," said Jimmieboy cautiously. "If you enjoy it, it doesn't hurt me, but it isn't at all necessary."

"All right," said the Tom-Tom. "Come and join our band and we'll start in again after the Amalgamated Copper. I have been delayed so many times in my pursuit of the old lobster that it really seems as if I'd never catch him. He's an elusive old customer."

"I don't see what you want to smash him for," said Jimmieboy, climbing down from his place on the lamp post. "He strikes me as being a very pleasant old fellow."

"Who said he wasn't?" said the Tom-Tom.

"Why, aren't you his worst enemy?" demanded Jimmieboy.

"Of course not," said the Tom-Tom with a laugh. "I'm the best friend that he's got. I don't want to smash him. All I want is to control him. Why, my dear boy, the Amalgamated Copper was my baby. I brought him up. When he had the colic, who filled him full of ginger? Me. When he got the measles, who pursued every measle to its grave? Me. When he had the whooping cough, who did the whooping and the coughing? Me and my friends, that's who."

"Then what on earth is the trouble between you?" asked Jimmieboy. "He thinks you want to puncture him."

"No, son, that isn't it at all," said the Tom-Tom. "All I want to do is to get control of my lost baby again. I've wept and worked over him many a sleepless night, and done pretty much all that a father, mother, nurse, companion or friend could do for him, but he got into bad company. All I want to do is to rescue him from the heathen, have him treated for dropsy, from which he is suffering, and put him on his legs again."

"Well, how strange it is that he should be so afraid of you," said Jimmieboy. "Why don't you let him know what you really want to do?"

"Let him know?" roared the Tom-Tom. "Haven't I placarded my intention in every newspaper on two continents? Haven't I stated in 9,753,423 words in 97 monthly issuss of Mr. Everybody's Magazine that if he will only return at once all will be forgotten? I've published personals on all the ashbarrels of Christendom begging him to come to his heart-broken parent, with never a response. The minute he got in with the commissioners he was a changed Copper."

"It's funny he hasn't seen them," said Jimmieboy.

"Oh, no," sighed the Tom-Tom. "After all, he's nothing but a Cypher, and mighty few policemen see anything these days. I wrote a poem about the Blind Copper once. Like to hear it? Well, it runs this way:

I pointed out a sunset fine
To the policeman on my beat.
And he, upon this heart of mine,
He could not see't.

I asked him then if he could see
The highway 'neath his feet,
And, on th' immortal soul of me,
He could not see't.

I ventured then a joke from Punch
To in his ear repeat,
And, though he tried till after lunch,
He could not see't.

I handed him five dollars then
To cover my retreat,
For I had sandbagged two rich men—
He could not see't.

Because, with hand behind his back,
The bill he deftly caught,
And though my crime was deep and black,
He could not see't.

And so it is that when you need
A copper in a fight,
In life, as in the tales you read,
They're out of sight.

"They are agents of justice, the police are, my little man, and, like justice, they are blind—most of 'em. So it ain't queer after all that poor old Amalgamated can't see and that whenever I come within hearing distance he runs like mad," continued the Tom-Tom.

"I wouldn't bother about him if I were you," said Jimmieboy.

"Oh, but I can't help myself," said the Tom-Tom. "If it wasn't for my pursuit of the Amalgamated Copper I'd drop out of sight myself, and just think what a loss that would be to everybody! Now that I have become the literary center of Boston and have restored to that noble city of culture the laurels which it lost in the passing away of Emerson, Lowell, Longfellow and all those other great predecessors of mine, I owe it to the city of my berth——"

"Were you born in Boston, sir?" asked Jimmieboy.

"I said b-e-r-t-h," said the Tom-Tom. "I owe it to the city of my berth to remain actively in the word business as long as I live for her sake. I stand ready to shed my last drop of lingo that she may remain pre-eminent in letters; to pour out every globule of ink in my veins for the enhancement of her fame—aye, to sacrifice even my vocabulary itself to her glory and honor. Therefore must I remain in sight and bravely face the slings and arrows of outrageous fortunes. But tell me, sonny, where are you going from here?"

"I don't know," said Jimmieboy. "Fact is, I got into Trustland before I knew it, and I haven't any special program to follow. All I want to do now is to get out of Pigsburg."

"Are you in it very deep?" asked the Tom-Tom.

"All the way," said Jimmieboy, not quite understanding the Tom-Tom's precise meaning.

"Well, then, there are two things you can do. Join me in my expedition or wait until the bottom drops out of Pigsburg and go along with it," said the Tom-Tom.

"Well, I guess I'd better go along with you for a little while anyhow," said Jimmieboy. "What are you going to do now?"

"My present intention is to have some fun this afternoon shying bricks at some life insurance companies up at Policyville, though I may stop off at Meter Hill and blow up a few gas works," said the Tom-Tom. "Which would you prefer?"

"Hm," demurred Jimmieboy. "I—I don't know, Mr. Tom-Tom, I don't know whether Uncle Sam would care to have me fool with insurance companies, but personally I shouldn't mind blowing up a few gas works on my own account."

"Very well," said the Tom-Tom. "We'll trot over to Meter Hill and tackle the Light Brigade under General Addicks."

But it was not to be, for just as the party started along again, with the brass band blaring out an independent version of "Higher-Water," a large company of masked men, armed with cutlasses and dressed like sailors, sprang out on Easy street, and, seizing Jimmieboy violently, made off down Aqua avenue to the river front, where the boy, tied hand and foot, was smuggled aboard the clipper brig Shiptrust and locked in a cabin, a prey to conflicting fears, until a sudden lurching of the vessel told him that the anchors had been weighed and that he was bound seaward.

THE TOM-TOM OF BOSTON

Little Sermons.

By ELBERT HUBBARD.

Very poor people usually mind other people's business, and therefore have no business of their own.

Everything is waiting and watching you to see what signal you hoist from within—you attract that which you desire to attract.

The orator must subdue his audience or it will subdue him.

We grow only through exercise, and all expression is exercise. The faculties we use grow strong, and those not used atrophy and wither away.

When you make your will put nothing in it but tenderness, kindness and consideration. It is to be read after your funeral, and is a message from the dead. All the hate in our composition should be interred with our bones—let love alone live. Bronze compliments embossed deep on memorial tablets never yet thrilled human hearts like a loving word in a will.

The greatest mistake you can make in life is to be continually fearing you will make one.

The reason opinions are so diverse concerning every strong man is that most people fix their attention on some particular phase of his character—some mere external eccentricity possibly, that is of no value, one way or the other. The whole is what makes up the character—not these trivial parts.

The more one knows the more one simplifies.

Dentists were not needed until men began to feed on mush.

Progress consists in taking things out of the supernatural pigeon-hole and placing them in the natural. As soon as we comprehend the supernatural we are a bit surprised to find it is perfectly natural.

On the whole, it is better not to encroach on the Munchausen preserve.

To have many friends, and then when calumny lowers, or calamity threatens, to have these friends suddenly desert you—what happier fate!

Much of what passes for oratory is merely talk, lecture, harangue and argument. These things may all be very useful, and surely they have their place in the world of work and business, but oratory is another thing. Oratory is the impassioned outpouring of a heart—a heart full to bursting. It is the absolute giving of soul to soul.

The chief value of life insurance lies in the fact that it insures a man against his own indiscretion, a thing supposedly under his own control—but which never is.

I have not much respect for that petty acumen that always perceives difficulties.

Knowledge begins in wonder.

TOWING AIRSHIP OBSERVATORY ACROSS THE ATLANTIC

Automatic Apparatus to Study Atmosphere a Mile or Two Above the Ocean.

SOLAR RAYS PRODUCE STORMS

(Special Letter to The Gazette.)

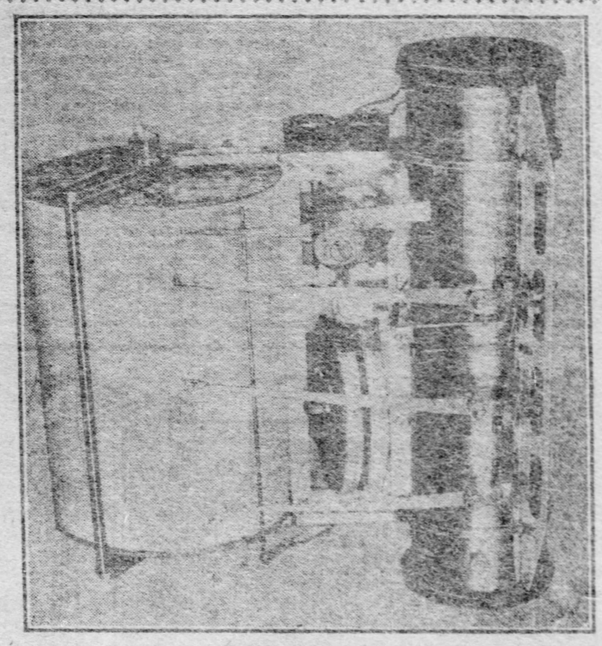
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8.—A flying weather observatory, capable of ascending a mile or two above sea level, is now being towed through the fresh salt air from the Chesapeake capes to Gibraltar, its leading string fast to the collier Caesar, United States navy.

The purpose of this unique cruise is to map out the atmospheric strata above the Atlantic. About 40 days will be spent in such research—20 days each way.

Frank H. Bigelow, professor of meteorology, United States weather bureau, was given the odd mission by Prof. Willis L. Moore, chief of our national meteorological institution. All of the government's work in ocean meteorology was, by the way, lately transferred from the naval hydrographic office to the weather bureau.

The aerial weather observatory flown from the Caesar is a very ingenious instrument invented by Prof. Charles F. Marvin of Chief Moore's staff. Although no bigger than the ordinary hand camera and weighing only two pounds—for it is made largely of aluminum—this little contrivance registers the temperature, pressure, moisture and wind velocity at whatever altitude it may be placed and for 24 hours at a stretch writes a continuous record of these four elements upon a single sheet of paper wound about a revolving drum. When packed in a little case it exposes a hollow cylinder at its top, and this is set against the wind, which acts against the gauges inside. The "meteorograph," as the compact observatory is scientifically known, is adapted for attachment to whatever flying craft man may devise.

Three aerial vehicles of very ingenious design are aboard the Caesar for this very purpose. When unpacked on deck the jackies mistook them for steamer chairs, so compactly and flat were they folded. When opened they were seen to be square box frames, built of straight grain spruce sticks, bound with metal corners and braced with steel wire ties. The largest measures 7½ feet by 6½ feet by 32 inches, and when laid out flat fore and aft thirds are covered all the way around one end with black and the other with white cambric. Thus it has 68 square feet of sail surface, while its two smaller companions have but 45.



The Meteorograph.

These three cellular flying machines are built on what is known as the "United States weather bureau model of the Hargrave kite." The largest, with the little meteorograph attached, weighs but 10 pounds, and thus loaded has at Washington and other weather bureau stations soared to a height of nearly a mile and a quarter without any auxiliary kites attached to its string. This probably is as high an elevation as was ever attained by an independent kite of any pattern.

Prof. Bigelow is equipped to fly the three kites tandem, and since his flights are from shipboard he has much better control of wind pressure than could be had on land. If letting out sufficient kite string, he will probably be able to beat all records for tandem kite flying.

Reeled Out from Deck.

A reel about the size of the ordinary grindstone, but mounted upon a frame much higher than that of the latter, is mounted upon the stern of the Caesar. About this is coiled five or six miles of steel piano wire, varying in thickness from the diameter of a pin to a trifle thicker and weighing from 11 to 20 pounds per mile. The wooden handle of the big reel is a non-conductor of electricity. The experience of the weather bureau's kite flyers having been that even on the clearest of days electricity is apt to pour down their kite wires, such an insulation had to be arranged for the comfort and safety of the reel's grinder.

Before embarking Prof. Bigelow stated to the writer that his kites would be flown independently or in tandem, as circumstances might prove best. Each day the meteorograph was to be kept at different levels until its automatic gauges adapted themselves. First it would be elevated to 500 feet, then to 1,000 and so on, with steps of 500 feet at a time.

By keeping tab on the length of wire played out and by measuring with a transit the angle which the wire makes at the reel, it is a simple matter of triangulation to figure out the elevation of the meteorograph above the sea level. The cambric cover on the kite is both black and white for the sake of visibility.

The kites are expected to fly higher and more satisfactory on the return than on the outward cruise of the Caesar. This is because the general drift of the air over the Atlantic is eastwardly, hence, on the present outward trip the vessel is going with the wind. In the course of his elaborate cloud observations made for the weather bureau and in co-operation with foreign countries, Prof. Bigelow found that the air in the region of the highest clouds is due eastwardly across the United States, the Atlantic and thence around the world. Buoyant bodies caught in this upper current might, if free, continue to circumnavigate the world's atmosphere for several years.

The ashes from the Japanese volcano Krakatoa continued about the earth in this way for several years and produced beautiful sunset effects. The atmosphere seems to consist of layers, each of which is revolving more swiftly than that next below it. The highest velocity which the professor ever observed was that of a cloud of the "mackerel sky" class, darting through the upper air at the enormous velocity of 198 miles an hour, or about three miles a minute. But after reducing his measurements to average velocities he found that the highest clouds all have the highest average speed, varying from about a mile a minute in summer to nearly 77 miles a hour in winter. These highest and fastest clouds are the delicate white forms which appear like groups of motionless feathers against the clear, blue sky.

Storm Motions Are High Up.

As the earth's surface is approached the air currents deviate from this due eastward torrent and become more and more serpentine. When within a mile and a half of the earth wind eddies begin to form, while still lower and against the earth or sea surface these eddies form great storm vortices 1,500 to 2,000 miles in diameter. The high white clouds know no storms, and when the wind is changing to blow up weather disturbances below the great eastward drift of atmosphere above continues undisturbed. Yet the most rapid storm motions are in the clouds a mile and a half up. Above and below this level storm motions decrease.

A scheme for sending up kites and balloons bearing weather-recording instruments into the different cloud levels on stated days, and for so doing simultaneously from as many scattered stations as possible over the entire earth has been planned by the international meteorological congress. The United States has been asked to co-operate in this line of research.

The weather bureau is testing balloons of different patterns for work similar to that intrusted to its kites. There are now on the market many small captive balloons especially designed for meteorological experiment. One of these is a miniature of the kite-balloon adopted by the American and German armies. While it is an envelope inflated with hydrogen gas, it is poised at an angle of the ordinary kite, and presenting a flat surface to the wind the higher the gale the higher it mounts the air, which is exactly the opposite of the action of a globular or pear-shaped ballon held captive.

One of these little kite-balloons has, since 1902, made daily ascents from the aeronautical observatory of the Berlin weather bureau. The rear third, made of rubber-filled cotton stuff, is separated from the gas receptacle in front and forms a compartment constantly filled by the air rushing in through an opening in its lower surface. A valve of cloth prevents the air from escaping and the pressure of the wind thus forced into it gives the outside envelope the rigidity that enables it to act as a kite. Even in very stormy winds it is hardly ever forced below an angle of from 30 to 25 degrees. It will carry self-recording weather gauges to a height of 12½ miles.

A clever invention used also by the German weather bureau is a rubber balloon filled with pure hydrogen and allowed to rise, its volume increasing until its diameter is increased two and a half times. When it reaches a height of 12½ miles it bursts, the appended apparatus falling slowly to earth in a parachute dyed with bright colors that it may be easily followed and found after falling. One of these balloons may also be set to open a valve and let out its gas after expanding a certain degree, corresponding to a certain height. Of course, all balloon envelopes expand as they ascend, because the pressure of the atmosphere constantly falls off as a body rises from earth. In some of the German ascents two balloons filled to different degrees with gas are connected in tandem so that after the bursting of the larger the other brings the weather measuring apparatus down and further serves as a signal, aiding in the larger one's recovery or as a float, if its collapsed companion fall into a body of water.

Mountain Balloon Station.

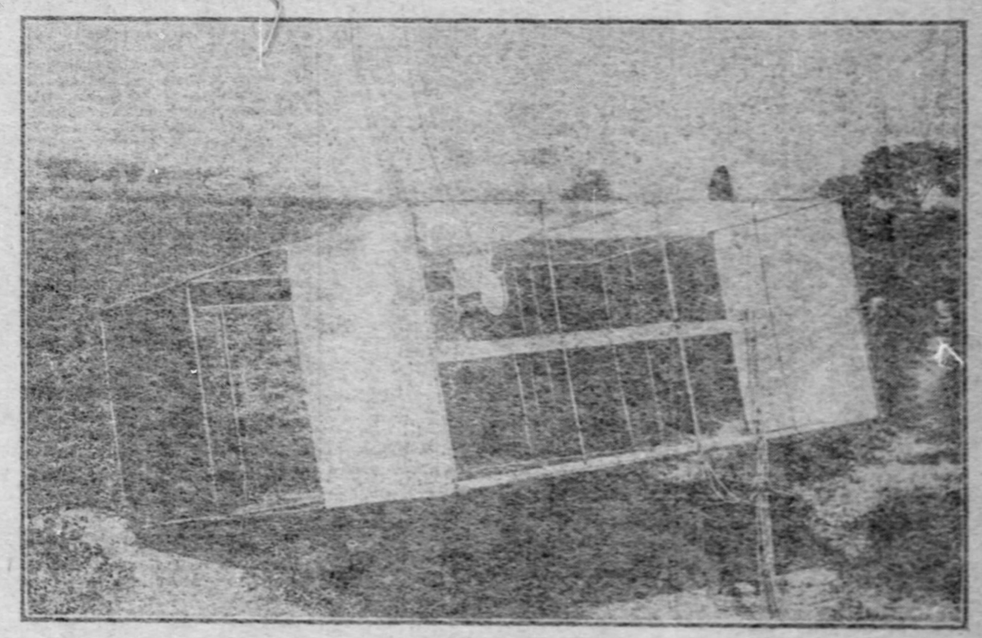
A mountain aeronautical station is being built by the weather bureau upon a high crest of the Blue Ridge range above Bigemont, Va., and near Washington. This building, from which kite flights and balloon ascensions are to be made, will be a part of the unique institution to be called the "Mount Weather Observatory." As soon as the equipment is ready Chief Moore expects to send up apparatus as high as 10 miles, at least. At the time flights are made here many balloons will be liberated from stations scattered over the country, in order to obtain separate records of storms and cold waves from four opposite points of the compass.

The present activity along these lines of aerial observation now manifested by the meteorological bureaus of all great countries is the result of a discovery that weather changes are felt in the upper air considerably in advance of their appearance upon the ground, where the air is disturbed by local eddies and therefore is constantly shifting.

Prof. Bigelow is taking with him on the Caesar also an elaborate array of paraphernalia for studying the electric and magnetic phases of the weather, not only above the ocean, but upon dry land during the coming solar eclipse to be observed in Spain and Africa. He believes that these atmospheric whirls that constitute storms and cold waves—those which meteorologists term "cyclones" and anti-cyclones"—are mainly the result of changes in the amount of magnetic intensity in the sun's radiation. For carrying out research along these lines separate magnetic, electric and solar physics observatories are to be erected at the new mountain station of the weather bureau. At the physical observatory the sun will be photographed directly and through the spectroscope and there will be complicated instruments for measuring its radiation.

Prof. Bigelow believes that the sun and earth are both magnets poised in space and that the sun's magnetism, issuing from a permanent source in its interior, reaches out to the earth in rays combining with the latter's magnetism. According to his theory the outer shell of our planet is the part permeated by these magnetic rays and the variations of the magnetic needle are effects of the sun's action. His deductions have been drawn from data furnished to him by all the great magnetic observatories of the world—about 50 altogether—distributed over both the northern and southern hemispheres. He finds that atmospheric temperatures and pressures in the northwestern corner of this country—where the changing elements of our weather enter from the Pacific—possess the same periods as do the disturbances of the magnetic needle. The "highs" and "lows" of pressure—seen daily on the weather map—enter the country from the northwest in a constant procession which heretofore has seemed to be governed by no law, but which now appears directly due to these magnetic impulses from the sun.

JOHN ELFRETH WATKINS.



Kite With Meteorograph Attached.

PRINCE IS DEAD WHO CAUSED WAR

Choice of Leopold for Spanish Throne Started Franco-Prussian Broil.

ANOTHER WOULD-BE KING

(Special Letter to The Gazette.)

BERLIN, July 1.—Of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, the man who caused the Franco-Prussian war, few photographs existed. Most of them, too, were uncommonly bad likenesses. The accompanying picture, however, which has just come into my possession, is a really satisfactory portrait of the famous member of the German reigning family who died the other day at the age of 65. Prince Leopold was buried with imposing military honors, the kaiser at the head of 10,000 picked troops of the Berlin garrison, lending martial splendor to the obsequies of the personage so intimately associated with the great struggle of 1870-71.

It was the selection of the Hohenzollern prince by the Spanish cortes to fill the vacant throne at Madrid that provoked Emperor Napoleon III. to protest and make such representations to Germany that war became inevitable. But although this incident precipitated the conflict, it is a fact that Bismarck had craftily adjusted European politics so as to make the struggle between Prussia and the allied German states with the last French empire practically certain in any event.

Prince Leopold was taken ill suddenly at the palace of his son, while attending the crown prince's wedding festivities, and died of heart failure the same day. He was the head of the older, but not reigning branch of the house of Hohenzollern. Politically the deceased prince was prominent only when the Spanish parliament made him an international character in 1870. He was married to the Infanta Antonia of Portugal, aunt of the reigning King Don Carlos, in 1861. Through relationship on his mother's side with the courts of Germany and France, the Spanish cortes thought him an ideal candidate for their throne. Immediately, however, the French under Napoleon III. began to show signs of disapproval. Prince Leopold placed the matter in the hands of King William I. of Prussia for decision, who telegraphed the Madrid legislators a positive refusal as soon as the Paris government intimated that they would make the Hohenzollern candidature a "casus belli" against united Germany.

Prince Leopold took active part in the war which he thus brought about, and served with the crown prince, later emperor, Frederick III. He was popularly known in the army as "Das Karnickel" (the rabbit), a German colloquialism denoting any one who "starts things." The prince at the time of his death held the rank of lieutenant general in the German army. He was a brother of King Charles of Roumania, and is also survived by three sons, one of whom is crown prince of Roumania (King Charles being childless), and another, Prince Karl Anton, who is returning from Manchuria, where he was German military attache with the Japanese army.

Particular interest attaches at the present moment to the career of Prince Leopold, as another Hohenzollern—Prince Eitel Frederich, second son of Kaiser Wilhelm, is a supposed candidate for the throne of independent Norway and of the future independent state of Hungary. Eitel Friedrich, the most popular member of the kaiser's set of boys, has been studying the Hungarian language for four years and report has it that it is with the object of some day landing on the throne of the northern half of Emperor Francis Joseph's disaffected dual monarchy.

ENDS HIS LIFE ON HIS WEDDING DAY

Minnesota Farmer Slays Self but Few Hours Before Time of Ceremony.

GLENCOE, MINN., July 8.—John Dammond, a farmer, living eight miles from here, who was to have been married at 10 o'clock on a recent morning, committed suicide by hanging shortly after midnight, the body being found hanging from a rafter in the barn at an early hour that morning. He was engaged to Dora Walters, a neighbor's daughter, whom he has known from childhood. They were born within two weeks of each other, and had been friends and playmates all their lives.

The wedding was to have been a big affair, the whole community being invited, and a brass band having been engaged for the occasion. The cooking for a great feast had been completed and all the final arrangements made last evening.

The bride-to-be remained under her father-in-law's roof all night, and after wishing her sweet dreams, the groom retired to his room, and that was the last heard of him until his body was found that morning.

MME. YALE'S
Almond Blossom
COMPLEXION
CREAM
GREATEST TOILET LUXURY MADE

Cleanses, softens, purifies, whitens and beautifies the skin. Soap and water only cleanse superficially.

Mme. Yale says: A little Almond Blossom Complexion Cream should be applied every time the face and hands are washed. It removes the dust, soot, grime, smut and smudge from the interstices of the skin and makes the surface smooth as velvet.

A daily necessity at home and abroad; a treasure when traveling by land and water, or when on an outing of any kind, and particularly prized at a seaside or mountain resort. Protects the skin from cutting winds, burning rays of the sun and every injurious effect of the elements. Prevents and cures abnormal redness of the nose or any part of the face, and that purplish hue due to exposure to cold, also chapping, chafing, cold sores, fever blisters and all irritation of the skin. It is the greatest known specific for burns; takes the fire out more quickly than anything else, soothes, heals and prevents scars and suppuration. Indispensable for use of infants and every member of the household. An exquisite natural beautifier. Afterward application after shaving. Excellent for massage purposes. Now in two sizes. Mme. Yale's Almond Blossom Complexion Cream is now sold in two sizes.

At Special Price of 47c and 87c

MAY'S FIFTH AVENUE AND MARKET ST. THE MAY DRUG CO. PITTSBURG PA.

Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern.

Books and Bookmen

By George Seibel

New Edition of Disraeli

BENJAMIN DISRAELI.
After the Painting by Sir John E. Millais.

Coningsby; or, The New Generation. By Benjamin Disraeli. London: Henry Colburn. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 522 pages. Price, $1.25.

THE vitality of Disraeli's novels is astonishing. By all the rules derived from experience they ought to be as dead as the French "Satire Menippe." His trilogy—consisting of "Coningsby," "Sibyl" and "Tancred"—deals with political issues and ideals as dead as Disraeli himself. Plot—there is none worth mentioning; wit—other writers have been wittier and have not escaped oblivion; style—his style is but little better than Bulwer's; artistic truth—he vies with Ouida. What, then, is the secret of Disraeli's hold on readers? It is almost as inexplicable as his sale in the United States, where 50,000 copies of "Coningsby" were taken in three months, though the American people could have had little enough interest in British politics. Only one explanation seems possible—the personality of Disraeli himself, which fascinated readers as it fascinated the young aristocrats who listened to him in Belvoir castle or in Deepdene park. By his personality he has succeeded in joining the little circle wherein sit Aristophanes, Dante and Swift, almost the only authors who wrote contemporary satire to find it immortal literature.

To understand this personality of Disraeli's, "Coningsby" is the novel that should be read. Here he has sketched himself in the Jew Sidonia, the most successful presentation of the modern and cosmopolitan Jew—except George Eliot's "Daniel Deronda." Sidonia is Disraeli in almost every respect save one—he has not laid aside his religion. He has the wit of Disraeli, the wisdom of Spinoza, the wealth of Rothschild. He acquires a potent influence over Coningsby, who represents young England, and in their conversations he unfolds all the darling doctrines Disraeli stood for—in their relation to the English church, the Landed Aristocracy and the Throne—expounds them with a wealth of paradox and epigram, all tending to the one point, "to vindicate the just claims of the Tory party to be the popular political confederation of the country."

Bernard W. Langdon-Davies, who supplies introductions and notes to this new Cabinet edition of Disraeli's novels, thinks the secret of their enduring popularity is to be sought in the fact that Disraeli had created a new type, the political novel. This sounds plausible, but according to this rule Thomas Lovell Beddoes ought to be as well known as Hall Caine, for he was the first who "let his beard grow and looked like Shakespeare." It is far more likely that people were interested in Disraeli's novels because they were interested in the man himself, a picturesque personality in a stirring time.

How far this personality and Young England mean anything to the present generation is a question bound up with the future of Disraeli's novels. They still live, contrary to what might have been expected, but will they continue to live except as curiosities of literature? It is the comic genius of Aristophanes that has kept his works alive; it is the tragic genius of Dante that has kept his works alive; it is the epic genius of Swift that has kept his works alive. Will the paradoxical genius of Disraeli suffice to make his books, written for their day, permanently interesting? It is a matter of much doubt. Yet there is enough interest in Disraeli even today, and the problems of his time are not yet too remote, to justify a new edition of his works.

MODERN QUIXOTES, BUT NO NEW CERVANTES

The Master Mummer. By E. Phillips Oppenheim. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 309 pages, illustrated. Price, $1.50.

A Maid of Japan.—By Mrs. Hugh Fraser. New York: Henry Holt & Co. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 222 pages. Price, $1.25.

"WE shall need a new Cervantes to do justice to the Englishman of today," says an august archduchess to the hero of Mr. Oppenheim's latest book. The archduchess was right if the young men in fiction be allowed to stand as representative of their sex. Your novelist likes nothing so well as to impose some renunciation and self-sacrifice upon his hero which will make that hero look fine and foolish. The most vital novel written in America during the past 20 years had this Quixote motif for its keynote—of course "The Honorable Peter Stirling" is meant. And the most vital drama sent us from across the sea, Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac," turned upon this same hinge. Tears are ever ready to flow—tears transmutable into a shower of gold—as the old story is re-enacted in a new version.

But has the new Cervantes risen to carry the situation to its logical climax? When Don Quixote had freed the galley-slaves, they robbed and beat him. When he battled with the giant who held the Princess Micomicona in durance, he was put into a cage on an ox-cart. Cervantes knew the world too well—he had lived in it too long, and he wrote "Don Quixote" when he was near 60—to make the mistake of compensating his hero's chivalry. Our novelists of today are not so inexorable. Even Thackeray, whom they have called a cynic, had a reward in readiness for Pendennis and Esmond and Dobbin.

Let us, therefore, be content to accept the Don Quixote motif without the Cervantes melody. Hardly a month passes that does not bring such a novel. E. Phillips Oppenheim in "The Master Mummer" has actually brought forward three quixotic young men, and for good measure—as Dumas added D'Artagnan to the Three Guardsmen—he has thrown in a great actor who is the most quixotic of all.

It is as thrilling a tale, full of suspense, as any reader could ask for. It is full of conspiracy and mystery—not as murderous nor as piquant perhaps as in "Mysterious Mr. Sabin"—but shot through, unlike that story, with an idyllic quality that sometimes reminds one of Henry Harland. The hero is a novelist running dry. His comrades in their bachelor quarters, a painter and a young automobilist, suggest that he go forth into the street to get inspiration from real life. He goes to Charing Cross and at once Romance comes his way. He meets a stranger, idly watching the crowd like himself, and they see a young girl among the arrivals at the station, accompanied by an evil-looking man, of whom she is obviously in mortal terror. The novelist and the stranger follow the couple to a restaurant, and there the stranger shoots the girl's companion with an air pistol and disappears. How the child becomes the ward of the three bachelor friends—how mysterious agencies strive to wrest her from them—how, as she grows up into a lovely woman, they learn to love her while shielding her from her enemies, makes an absorbing tale, even aside from the quixotic propensities of the hero.

This young man of prodigious virtue—Mr. Arnold Greatson, novelist—is quite the most consummate example of disinterest and duty we have met in many a day. Not only does he spurn annuities of £300 because he doesn't know where they come from—not only does he pass up £5,000 bribes as one would decline a cigarette—he even proposes a compact that neither of the bachelor friends shall make love to their ward, and when at last the choice is offered him of marrying her and making her happy or letting her go to a royal court where she will be unhappy, he merely says: "I beg you will not allude further to the matter," and bids the girl go, because he is 34 years old and she is only 18, and because she might be influenced by gratitude to love him. No wonder the archduchess called for a new Cervantes.

Just as remarkable is the character who gives the book its title. A world-famous actor who always keeps a box at the theater empty in memory of his dead wife, and who cancels an American tour to hurry home because that dead wife's daughter is being removed from a convent, would seem to have reached the very pinnacle of abnegation and devotion. Although the role he is playing is not mentioned, Rostand is the author of the play and it must be "Cyrano."

All these self-denying and magnanimous people are outdone, however, by a young Englishman and a Japanese maid in Mrs. Hugh Fraser's "Maid of Japan." The Englishman's name is Barrington and he has inherited millions from his uncle. The Japanese maid's name is Hime, and though she is only a poor, ignorant shell-gatherer, it turns out that she was the daughter of Barrington's uncle by a Japanese wife whom he had deserted. Not only does Barrington put in a whole chapter wrestling with his conscience, which bids him surrender his fortune to the girl who is the rightful heir; he also decides that, though he loves her dearly, he can not marry her because she will be so rich and he a "beggar." And she, not to be outdone in scruples, after he has conquered his and has asked her hand in marriage, decides to run away because she is too ignorant to make him a worthy wife. And to show that the English young men haven't a monopoly of quixotic notions, there is Nakayama, a Japanese graduate of Princeton, who does some astonishing deeds of unselfishness.

Both of these books are delightful—Mr. Oppenheim's is true romance, and Mrs. Fraser's is true poetry—but neither of these authors, in showing us the modern Quixote, has shown himself the new Cervantes. In life, virtue is generally its own reward and chivalry is likely to lose its teeth as the Knight of La Mancha did. Both Mr. Oppenheim and Mrs. Fraser have painted "rose-colored pictures of an imaginary life." Lovely to look upon, even as we look they dissolve in purple mist. And through the hovering haze the great realists—Cervantes, Balzac, Turgueneff, Hardy—loom larger than ever.

WILDE AND STEVENSON IN NUTSHELLS

Epigrams and Aphorisms. By Oscar Wilde. Boston: John W. Luce & Co. 126 pages.

The Pocket R. L. S. Being Favorite Passages form the Works of Stevenson. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 217 pages. Price, 50 cents.

While George S. Viereck in the July number of the Critic expresses some doubts as to whether Oscar Wilde is really dead, there can be no question that he is alive in a literary sense, judging from the numerous reprints, new editions and collections of his works. The latest Wilde volume is a beautiful example of book-making, and brings together several hundred caustic and pointed flashes of wit from all his works. "One can survive everything except death, and live down everything except a good reputation," is an example. They are not all as innocuous as this; some are quite daring in their cynicism. "One should always play fairly when one has the winning cards;" "One should never make one's debut with a scandal, one should reserve that to give interest to one's old age;" "The only difference between a saint and a sinner is that every saint has a past and every sinner a future"—this is the sort of cold-blooded paradoxes that are on every page. It is cleverness of the kind that slaps every conventionality in the face and annotates the Decalogue from Joe Miller. The unpardonable thing about it is that it is never dull and sometimes true.

How much saner and healthier are the aphorisms collected from the works of Robert Louis Stevenson and issued in a dainty pocket volume. As if to emphasize this distinction Stevenson says: "I hate cynicism a great deal worse than I do the devil, unless, perhaps, the two were the same thing." Throughout these bits of wisdom caught in perfect phrases we hear the praise of sober virtues and of homely truth. "For such things as honor and love and faith are not only nobler than food and drink, but indeed I think we desire them more and suffer more sharply for their absence." This is perhaps the note of the Catechist, at which Henley sneered, but it is a healthy and wholesome note, not the voice of sickened satiety. Even Stevenson's cynical thrusts are sound and sane, as when he says: "I have seen wicked men and fools, a great many of both; and I believe they both get paid in the end, but the fools first."

The genius of these two writers, so near akin in their feeling for style, is widely apart in their philosophy of life. The Gallic mind may prefer Wilde with his pose; the Anglo-Saxon mind will prefer Stevenson, despite his pose.

IN KING KALAKAUA'S DAY.

The Girl From Home. By Isobel Strong. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 297 pages. Price, $1.50.

The sister of Lloyd Osbourne and step-daughter of Robert Louis Stevenson has written a story of Honolulu when Kalakaua was king. The picturesque and colorful life of Hawaii is presented with animation. The plot is rather complex, nearly all the available men loving the same girl. Florence is charming enough to attract such diversified suitors as Christopher Maxwell, Captain Leigh-Garrett and Hammy. She cannot take all three, so the one goes off to a town in Peru which he abominates, and the other takes up with a rather breezy widow. This widow, Mrs. Landry, and the Chinaman Lee are the most amusing characters in the book. The episodes in which King Kalakaua figures are probably historic, Mrs. Strong having seemingly transferred some of her own adventures to her heroine, for did she not carry communications for the king in a portfolio supposed to contain drawings of fishes, when his majesty was virtually held a prisoner by the annexationists? And did not King Kalakaua decorate her for this service? The story is well worth reading, not for any ingenuity of plot but for the interesting melange of races and nationalities caught with photographic fidelity.

OLD-FASHIONED THEOLOGY.

Man and the Incarnation. By Samuel J. Andrews. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 209 pages. Price, $1.50.

"This book is written," says the author, "for those only who believe that Jesus Christ is the Incarnate Son of God, very God and very Man." And he adds that "to those who deny the personality of God, or the Trinity, or the Incarnation, what is here written will have no force, since these are assumed to be true." But Mr. Andrews is not content with these assumptions—he considers heaven a locality where the angels dwell, and he thinks the angels were God's assistants in the work of creation, and he holds the evolution theory to be false because it would have appeared queer to any angels visiting our earth, and he asserts this to be the only habitable planet, because we know of no other. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Andrews' childlike faith extends far beyond the simple essentials of Christianity—indeed, his theology is about as modern as that of Justin Martyr or Saint Augustine. It may be said that "those only who believe" do not need this book, and others will not heed it.

STORY OF A CHECKERED CAREER.

Fifty Years of Public Service. By Major Arthur Griffiths. New York: Cassell & Co. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 448 pages.

Major Griffiths' name is as well known in England as that of the Pinkertons in America. The major began his career as a soldier, and took part in the siege of Sebastopol when still in his teens; but was presently transferred to another branch of the government service—the custody and control of criminals. He built Wormwood Scrubs, the finest prison in the world, by convict labor. He has met more notorious criminals, perhaps, than any other living man. He has also painted pictures, written a novel and some plays, edited a paper and is following in the footsteps of the late G. A. Henty. Certainly a career varied and picturesque enough, and the telling of it is enlivened with many entertaining anecdotes. It is one of the books that prove truth to be stranger than fiction.

BACK TO ADAM AND EVE.

The Storm of London. By F. Dickberry. Boston: Herbert B. Turner & Co. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 314 pages. Price, $1.50.

Whoever Mr. Dickberry may be—it sounds like a nom de plume—he has hit upon a novel idea for his novel. There is a quotation from Carlyle about clothes, which is the ostensible text of the tale, but the gist of it is contained in the words of one character: "I say, Dick, how would Adam have looked in a hansom, flourishing a branch of oak tree to stop the cabby?" The great storm, in brief, destroys every vestige of clothing fabric in London, and the Londoners are obliged to live on in Adamite innocence of wearing apparel. The difficulties of recognizing one's nearest relatives and the obliteration of social distinctions lead to many humorous contretemps and some odd philosophy. The book is original and entertaining.

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT.

Economy in Education. By Ruric Nevel Roark. New York: The American Book Company. 252 pages. Price, $1.00.

Mr. Roark presents a practical discussion of present-day problems in educational administration; in other words, a somewhat broadened and deepened survey of "School Management." He first discusses the organization and management of the individual school; then the organization and administration of school systems; and finally the correlation of school and community—embracing such factors as the home, library, museums, art galleries, the press and the pulpit, as well as the ways in which the school is projected into the community, by public playgrounds and the like. Mr. Roark is very sensible and practical, and his remarks on manumental training are the most suggestive we have read on this subject.

A THRILLING THRILLER.

The Weird Picture. By John R. Carling. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 283 pages, illustrated. Price, $1.50.

The mysterious disappearance of a bridegroom on the eve of his wedding to the woman his brother is in love with, forms the starting-point of Mr. Carling's new romance. He has put as many mysteries and sensations into this story as into "The Viking's Skull," and the chapter headings alone are enough to thrill the blase reader. "The Red Stain," "The Veiled Lady," "Ghost or Mortal?" "The Figure in the Gray Cloak," "The Mysteries of the Studio"—these give ample indications of the breathless plot and startling denouements. It is a splendid specimen of the glorified dime novel, good reading for summer days, when problems are a burden and epigrams bore us.

A HARDY NORSEMAN.

A Dauntless Viking. By William Hale. Boston: Richard G. Badger. 332 pages. Price, $1.50.

Not a historical romance of Leif Ericson or some other ancient worthy, but a story of a Gloucester fisherman in the present day is what Mr. Hale has written. His hero comes from Norway's fjords to the land where "the fires are kindled every morning with bank-notes fresh from the mint." The Viking wins a $10 gold piece in a swimming contest at the Chicago world's fair, but is presently tramping to Washington with Coxey's army. His later struggles in the fishing fleet and his home-returning to claim his bride are portrayed with intimate touches. The book cannot lay claim to ingenuity of construction, but it presents a very vivid picture of an interesting character in an interesting environment.

A FIELD BOOK FOR AUTUMN.

How to Know Wild Fruits. By Maude Gridley Peterson. New York: The Macmillan Company. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 340 pages, illustrated. Price, $1.50.

Field books for identifying the wild flowers are many, but a drive in autumn when the fruit has followed the blossom is apt to prove perplexing to one with such a field-book. Mrs. Peterson describes approximately 200 plants of our northeastern section in their fruited stage, dealing nearly exclusively with those that bear attractively colored fruits. Herbs, shrubs and trees are included; the descriptions are clear and accurate; the terminology is untechnical, or made plain by easy reference to the glossary; and the illustrations are admirable, not mussy half-tones, but well-drawn engravings.

PURPLE INSIDE AND OUT.

A Woman's Confessional. By Helen Woljeska. New York: Life Publishing Company. 193 pages. Price, 75 cents.

There is a suggestion of Marie Bashkirtseff in this little volume, supposed to be made up from the journal of a young artist, born in Vienna, whose life of disenchantment and sorrow came to a close in a large American city. The cover of the book is purple and mauve—so are the contents. The sentiment oscillates between gush and despair, revolt and platitudinous conventionality. "Love is like magic gold," she says in one place, "the more you spend, the more you have"—and again she declares that "to live is ever to change from one stage of suffering to another."

HANDY FOR THE VEST POCKET.

The Art of Writing and Speaking the English Language. By Sherwin Cody. Chicago: The Old Greek Press. 136 pages.

How to Read and What to Read. By Sherwin Cody. Chicago: The Old Greek Press. 150 pages.

Mr. Cody's little books are comprehensive and interesting. The first is a dictionary of errors, one of the "Don't" books that are often more useful than a shelf of grammars. The other volume is a literary guide-book which differs from Lubbock's and Harrison's lists of best books in that it doesn't confine itself to the writings of Confucius or a Kempis, but tells of modern books worth reading.

CAPITAL STORY FOR BOYS.

The Great Scoop. By Molly Elliot Seawell. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 141 pages. Price, 40 cents.

Miss Seawell's story of a "boy reporter," first published in the Youth's Companion, is one of the best juvenile books extant. Boys can learn from it a great deal about the workings of a newspaper office, while they are following the interesting fortunes of Richard Henshaw until he makes the great scoop for the Times. The story has none of the maudlin sentiment which usually distinguishes this sort of literature.

FROM CHICAGO NEARLY TO PARIS.

Masks. By Emil Friend. Chicago: George W. Ogilvie & Co. 356 pages. Price, $1.50.

This is a novel of matrimonial infelicity and the stage. Laura Darnby leaves her brutal husband for a histrionic career. She meets the usual trials and temptations that beset the heroines of this kind of novel, emerges immaculate and triumphant from them all, but alas, the author inconsiderately drowns her in a shipwreck on the last page of the last chapter, after having brought her most of the way from Chicago to Paris.

JEWISH PROVERBS.

One of the most interesting articles in the 10th volume of the Jewish Encyclopedia, just issued by the Funk & Wagnalls Company, is that on Jewish "Proverbs," by Dr. M. Grunwald of Vienna. The quaintness of some of these will make them popular reading. Dr. Grunwald tells us that the Talmudic proverb illustrates its meaning preferably by picture, whereas other literatures favor abstract expressions. Compare, for instance, "In Media the camel dances on a basket," which in meaning is the same as the French, "A beau mentir qui vient de loin"—"He who comes from afar may easily lie." Of Talmudic proverbs the following are typical: "The character of a man may be recognized by three things—his cup, his purse and his anger." Here the cup and the purse are used figuratively to show that one can judge of a man's character by his habits in drinking or in spending money.

On wealth and poverty: "Whoso enjoyeth his riches is rich. Poverty runs after the poor, and wealth after the wealthy."

Wisdom and folly: "A wise man is greater than a prophet. He who learns from everyone is wise."

Piety and virtue: "Moral transgressions are worse than ritual transgressions. Prayer without devotion is like a body without a soul."

Moderation: "When the wine enters in, the secret slips out. He who can digest barley-bread must not eat wheat-bread."

Literary News and Notes

HAMLIN GARLAND.

FIFTEEN years have passed since Hamlin Garland's first book appeared and in these 15 years such a crowd of new novelists has sprung up that some people have lost sight of the author of "Main-Traveled Roads." Owen Wister, Winston Churchill, Jack London, Frank Norris, Edith Wharton, Maurice Hewlett, Harry Leon Wilson, Ellen Glasgow, Booth Tarkington, Israel Zangwill and Anthony Hope, not to mention a score of others, have risen during these years and now occupy a commanding place. That Mr. Garland's fame has survived in the crush is something in itself, but that his earlier books are being republished is assurance that he has made a permanent contribution to our literature. The Macmillan Company has just reissued "Rose of Dutcher's Coolly," which they will follow with "Main-Traveled Roads" and two others of Mr. Garland's early volumes. At the same time Mr. Garland's latest story, "The Tyranny of the Dark," published by Harpers, shows that he is still a living force.

It is well to remember that Garland was the first of our middle western novelists and our first realist of what might be called the Millet school of fiction. He described a life which he knew, for he had ploughed 70 acres of land when he was ten years old, he described it with a vivid impressionism that made other people see and sympathize. He was born in Wisconsin, lived most of his early years in Iowa, worked hard on the farm, went to school in the winter. At the age of 21 he was graduated from a little academy near his home, and decided upon a literary career. The next few years he spent teaching and lecturing, the subjects of his discourses showing a wide acquaintance with literature and especially with its most recent American development. He continued his study of literature with independent critical spirit, and it occurred to him that his own country, the middle west, was an untilled field. So he wrote of it, and he has been writing of it ever since. His first poem was published in Harper's Weekly; his earliest stories appeared in the Century. He once stated his literary creed in these words:

I believe that the beauty disease has been the ruin of much good literature. It leads to paint and putty—to artificiality. If a thing is beautiful, well and good; but I do not believe in an artist using literary varnish in writing of sordid things. He can discover the beauty in sordid lives not by varnishing them, but by sympathetic interpretation of them.

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Although asbestos receptacles for manuscripts are not in common use there is a prominent English writer on Venetian subjects who feels strongly inclined to employ one. This is Horatio F. Brown, whose new book on Venice is about to be published in London. Probably no other author has had so many manuscripts destroyed by fire. The original draft of Brown's first and best-known work, "Life on the Lagoons," perished in a blaze which destroyed the office of its publisher. The manuscript of his "Study in the Venetian Inquisition," was burned in a mail car in Switzerland two years later, and a similar fate overtook that of his "Calendar of Venetian State Papers" at a fire in London. His "Studies in Archaeology" was consumed in the burning of Cecil Rhodes' house, Rondesbosch, Cape Town, in 1896. Many more important manuscripts than Brown's have perished by fire, witness that of the first volume of Carlyle's "French Revolution," but such a series of disasters as his must be a record.

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Admirers of De Musset have been surprised by an announcement that the poet's former housekeeper and nurse is to publish her recollections of him. Adele Colin, who served De Musset in these humble capacities, is now 90. Her reminiscences of her former employer should prove uncommonly interesting, for Mlle. Colin entered on her duties at a troublous period in the poet's history. His family had just been broken up, owing to the marriage of a sister, and for the first time in his life De Musset found himself obliged to earn his daily bread. To make matters worse, his health was wretched. He owed much to his new nurse, whose zeal and intelligence are praised by Paul de Musset in his biography of his brother. Mlle. Colin remained with the poet until his death, seven years later, in 1857.

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While literary folk are engaged in discussing the drastic changes made by George Meredith in the latest edition of "Richard Feverel," melancholy reports come from England as to the author's health. Mr. Meredith is said to take no more interest in his work, and the summer house where all his writing used to be done is almost never visited by him. "Even his garden," says a private letter from Surrey, "is becoming strange to him, and his love of the sun can scarcely tempt him farther than the window."

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Three uncommonly rare books are to be sold at auction in London this month, and each is expected to fetch a high price. Taken in chronological order the first of them is a fine and complete copy of Caxton's "Book of Caton," printed "in thabbay of Westmeystre" in 1483. Only eight perfect copies of this work are known to be in existence. They have seldom appeared in the open market, and none has been sold since Caxtons began to be sought by wealthy collectors. One was the famous Bernard sale in 1854 when it realized the imposing sum of three shillings, or 75 cents. In 1823 a copy sold for $155. The Gardiner copy sold for $405 in 1854. What the present work may fetch can be guessed from the amounts realized a few years ago for the earl of Ashburnham's imperfect copy, and another example, also imperfect. The first brought $1,475, and the second $1,800. The second of these rare books is a perfect copy of the first edition of Tyndale's "Pentateuch," the first edition of any part of the Old Testament in the English language, printed by Hans Luft, probably at Wittenberg, in 1530. So far as can be discovered thus far only imperfect copies of this work have passed through the salesrooms. In 1818, such a copy was sold for $15, but in 1883 a made-up copy which lacked title page and the prologue to Genesis was disposed of in London for $1,275. The third of these precious volumes is the Creede edition of "Richard III" recently discovered. Printed in 1598, it consists of 46 leaves, and is additionally interesting from the fact that in five places a contemporary autograph of "William Penn" was found, probably that of the celebrated admiral, father of the founder of Pennsylvania.

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The revival of interest in Oscar Wilde has brought out a good story of his examination at Oxford. In his viva voce trial Wilde was asked to translate a page or two of the Greek Testament which the examiner suspected would puzzle him. No so, however, for the future author opened the book and apparently without any difficulty began to translate the passage about St. Peter walking on the waters. "That will do nicely," said the examiner after a verse or two had been beautifully rendered. But Wilde raised a deprecating finger. "Hush!" he said. "I wish to see if the gentleman is drowned."

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Another Dickens landmark is likely to vanish from London soon, the loss of which is of something more than literary interest, for behind it is the story of a vanishing industry and the tragedy of a man's life-long struggle against adverse conditions. In Manette street, Soho, is an ancient gold-beater's shop, over which hangs a golden arm clutching a hammer, the historical symbol of a once flourishing trade, of which there are now scarcely half a dozen representatives left in all London. In "A Tale of Two Cities" Dickens mentions the sign and tells how folk used to stand outside the shop with their noses pressed against the window, watching the gold beaters pounding strips of the precious metal with their heavy, stumpy hammers. It was in Dickens' time the only shop in London where gold-beating was done in full view of the public. How long this work has been carried on in the quaint paneled shop no one knows. William Dickson succeeded to his father's business there and has managed it for [illegible] years. During that period he saw what [illegible] one of the most prosperous industries of the Soho district dwindle and decline until he could no longer make a bare living at it.

MRS HUGH FRASER

E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM

MRS ISOBEL STRONG

NFIDANT OF THREE PRESIDENTS TELLS OF PUBLIC LIFE

George B. Cortelyou's Remarkable Rise is the Result of Energy and Purpose.

HIS VIEWS OF CIVIL SERVICE

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU.

(Special Letter to The Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8.—Two men sat in the lagging twilight of a burning summer day. They had eaten their dinner together and returned to their office for work. One of the men was smoking and the fire of his cigar made a round hole in the lengthening gray of the night. The other man merely waited.

"Commercial wars," said the one who smoked, "are unprofitable." He went no further. Silent before, he was silent once more. Looking down a long hall of the White House into the lights which had just been lit, he remained very still, his hands folded.

Presently he spoke again. "Amity is better than animosity." That was all. The second man said nothing; his was the task to listen and to guess. Outside trees and shrubbery drew black pictures on the grass. By and by from out of the smoke came another epigram. "Reciprocity is better than retaliation in trade." Then the cigar was put aside, the gas was turned on and the men went straight to their labor.

After breakfast next morning William McKinley found a little sheet of paper on his desk. Neatly printed on it were the three sentences of the previous night. He read them, smiled, looked up and said: "Well, George, we have begun the Buffalo speech." That morning he put down three more sentences with his own hand. "Expositions are the timekeepers of progress," was the first. "The schoolmaster follows the flag," was the second. "Liberty follows the flag," was the last.

I saw that famous speech today in every process of its development—from the tiny sheet of paper which George B. Cortelyou had prepared on the night I have described, until the address was ready to be spoken to the country. It filled an envelope two feet long and a foot wide. There were many scraps on which were written some sudden and felicitous thought, sentiments worked out with skill and patience in the mind and facts called to use from knowledge and memory. A dozen times had the speech been printed on short sheets of paper, to be struggled over word by word and sentence by sentence. On every page could be seen the penciled corrections, additions and omissions of the author. From the evening of its beginning until the day of its delivery was a month—a month of painstaking labor, of ceaseless effort toward polish and perfection.

All of the first sentences but one disappeared as the evolution went on. McKinley was pleased with "Expositions are the timekeepers of progress." It was in every draft that was made and ran its course from first to last unchanged. "Amity is better than animosity," was alliterative and offended McKinley's taste when he came to look at it critically. So he struck it out and wrote: "Concord and not conflict should be our shibboleth." Watchword was substituted afterward for shibboleth. Neither sentence, however, was satisfactory. Finally, after much labor, McKinley caught the expression he liked, and wrote: "Let us ever remember that our interest is in concord, not conflict, and that our real eminence rests in the victories of peace, not those of war." This fine sentence will be cut into his monument at Canton. Its history, therefore, now given for the first time, its unfolding from a brusque, inelegant initial rhyme to a splendid thought, clothed in the dignity and beauty of language, ought to be of concern to all Americans.

Other Happy Phrases.

"Reciprocity is better than retaliation in trade" was slowly worked into more elegant English and became: "Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times; measures of retaliation are not." Liberty, the flag and the schoolmaster vanished altogether and in the place of the sentences which originally contained them, came such aphorisms as "God and man have linked the nations together" and "The period of exclusiveness is past." McKinley asked for a couplet, a little piece of lace for his embroidery, and Cortelyou gave him two lines from Richard Watson Gilder's 'City of Life:'

Make it live beyond its too short living
With praise and thanksgiving.

But this letter is not about McKinley and his last speech, but on the man who was with him during all the time he wrote it, who showed me the contents of the big envelope and whose career is truly extraordinary. Nevertheless, the speech illustrates Cortelyou. Both are the creations of infinite pains and conscientious and superior craftsmanship.

The cashier in the postoffice of New York who stole $49,000. His bondsmen searched for a hole in the law for the facts. Cortelyou was put into the case. He was an obscure youth, a stenographer to the chief inspector, but he was precise, intelligent, serious, diligent and reticent. Cortelyou had always detested gabble and he does yet. Nature had given him grace and dignity—elegance, women might say. And he had taught school long enough to be sure of himself in the humdrum of routine as well as in the exigencies of his situation. At times he had worked far into the night, and on one occasion had stayed with his task until 3 in the morning. An old fellow at the next desk laughed at his folly. That was no way to get on, he said, in the civil service. Cortelyou went into the embezzlement with thoroughness, aptitude and interest. He took the testimony of half the postoffice, asking the questions, putting down the answers and writing everything out on a typewriter. Then he bound the sheets into a huge book and the bondsmen paid. A month or two later John Wanamaker, postmaster general, carried the book, which had been brought to Washington, into a meeting of Benjamin Harrison's cabinet as an illustration of what might be done by a thousand-dollar government clerk.

Confidant of Three Presidents.

No career in the public service has been like Cortelyou's. The confidence of one president is a rare fortune. Cortelyou, however, has had the confidence of three and each a distinct and dissimilar personality. "I don't care a damn if you are a Republican," was the way Cleveland greeted Cortelyou at their first meeting. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland passed him along to McKinley with an ardent speech of recommendation. In time he became McKinley's right hand and one of the executors of his estate. Now he has 40 cases filled with McKinley's private and public papers, and by and by will give the world an authorized biography of the man he knew and loved so well. Roosevelt insisted upon keeping him after the assassination, and since then has loaded him with great honors, giving him two places in the cabinet and choosing him to conduct his campaign for re-election. How has Cortelyou done it? Ask him and he will turn to something impersonal. He despises self-seeking notoriety. The other morning he walked the floor of his office and dictated four addresses on different subjects. To my inquiry, he replied: "Let us talk about something else."

"A man's private secretary," Edward Hale said to me recently, "ought to know more than he does." Cortelyou has been prepared for every task he has undertaken. He is a master of many things. His father and grandfather were typefounders in New York and were men of property and standing. He lived on his grandfather's farm on Staten Island until he was eleven years old, and there an aunt gave him the rudiments of his education. He attended school in Brooklyn, at Nazareth, in Pennsylvania, at Hempstead, on Long Island and was graduated from the Massachusetts State Normal school at Westfield, where his average record in Shakespeare, Milton, Addison, Swift, Scott and the history of English literature was 96 per cent. He was a trained school teacher and was ready to take up that vocation. But he turned elsewhere, studied with Dr. Louis Maas, once the conductor of the Philharmonic society of Boston, and became a student in the New England Conservatory of Music. While in Boston he tutored teachers from the Cambridge High school in literature. He continued his musical studies in New York after his return from Boston, and in the meantime learned stenography, so as to teach it, in four and a half months. He wrote down in shorthand the difficult and technical clinical course of lectures at the New York hospital. Such were his achievements at the age of 22. He is hardly willing to say that he ever meant to be a school teacher. However, he had hoped to be a musician, a piano player and composer. But he seemed to like shorthand writing best of all. It brought him into contact with the world and into the relations with men and those practical matters which called to his inclination and energy.

Entrance Into Public Life.

So at the age of 22 George Bruce Cortelyou turned the current of his life. He passed a civil service examination and was appointed to be private secretary and stenographer to one of the officers in the customs house of New York. He kept his place but a year, when there was a change of administration, and it is the only position in the government that he ever got under the operations of the civil service law. The law has done nothing for him except in this one instance; it has given him no chance, nor has it protected him in any of the offices he has since held. He has won his way outside of the law and only by the merit of his work and individuality. For five years he was a law reporter and the principal of college preparatory schools in New York. That ended his school teaching, and his employment as a law and verbatim shorthand writer. He again entered the government office in New York, but not by way of the civil service, and became so conspicuous for his intelligence and fidelity that he was brought to Washington less than 13 years ago as private secretary to Estes G. Rathbone, fourth assistant postmaster general under Benjamin Harrison, who knew of his work in the embezzlement case and was attracted to him.

Some men are hard to interview; Cortelyou is one of them. He puts a holdback strap on speech when he is asked to talk about himself. Fear of being misunderstood and of being thought forward inclines him to silence. Furthermore, there must be some self-effacement in the service of a president. And Cortelyou has been with three.

"A competent private secretary," he said to me, "will see to it that his chief never makes a mistake in a letter, document or speech as to a fact."

"Will he verify the things which his employer is supposed to know?"

"Certainly; he wouldn't be worth much if he didn't. Every date ought to be proved. Every figure must be known to be correct. Every fact should be inquired into and established. There is drudgery in all this, of course, but it is not alone honest service to the man who employs and trusts you, but it is the training in the world. It teaches industry, fidelity, accuracy and memory."

Assumed the Responsibility.

"Did you assume responsibility for the statements made and the figures given by the presidents to whom you acted as private secretary?"

The inquiry was getting close to Cortelyou, himself, and he hesitated. But he had gone too far to retreat or shut up and so he said: "I did. If I had failed to do so I would not have been worthy of my place. When Mr. McKinley, for instance, quoted figures in his messages to congress concerning the army, the navy or the finances of the government I sent what he intended to say to the members of the cabinet concerned and had them attest to the accuracy of the figures by writing their initials upon each page submitted to them. That was the only way to do. I protected Mr. McKinley and I also safeguarded myself. You hire a secretary for just such service. The same rule should apply to private secretaries in all branches of business—to railroads, banks and manufactories. The private secretary of a railroad president should not permit his chief to fall into errors either by letters which he dictates or by speeches which he makes."

"What preparation should a private secretary have for his employment?"

"He ought to know many things. He should be a well-informed man; he can't have too much knowledge. Of course his temperament must be right to start with. Every caller who comes can't be seen at once. The duty of a private secretary is to talk with those who wait, and if he can talk intelligently on the subjects in which they are interested he keeps them entertained and in an agreeable frame of mind. That helps a great deal, promotes good feeling and expedites business all around."

"Should a private secretary be a shorthand writer?"

"Always, if he is in the public service. Every man at the White House but one is a stenographer. That was not so formerly. Mr. Roosevelt would lose much time if Mr. Loeb, his secretary, was not a shorthand writer. Each word with him counts, and he can't repeat what he has once said to the second man. So Mr. Loeb takes down his directions and his dictations as they run through the business of the day and other stenographers write out Mr. Loeb's notes."

"Can one stenographer read the hieroglyphics of another?"

"If he can't he must learn to do so. When I take a bundle of papers home with me I write on the back of each in shorthand what disposition is to be made of it. My secretary, Mr. Weaver, reads my notes and each stenographer in the office can read Mr. Weaver's. That is one of the modern ways of doing government business and no other would be practicable.

First Meeting With Cleveland.

"Do you remember your first meeting with Mr. Cleveland?"

"Very well. When Mr. Cleveland was elected in 1884 I resigned my place as stenographer in the New York customs house because I was a Republican. In 1893 I was private secretary to Maj. Rathbone, but at the request of Robert A. Maxwell, who became fourth assistant postmaster general, I agreed to remain with him until he could find another man. I continued to be his private secretary for nearly three years, and did considerable work for Wilson S. Bissell, the postmaster general and Mr. Cleveland's personal friend. The president needed a stenographer. I was recommended to him and got the place. After I had been at the White House for two or three days Henry T. Thurber, the private secretary, suggested that I go to the president in his office and pay my respects. I told Mr. Cleveland that I didn't intend to sail under false colors, and therefore desired him to know that I was a Republican. He replied that he didn't care what I was; that my political opinions had no bearing upon the personal and confidential work he wanted me to do. In three months I was made executive clerk, and had custody of the president's letters and papers and took down his messages and other documents in shorthand."

"When did you meet Mr. McKinley?"

"I had seen him a number of times while I was in the postoffice, but had no personal acquaintance with him until after he was president. I had been busy getting Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, their personal belongings and papers out of the White House and hadn't thought much about the change of administration. However, Mr. Cleveland had recommended me to Mr. McKinley. One day he came to my desk, asked if I was the executive clerk and immediately thereafter called me to his office and began dictating the speech which he was to deliver at the dedication of Grant's tomb. Thereafter I wrote out all of his addresses and messages."

"After you came to Washington you took three degrees in law at two universities. Previously you had been graduated from a normal school. You studied music. You learned shorthand. What was your object in acquiring so many things?"

"I began my life with a well-considered determination of getting all the information I could. Knowledge, I knew, would do me good. After my return from the New England Conservatory of Music I had an opportunity of spending two years in Europe—to travel where I pleased. I put that aside, however, and took up stenography because I believed it would be useful to me later on."

"You have been stenographer under the government, executive clerk for Mr. Cleveland, secretary to McKinley and Roosevelt, manager of a national campaign and a member of the cabinet. In the light of your experience what is your opinion of civil service, or a permanent tenure of office? Is it good for the man and for the government?"

Opinion of Civil Service.

"I believe in getting capable men for the public service and in protecting them in their employment. However, I think there should be a little more flexibility in the higher places. Those who are responsible for the administration of public affairs should be given more latitude in the selection of their assistants. But for the great body of clerks, civil service, as it is called, is beneficial to them and to the government, although I am bound to say its effect on the men is somewhat deadening. The fourth class postmasters are protected by a kind of civil service—that is to say they are permitted to remain in office so long as nothing can be laid against them. But I have set about to raise the standard and have established two grades in this department of the postoffice. As rapidly as possible incompetent and indifferent officers are being removed; the good and the excellent men are not to be disturbed."

"You were at McKinley's side when he was assassinated?"

"Not at his side. I was 12 or 15 feet away."

"What was your thought when you heard the shot?"

"I knew what had happened. Threats had been made, and we had taken unusual precautions; three secret service men instead of one, for instance. The sound of the shot, however, told me the whole story."

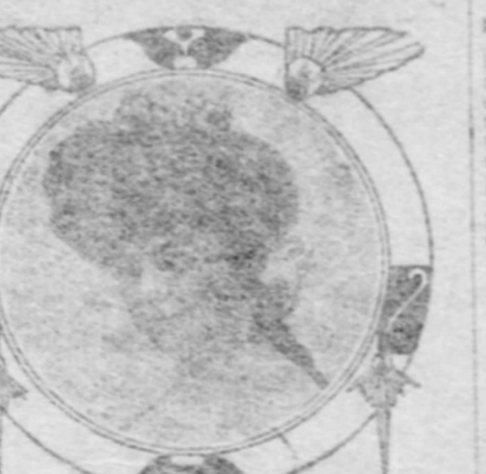
After Mr. Cortelyou was chosen to be secretary of the department of commerce and labor and went to the president's council table, a teacher who knew him at Westfield and whom he had not seen after he left that school, wrote an article for publication in which she said: "In industry he outdid all others. Nothing was put over into the next day." The habit of work he also fortified with knowledge. He went to the White House prepared—prepared to toil all day and half the night and prepared to tell the president many things he didn't know, to take the rough spots out of harsh English, if it should become necessary, and to meet the world in amiable self-composure and perfect candor.

Nowhere in American history has there been a man just like Cortelyou. Moreover, he never sought an office in his life. He will be 43 years old this month. His face is strong and handsome, his eyes are aflame with intellectuality and imagination. Every man he ever worked for has sworn by him. Thus the mystery of his fortune is revealed.

JAMES B. MORROW.

Summer Amusements, Indoors and Out

WILL H. BRAY, WHO SINGS "MY HONEY SUCKLE GAL," IN "WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME."



MISS BERTHA DARREL AS "CORNELIA" IN "WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME."

JUST how far the Carleton opera season was a financial success is not known, but it perhaps on the whole gave Pittsburgh the most enjoyable taste of summer opera from a vocal standpoint that we have had in years. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," with which the season closes this week, was the most popular of the series and ought not to have been abandoned, though the production of the "Mikado" was enjoyable. "The Bohemian Girl" performances were quite the poorest of the engagement and demonstrates the folly of trying to do dramatically serious opera with a cast of indifferent acting ability in the midst of hot weather. There were some vocal excellencies in the production, but altogether the attempt very much weakened the Carleton prestige. It is announced that "Johnny" will contain some new and special features this week. W. P. Carleton will sing the famous Florodora baritone solo "Under the Shade of the Sheltering Palms," while W. T. Carleton will sing Molloy's "Rose Marie." The cadets of the Pittsburgh academy will take part in the patriotic part of the performance and a new finale will be given the first act, while Miss Palmer, Miss Darel and Mr. Bray will be seen in their favorite roles. Frederic Sullivan will sing the role of Geoffrey and the revival will be given a genuine farewell week boom.

The confirmation of the story first published in The Gazette last April was made this week in the announcement of the joint management of the Alvin theater by Messrs. Davis and Gulick and McNulty. This means probably that there will be no local stock company in Pittsburgh this season as there is no theater for it as matters now stand. There is to be an unusually early opening of the local theaters, a fact that August heat may make a very hazardous undertaking. The Bijou opens July 31 with the Nixon, Alvin, Gayety, Grand and Academy a month later.

Nixon—"When Johnny Comes Marching Home."

The announcement that the Carleton opera company will commence the last week of the light opera season at the Nixon tomorrow evening is reluctantly announced, and but for the existence of contracts made in other cities prior to the signing of the Nixon engagement the season could be prolonged with profit and pleasure for the balance of the summer.

"When Johnny Comes Marching Home" has been selected for the farewell week, and there can be no doubt of the wisdom of this, as in the second week of its run when first produced at the Nixon the receipts were the largest of the season and it was only taken off in order to produce "The Mikado" and "The Bohemian Girl," for which important and high-salaried artists had been specially engaged.

The revival of "Johnny" will take the form of a new edition, with a new finale to the first act, and by special request W. T. Carleton, the baritone-manager, will introduce Molloy's exquisite ballad, "Rose Marie." Miss Clara Palmer, who will reappear this week, will repeat her charming rendering of Murial's song, "Loving, but Leaving," and as a special bon bouche W. P. Carleton, by permission of Messrs. Fisher and Reilly, the owners of "Florodora," will sing "Under the Shade of the Sheltering Palms," a song which can be truly said he has made his own. The Wednesday popular matinee will have an additional interest in the fact that the 1905 graduating class of the high school will attend in a body and sing with W. P. Carleton the famous patriotic song, "My Own United States." On Friday evening the Nixon management and Mr. Carleton have extended an invitation to the newsboys of Pittsburgh, who, to the number of nearly 500, will occupy the gallery and sing "My Own United States" between the first and second acts. The last matinee will be given on Saturday, the 15th, and at night the company will sing at the termination of the opera, "Auld Lang Syne."

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

The Nixon will open its next season on Monday, August 21, with the new musical comedy, "Simple Simon Simple." This play was launched at the Park theater, Philadelphia, on May 15, and bounded into popularity with the rise of the curtain.

* * *

"Simple Simon Simple" is another of the cartoon variety, but from all accounts is much better than other plays of the kind.

* * *

Alvin theater—New "Home of Comedy" opens season August 21, with Eva Tanguay, "The Sambo Girl." Twenty pony ballet—100 people.

* * *

The cadets of the Pittsburgh Academy will assist in the performance of "When Johnny Comes Marching Home" at the Nixon during the final week of the Carleton Opera company. They will appear in the march past in the military finale of the opera.

* * *

Miss Clara Palmer will make her last appearance with the Carleton Opera company this week, as she is engaged for an important part in Marie Cahill's production for next season.

* * *

The Bijou theater, which will open its regular season Monday matinee, July 31, will offer as an opening attraction the latest of successful melodramas, "How Hearts Are Broken."

* * *

Will H. Bray, the "Uncle Tom" of "Johnny," has an aged mother living in California, and he makes it a point to visit her every year, crossing the continent twice to spend a few days with "His Honeysuckle Gal," as he calls her.

For the first time in seven years James K. Hackett and Mary Mannering will appear the coming autumn as costars, that arrangement having been decided upon June 2[illegible].

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Hackett will open their season at the Savoy theater, New York, September 18, in "The Walls of Jericho," by Alfred Sutro, in which Arthur Bourchier and Violet Vanbrugh have been playing to crowded houses at the Garrick theater, London, since September last.

* * *

The Shubert Brothers signed June 28 a contract with Sarah Bernhardt for an American tour of thirty weeks, to begin at the Lyric theater, New York, on November 6 next. Madame Bernhardt will bring her entire company from the Theater Sarah Bernhardt at Paris, and will be seen in her revival of Victor Hugo's Angelo, and also in her own production of Adrienne Lecouvreur, now running in London.

* * *

John B. Reynolds, who was hurt in the railroad wreck at Harrisburg, Pa., on May 10, has recovered sufficiently to be able to go to Lake Erie, where his brother is, and where he will remain during July. He expects to resume his place as acting manager for Blanche Walsh when "The Woman in the Case" opens, the latter part of August.

* * *

Maud Fealy has just returned from her success in London with Sir Henry Irving as Fair Rosamund in Tennyson's "Becket," and is now in Denver to play a short engagement in "Mice and Men." She will return to England in time to join Sir Henry Irving in September in a three months' provincial tour. She will also be seen with this distinguished actor during his American engagement.

Bandmaster Fairman and Boston Concert Band.

FAIRMAN'S CONCERT BAND WILL PLAY AT LUNA PARK

Celebrated Boston Organization Will Bring to City Several Soloists of High Order.

Prof. Roswell Fairman and his Boston concert band follows Pandolfi as the musical attraction at Luna park. This company of musicians will begin a week's engagement at Luna park tomorrow. Fairman's band has been at Young's pier at Atlantic City all the summer. They will give two concerts daily at Luna during this week.

Luna's patrons during the past week were thrilled with the exhibition of daring on the part of Adgie who performs in her den of lions and with Hardy, who does tricks on a slender wire. The management has agreed to continue this bill in its entirety and Adgie and Hardy will be seen during the coming week.

"The Trail" at Luna park was opened last week. All sorts of devices for the amusement of the park's patrons are afforded along this miniature Midway, and since "Morocco," the largest horse in the world, has been stalled there, one can not help but be reminded of the "Pike" at St. Louis, at which place "Morocco" was one of the features. All of the attractions at the park, with the single exception of "A Trip to Rockaway," have been completed now, and that will be

AVON-BY-THE-SEA, N. J.

AVON-BY-THE-SEA, N. J., July 8.—Among those from the Smoky City at the Avon inn is Mrs. Vernon R. Chalfant.

Mr. and Mrs. Bird W. Egbert of Pittsburgh are spending two weeks at the Oxford.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Reynolds and Mr. and Mrs. Nelson H. Jackson are Pittsburghers at the Buckingham.

VAUDEVILLE AND MUSIC ARE FEATURES OF PARKS

Enticing Programs Are Aranged for Calhoun, Southern and Oakwood Trolly Resorts for Coming Week.

Free concerts at the trolley parks promise much entertainment this afternoon and evening. The G. A. R. Band will present an excellent musical program at Calhoun Park, and will be assisted by Charles B. Lawlor and daughters in a novelty singing act, and Eckel and Walker, German comedians.

Vincent D. Nirella's Fourteenth Regiment Band, the Colonial Comedy Four, and Jones and Sutton are the attractions at Southern Park, while Oakwood Park will have the Homestead Library Band in a special program. Madaline Burdette, balladist, and Howard and Linden, comedians, are also on Oakwood's bill.

Oakwood and Southern Park Theaters offer star bills this week. At Southern will be Daniel Crimmons and Rosa Gore, in the superlative, wholesome, musical comedy, "A Warm Match," in two acts.

CRIMMINS & GORE.
"A Warm Match" at Southern Park.

During the comedy many musical numbers will be introduced, among them "What Are the Wild Waves Saying?" On the bill at Oakwood will be Carter and Bluffords, Louisiana Troubadours, in an entirely new offering, "The Coonville Carnival," concluding with a high-class olio. Both shows will have new motion pictures.

No Rule for It.

Bass—How many times do you think a man ought to propose?

Tanx—That depends—sometimes once is too often!—Detroit Free Press.

KENNYWOOD OFFERS MUSIC AND BALLOON ASCENSIONS

Special Instrumental Programs for Today With Dare Devil Nelson as Next Week's Feature.

Patrons of Kennywood Park will be entertained this afternoon and evening by concerts by Rocereto's Band during which many new and several old-time favorite musical numbers will be rendered.

Throughout the week the program will include some of the latest popular airs,

Dare Devil Nelson.

as well as selections from well-known operas. The big free attractions will be Dare Devil Nelson, who gives balloon ascensions every evening at 8 o'clock, beginning tomorrow evening, while next Sunday he will give an extra exhibition in the afternoon.

The roller coaster, the old mill, circle swing, scenic railway, and in fact, all the big amusement devices are gaining in popular favor, and the pantomime theater is the source of great fun. Kennywood claims to be one of the coolest, if not the very coolest, trolley park in this part of the state, having more than three thousand shade trees.

SEA GIRT, N. J.

SEA GIRT, N. J., July 8.—Among the Pittsburghers at the Parker House are Mr. and Mrs. Nelson V. Cutler, accompanied by their niece, Miss Catherine Cutler.

Among the smoky city guests of the Tremont are James and George Hudson and Vernon Ellison.

MRS. PAGET BACK IN LONDON.

She is Now Able to Walk With the Aid of a Cane, Her Fractured Bones Having Been Mended.

LONDON, July 8.—(Copyright Cable)—Mrs. Arthur Paget, who returned to London from Berlin on Tuesday night, is now able to walk with a stick. She looks very much better than when she left England. The fractured bones have been mended and the joints unstiffened.

Mrs. Paget has resolved, however, to become perfectly well and active again and will continue her treatment, going probably to Carlsbad later, and then on to Vienna, for more surgical treatment if necessary. Mrs. Paget's house became a garden of welcoming flowers when her return was known.

LUNA PARK
FREDERICK INGERSOLL..............General Manager.
WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 10.
Fairman's Boston Concert Band,
DIRECT FROM YOUNG'S PIER AT ATLANTIC CITY.
Re-engagement of Adgie and Her Lions The Sensational Menagerie Act Par-Excellence
HARDY "The American Blondin" will also perform on his high wire another week.
There is much to mystify and entertain you in DIDA The Illusion
The Japanese Village Will Entertain You
THE TRAIL IS OPEN AND ON IT IS "MOROCCO"
The Infant Incubator Will Prove a Revelation
Admission - - 10 Cents
Gates Open 10 A. M., Close at 12 P. M.

KENNYWOOD
ROCERETO BAND CONCERT EVERY AFT. and EVE.
DARE DEVIL NELSON
IN HIS PERILOUS BALLOON ASCENSIONS EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK AT 8 O'CLOCK.
CIRCLE SWING—SCENIC RAILWAY—PANTOMIME THEATER—ROLLER-SKATING RINK.
COOLEST PARK IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The NIXON Last Week
FAREWELL TO THE FAVORITES.
The Carleton Opera Co. in a New Edition of the Season's Success
WHEN JOHNNIE COMES MARCHING HOME
Popular 50c Mat. Wed.
SAME Cast. Favorites. Production. Prices. FEATURES
"Rose Marie."
"Katie My Southern Rose."
"My Honeysuckle Gal."
"My Own United States."
"Under the Sheltering Palms" (Permission of Fisher & Ryley.)
BEST ORCH. SEATS 50c & 75c | Good Reserved Seats, First Balcony 25c & 50c
Last Matinee Saturday—Evening July 15. Farewell to the Carletons.

SOUTHERN
Sunday Aft.-Eve.
14th REG. BAND!
COLONIAL COMEDY 4
JONES & SUTTON
Singers.
ALL THIS WEEK:
CRIMMINS & GORE,
"WARM MATCH"

CALHOUN
Sunday Aft.-Eve.
HIGH CLASS
POPULAR CONCERT!
G. A. R.
BAND
CHAS. B. LAWLOR and DAUGHTERS.
NOVELTY SINGERS
ECKEL & WALKER,
Comedians.
PARODY SONGS.

OAKWOOD
Sunday Aft.-Eve.
HOMESTEAD
LIBRARY BAND
MADELINE BURDETTE
Vocalist.
HOWARD & LINDEN
Comedians.
ALL THIS WEEK:
CARTER & BLUFORD,
Heading a Big Musical Comedy Co.
THE LOUISIANA TROUBADOURS.
PARK FREE EVES.

IN THE WORLD OF LABOR

Edited by SAM F. LUTY.

The Sunday Gazette Directory of Labor Organizations will be published regularly on the first Sunday of each month. Secretaries are requested to notify the editor of this page of any changes in time or place of meeting.

PLAN FOR UNION OF TWO TRADES

Basis of Amalgamation Proposed for Tailors and Garment Workers.

TO FORM ONE STRONG BODY

The plan prepared for the amalgamation of the United Garment Workers and the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America has been submitted to the local unions of both organizations for consideration. Copies were received by the locals in the Pittsburgh district during the week and, according to opinions expressed by members, no changes will be suggested, as the agreement seems to be entirely satisfactory.

A committee composed of John B. Lennon, Charles F. Johnson and A. Dohlman for the tailors, and Thomas A. Rickert, Charles F. Reichers and Henry Waxman for the garment workers, agreed on the basis of amalgamation which has just been submitted. It is announced by the committee that another meeting will be held in August, at which any changes that are desired will be made.

John B. Lennon, general secretary of the tailors' union, denies the charge that has been made that the agreement provides for an industrial organization, and says: "If those who read the document will do so carefully, they will discover that nothing of the kind is true. It is a federation in part and an amalgamation in part, which leaves to each distinct craft entering it, jurisdiction over its particular trade affairs. We hope to develop this matter to a successful termination, and we also hope that when the combined organization is perfected that we will be able to demonstrate to the trade unionists of the country that a successful federation of the different trades in a given industry can be established and work out successfully the protection of the interests of all without losing sight of the fact that the different crafts must of necessity take care of their own peculiar affairs."

The basis of agreement submitted for approval reads as follows:

The amalgamated union shall be known as the International Clothing workers' union, having jurisdiction throughout the United States and Canada, and shall be composed of four sections or branches, to-wit:

First. The custom tailors, whose branches shall have jurisdiction and control over all custom tailoring made to the measure and order of the individual customer.

Second. All cutters, trimmers and lining cutters employed in any and all of the four branches shall be under the jurisdiction of the cutters' branch.

Third. All tailors and garment workers engaged in the manufacture of ready-made clothing with full control and jurisdiction over this branch.

Fourth. All garment workers engaged in the overall and shirt industry with full control and jurisdiction over said branch.

The International union shall have control of matters of general character and shall legislate upon all questions of a general interest to all branches.

The officers of the International union shall be a general president, general secretary, general treasurer, four vice presidents and four assistant secretaries.

The general president, general secretary and general treasurer shall be elected by a referendum vote of all members of the International union.

One vice president and one assistant secretary shall be elected by each of the four branches by a separate referendum vote, the 11 members to compose the general executive board.

At the headquarters of the International union each branch shall have an assistant secretary, who shall transact all business specially pertaining to that branch.

The payment of benefits and the management of trade affairs shall be under the direction of the branch assistant secretary and shall be in accord with the laws of the respective branches.

The per capita tax of each member of the International union shall be 15 cents per month, and 25 cents of each initiation fee received by local unions, from which shall be paid officers' salaries, office and organizing expenses, printing official journal, advertising, etc.

Conventions shall be held every two years unless dispensed with by a referendum vote of the general membership of the International union.

One label shall be adopted to cover all work produced by members of the International union, to read: This label is a guarantee that the garment on which it appears was made by members of the International Clothing Worker's Union, under union wages and conditions. The labels shall be numbered consecutively.

Each branch shall have the right to adopt its own constitution and by-laws for the regulation of its own trade affairs, which, however, shall not conflict with the laws of the International union.

The question of the permanent location of headquarters shall be subject to a referendum vote of the general membership if the plan of amalgamation be approved.

All strikes, lockouts, death, sick, and all special benefits, shall be paid by the respective branches to their own members in accord with their own branch laws.

CONVENTION CHANGES.

Important Amendments Are Made to Constitution of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

A full report of the recent convention of the grand division of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers was sent out last week from headquarters to all local divisions. It was the fifth biennial and fifteenth regular session of the organization.

Quite a number of important amendments were made to the constitution, chief among which was the creating of the office of fourth vice president, and the raising of the minimum dues to $4 semi-annually, and the providing for the creation of a convention fund, out of which mileage and per diem of representatives to the grand division will be paid in future. This provision relieves the divisions of the burden of bearing the expenses of their representatives to the grand division. It is anticipated under the new law that many active workers in the organization will be seen in the next session who have not been at past sessions on account of the fact that ample provision was not always made for the payment of representatives' expenses.

The law in regard to the manner of holding trials was amended so as to do away with the appointment of a commissioner, and trials in the future will be held either in the division room or before the local board of adjustment, as the case may be.

The preamble and eligibility clause was amended by eliminating the words, "including all employes connected with the operation of signal towers and interlocking plants," and the eligibility clause as amended now reads, "any person of good moral character who is eighteen years of age or over, and is actually employed on a railroad as a telegrapher, line-repairer, leverman, or interlocker, and of one year's experience as such is eligible to membership in this order."

Officers were elected as follows: President, H. B. Perham; grand secretary and treasurer, L. W. Quick; first vice president, J. A. Newman; second vice president, T. M. Pierson; third vice president, D. Campbell; fourth vice president, J. J. Dermody; members of the board of directors (two retiring), C. E. Layman, A. O. Sinks; delegates to the American Federation of Labor, L. W. Quick, D. G. Ramsay, L. K. Marr; alternates, S. J. Konenkamp, J. L. Hughes, J. P. Lambert.

Small Percentage Idle.

The state of employment for May has just been compiled at headquarters of the American Federation of Labor. Out of 8[illegible] unions making returns, with an aggregate membership of 61,300, there were 1.2 per cent without employment. In the preceding month 877 unions with a membership of 63,800 reported 1.[illegible] per cent without employment.

ALL WAGE SCALES ARE ADJUSTED

A Busy Outlook for Plants Controlled by the Amalgamated Association.

WEEKLY REPORTS OF LODGES

For the first time in many years all the wage scales of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers were adjusted before the Fourth of July. Some independent concerns have not signed the scale for 1905-6, but are expected to do so when inventory and repairs are completed. While the settlement with the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company was not satisfactory to the workers, concessions had to be made to retain the plants of the company on the union list. The iron scale is regarded as very favorable and nearly all the independent companies have signed it. The suspension of the iron mills for repairs will be very brief and most of them are expected to be running again this week. Conditions at different union plants throughout the country are given in the weekly reports of lodges sent to headquarters of the Amalgamated association and compiled for the official journal. The reports are as follows:

No. 18, Pittsburgh. Crescent Steel works. Twenty-two puddling furnaces all working. Prospects good.

No. 34, Allegheny, Pa., Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company. Mill off for repairs; will be on as soon as possible.

No. 2, Md., N. & G. Taylor Co., Cumberland, Md. Seven mills working, one mill idle; crews of one mill floating.

No. 1, Pittsburgh, Zug & Co. Sheet department, mills all shut down for repairs. Prospects unknown.

No. 8, Kittanning, Pa., Kittanning Iron and Steel Company. Boiling department, 18 furnaces working; 15 idle; will be off for one week; will go on again July 10; no standing turn men. Prospects good.

No. 45, Pa., McKees Rocks, Pa., Lockhart Iron and Steel Company. Boiling department idle for repairs; will start July 18 in full. Bar and guide department, guide mill working; bar mill off for repairs; will start on the 10th.

No. 57, Cambridge, O., Cambridge Rolling Mill Company. Bar and guide department; this mill is working single turn. Prospects good.

No. 34, Martins Ferry, O., American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. Tin department, 23 mills working; none idle; shut down June 30 for an indefinite period. Prospects unknown.

No. 2, Wheeling, W. Va., Wheeling Sheet and Iron Company. Top mill idle in all departments. Prospects, summer stop.

No. 5, Struthers, O., American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. Sheet and jobbing department, 6 mills idle; none working. Prospects unknown.

No. 10, Massillon, O., Corns Plant Republic Iron and Steel Company. Our mill worked as follows the past week: Boiling department, 7 furnaces working; 1 idle; 4 scrap and 3 puddle furnaces working. Bar and guide department, guide mill working; will shut down this week for repairs. Prospects good.

No. 1, Detroit, Mich., Railway Steel Spring Company. Bar and guide department, one 9-inch and one 18-inch mill working steady. Prospects good.

No. 2, Cleveland, O., Union Rolling Mill Company. Boiling department, no furnaces working; shut down for repairs; expect to be off couple of weeks. Bar and guide department idle.

No. 40, Youngstown, O., Youngstown Iron and Steel Roofing Company. Sheet and steel department, one sheet and jobbing mill and 14-inch mill, 4 sheet mills, classified as follows: Two 38-inch, one 36-inch and one 34-inch, the latter an average mill; none worked this week; mill idle for the Fourth of July and quick repairs. The boys are camping, taking in sights up the lakes and various other excursion trips; expect to resume on Monday, July 10. Prospects good for sheets.

No. 6, Cleveland, O., Empire Rolling Mill Company. Boiling department, 8 furnaces working; none idle. Bar and guide department, all mills working. Prospects, good.

No. 1, Youngstown, O., Youngstown Iron, Sheet and Tube Company. Sheet and jobbing department, 6 mills working; none idle.

No. 52, Sharon, Pa., Sharon Steel Hoop Company. Bar and guide department, 8 and 9-inch mills working three turns; none idle. Prospect, good.

No. 31, Cleveland, O., Cleveland Hardware Company. Bar and guide department, 10-inch mill working full. Prospects, good.

No. 49, Toledo, O., Republic Iron and Steel Company. Boiling department, 1 double furnace working; idle, 6 doubles and 1 single furnace; 3 busheling furnaces working 3 turns; 1 idle; everything idle July 1 for repairs. Bar and guide department, 8-inch and 10-inch mills working; none idle; bar mill working single turn.

No. 50, Columbus, O., Standard Chain Company. Boiling department, 8 furnaces working, none idle; broke a pinion Tuesday; off till we get new ones; worn out. Bar and guide department, bar and 10-inch mills working; none idle; worked 8 days; no stock to work; plenty of orders. Prospects, good.

No. 11, New Albany, Ind., Ohio Falls Iron Company. Boiling department, 15 furnaces working; none idle; mill on all week double turn. Scrap department, scrap mill on all week single turn; none idle. Prospects, better.

No. 20, Middletown, O., American Rolling Mill Company. Bar and guide department shut down on July 1 to repair furnace. Sheet and jobbing department shut down for repairs. Prospects unknown.

No. 3, Elmira, N. Y., Elmira Rolling Mill Company. Boiling department, 5 furnaces working; none idle; 4 sand-bottom busheling and 1 puddling. Bar and guide department, 1 10-inch mill working, 2 3-door heating furnaces. Prospects good.

No. 1, Oakland, Cal., Judson Manufacturing Company. Bar and guide department, mills working, 2 10-inch, 1 16-inch; idle, nail plate; entire mill will be shut down next week for summer vacation. Prospects bright.

No. 2, Anniston, Ala., Western Car and Foundry Company. Boiling department, 17 furnaces working; 1 idle. Bar and guide department, 10-inch and 18-inch mills working single turn. A few men with cards can get work at this place.

No. 18, East St. Louis, Ill., Republic Iron and Steel Company, Tudor works. Boiling department, 11 furnaces working double turn; 1 furnace idle. Bar and guide department, 18-inch, 12-inch, 9-inch, 8-inch and spike mills working; none idle. Prospects good.

No. 11, Granite City, Ill., National Enamelling and Stamping Company. Sheet department, 2 mills working, none idle. Tin department, 16 mills working, 3 idle for repairs. Prospects fair.

No. 19, Madison, Ill., Helmbacher Forge and Iron Company. Boiling department, all furnaces working; 3 single sand-bottom, 1 single and 5 double cinder-bottom; another double cinder-bottom nearly ready; there is need of a few men in the boiling department; bring your cards with you. Bar and guide department, 9-inch and bar mills working. Prospects good.

No. 4, St. Louis, Mo., National Enamelling and Stamping Company. Sheet and jobbing department, 1 mill worked 5 days; none idle; stopped working June 30. Tin department, 5 mills working; No. 5 lost 2 days, broke down; stopped work June 30. Prospects unsettled.

No. 17, Fort Wayne, Ind., Fort Wayne Iron and Steel Company. Puddle mill, 2 boiling, 3 sand-bottoms, 1 board furnace, all on three turns; working steady; no standing turn men. Prospects good.

No. 23, Muncie, Ind., American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. Sheet and jobbing department, 7 mills working, none idle; shut down next week for repairs.

No. 8, Terre Haute, Ind., Highland Iron and Steel Company. Boiling department, 17 furnaces working; none idle; 12 boiling, 1 double swarth and 3 sand-bottoms, all on three turns; reported 2 doubles idle indefinitely beginning July 1. Prospects unknown.

No. 14, Fort Wayne, Ind., Fort Wayne Iron and Steel Company. Boiling department, 6 furnaces working, none idle. Bar and guide department, 9-inch and 18-inch mills working; none idle. Standing turn men, 1 rougher and 1 heater. Prospects good.

No. 19, Lebanon, Pa., West End Rolling Mill Company. Boiling department, 4 furnaces working; none idle; turn men plenty. Bar and guide department, 8-inch mill working, mills working. Prospects, good.

No. 8, Cohoes, N. Y., Cohoes Rolling mill and tube works. Boiling department, 8 furnaces working double turn; 1 idle for repairs; 1 scrap and 1 busheling furnace working double turn. Bar and guide department, 10-inch and 16-inch skein mills working single turn; tube works double turn. Prospects, unknown.

No. 22, Lancaster, Pa., Pennsylvania Iron Company. Boiling department, 9 furnaces working double turn; none are idle. Bar and guide department, bar and 8-inch and 10-inch spike mills working; none idle; bar mill double turn; 8-inch and 10-inch mills single turn; plenty of orders; running full; closed for repairs July 1.

No. 12, Columbia, Pa., Susquehanna Iron and Steel Company. Boiling department, furnaces working, 8 double, 8 single. Idle, 1 double being repaired; all worked full week; standing turn men wanted. Bar and guide department, 2 18-inch, 12-inch, 9 and 8-inch all working; 1 18-inch and 1 8-inch working single turn; 1 18-inch, 12-inch and 9-inch working double turn. Prospects, fair.

UNIONISTS CONDEMN PLAN OF SOCIALISTS

National Civic Federation Scores the Campaign Just Inaugurated.

The true significance of a new campaign planned by Socialist agitators to inflame the minds of the student youth of this country is set forth in a lengthy article in the current issue of the Monthly Review, published by the National Civic federation. The article declares that a call for the formation of an "Intercollegiate Socialist School," recently issued, is a part of a deliberate design by advocates of Socialism, who have failed to capture the mass of wage earners, to pervert the minds of the younger professional men and of impressionable recipients of higher education. Further evidence of this plan is found in the proceedings of the Collectivist society of New York city, whose avowed purpose is to "disseminate Socialist literature among the professional classes, persons not ordinarily reached by the party propaganda." This literature, it is announced, is now being circulated among "ministers, Catholic priests, secretaries of the Young Men's Christian association, physicians and instructors and seniors in the various colleges."

The call for the formation of an "Intercollegiate Socialist School" declares that its signers "regard with sympathy the aims and fundamental principles" of Socialism and believe that "they will ultimately be found the remedy for many far reaching economic evils," and that therefore they would awaken an interest in Socialism among educated men and women of the country."

The article reveals the astounding fact that a vice president and actuary of one of the largest life insurance companies, is a party Socialist, and that the Socialists are distributing his writings in pamphlet form, not as the doctrine of one of themselves, but as an acknowledgment from one prominent in the world of Wall street that the "reign of capitalism" is doomed.

The Review declares: "There can be no half-way position for these men. They must array themselves either as patriots who have been misled, or as open enemies of the institutions of the one country that stands pre-eminently in the history of mankind for the development of democracy.

The article quotes excerpts from the literature thus circulated, which proclaim the purpose of Socialism "to wipe out, root and branch, all capitalistic institutions of present day society;" to bring about a revolution "more tremendous than any revolution that has ever occurred in the history of the world;" to "seize the whole powers of government;" to "labor night and day at undermining society." The article continues:

"Let no reader be alarmed at these quotations. The tropical rhetoric of these solicitous guardians of helpless American labor, in their 'self-appointed task of undermining society,' through debauching the mind of youth, cannot flourish under the temperate atmosphere of democracy. Familiarity with the virulence of Socialism makes it ridiculous. There is no danger in a parade of words whose very violence proclaims their impotence. Yet there is something offensive to patriotism in the spectacle of respectable citizens declaring their 'sympathy' with doctrines that strike at the very foundations of the institutions of our country. While the ultimate aims of the Socialists and the Anarchists are antithetical, they follow precisely the same method and use the same material in preparing the minds of their hearers to adopt their theories. Both of them rail violently against existing institutions. Both of them denounce in unmeasured terms the present constitution of society. Both of them dwell upon the most extreme and exaggerated evils. The burden of a street corner speech of a Socialist agitator could not be differentiated with a microscope from that of a foaming Anarchist. The one would excite the passions of a pliant nature to the frenzy of murder as thoroughly as the other. At the time of the assassination of President McKinley, the Socialists were loud in their condemnation of the Anarchist murderer. Yet Socialist oratory alone would have inflamed the hatred of a discolored mind as hotly as did any of the Anarchist literature that Czolgolz read.

Are these seditious teachings of class hatred and social revolution to be made a part of the college curricula? Are the more or less distinguished signers of the call for an 'Intercollegiate Socialist Society' really willing to stand before the fathers and mothers of the college youth of the country as the sponsors of such teachings to their children?"

CONDITIONS IMPROVING.

Excellent Reports Made to American Federation of Labor by Several Affiliated Unions.

Some encouraging reports for the month of June were received at headquarters of the American Federation of Labor from international organizations. Conditions in a number of the trades are very favorable. The reports from some of the trades and the secretaries of the unions submitting them, are as follows:

Asbestos Workers, P. G. Jessen.—Work has been rather dull, which is rather unusual for this season of the year. Prospects, however, are good for a busy fall season. We recently organized a new local in Philadelphia. Our membership is steadily growing.

Cement Workers, Thomas K. Ryan.—Trade fair and improving, excepting in cities where the "open" shop and individual agreement exists. We are earnestly opposing this policy on the part of certain employers. We formed locals recently in Seattle, Wash., and Sullivan, Ind.

Commercial Telegraphers, Wesley Russell.—Trade conditions good. We have secured increased wages in the Winnipeg district amounting to $5,920 per annum. The increased wages range from $5 to $15 per month. We have chartered new locals in St. Johns, N. B., and Halifax, N. S. A wage scale has been signed with the Hearst system of leased wires running for five years. It provides day work, six days, eight hours per day, $30, and 60 cents per hour for overtime. Night work, six days, eight hours, $35, and 70 cents per hour for overtime. We think this the highest wage scale in effect today for any branch of union workmen and would be glad to be enlightened to the contrary. During the month we had a total increase of 390 in membership.

Steam Engineers, R. A. McKee.—Have chartered new locals in Charleston, S. C.; Marion, Ill.; Cleveland, O.; Boise, Idaho; Lawrence, Mass.; New York City, and Vincennes, Ind.

Tailors, John B. Lennon.—Recently we chartered new locals in Lynn, Mass.; La Fayette, Ind.; Crawfordsville, Ind.; Charlotte, N. C.; Ashville, N. C.; North Bay and Salamanca, N. Y. We have not over 10 members receiving strike benefits. No strikes or lockouts to speak of.

Stage Employes, Lee M. Hart.—Three delegates from our international attended the tenth annual convention of the American Federation of Musicians to affect an agreement between the two international unions for mutual protection. Every courtesy was extended us, and the musicians' international referred the matter to its locals to consider and be taken up as a special order at its convention in 1906. In the meantime to work locally together. Our highest appreciation is due President Joe Weber, Secretary Miller, in fact all officers, for their courtesies. We have strikes on hand for recognition at the following places: Auburn, N. Y.; Pittston, Pa.

BROOMMAKERS PROSPERING.

Secretary of Pittsburgh Local Union Submits a Bright Report.

J. M. Burgin, secretary of Local Union No. 44 of the International Broom and Whisk Makers union, last week submitted the following report to Oliver A. Brower, general secretary-treasurer of the organization:

Our local is in prosperous condition and enjoying the confidence and esteem of our employers. We are not so strong numerically, and am sorry to report that we have lost two more of our members, one by transfer and the other by retiring card. We are well fixed financially and planning for a grand ball in the fall. The boys are all busy and business is good.

The Standard Broom Company is an open shop and does not run steadily, but the shops that use the label are losing no time. We recently arranged a new price list and we feel very grateful to locals 31, 29 and 78 for the information and assistance rendered.

At our last meeting we had nominations for the offices and the list follows:

President, Peter McGathan; vice president, Patrick McDermott, William Hamilman; recording secretary, J. M. Burgin; financial secretary, Albert Thembors; treasurer, John Coney; trustees, 12 months, P. McDermott, 6 months, John Golden, 6 months, Charles Harbe; guide and guard, John Golden.

FAVOR TRADE AGREEMENTS.

President Castle Explains Benefits to Employers of Contract With the Iron Molders Union.

The annual report of Chauncey H. Castle, president of the Stove Founders National Defense association, which has just been made public, is regarded as a notable recognition, from the employers' standpoint, of the practical value of trade agreements, and of the increasing respect for their inviolability among both employers and wage earners. The recent convention of the association ratified the new agreement made by its conference committee with the Iron Molders Union of North America, a prominent feature of which is an increase in the ratio of apprentices. The following are extracts from President Castle's report:

This is the twentieth annual meeting of the Stove Founders' National Defense association, and while your officers have, during the last year, had a large number of grievances to adjust, none of them were of a very serious nature. This may be accounted for by the fact that the officers of the various organizations with which we have agreements have become more familiar with the objects and intents of the agreements and impressed with their importance and value in the settlement of questions in dispute. I am pleased to be able to say that in all cases the letter and spirit of the agreements have been carried out, so that peace and harmony have prevailed.

The number of cases of general importance that have been adjusted during the last year is 71. Of this number those involving the molders were 36; mounters, 28; polishers, seven. In six instances the molders quit work and were, in accord with the agreements, obliged to return before consideration could be properly given their grievances. In the same number of cases the mounters who had gone out on an independent strike were, under agreements, obliged by their officers to resume their work pending adjustment. In one or two cases our members shut out their workmen through error, but on being admonished by us opened the shop to them while the grievances were being taken up and adjusted under the agreements. In all instances the questions were adjusted without difficulty, with little expense and in full accord with the intent and purpose of our agreement.

A HOME FOR PLUMBERS.

Plan to Provide for Aged and Needy Members Is Being Considered.

The project to establish homes for incapacitated trade unionists has been taken up for consideration by the United Association of Plumbers. A committee has been appointed by the local at Butte City, Mont., and it has sent the following communication to the different local unions in the organization:

"The members of Local Union No. 6 have read in the Journal the various able articles upon the advisability of the United association establishing and maintaining a home for the aged and needy members of our crafts. The project is so meritorious and full of such unbounded possibilities for the upbuilding and perpetuation of the association (and so easy of accomplishment, as indicated by Brothers Langston and Hodgson) that we urge upon the members in general to consider our duty to those most worthy pioneers who have served their full time with the ladle and stocks and are entitled to lay them aside for some of the conditions more suited to their declining years, and endeavor before the call for our next convention to have some plan formulated to be presented thereat that will bring about this much-to-be-desired result."

A Separate District Established.

The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters has just voted favorably on the proposition to establish Canada as a separate district under the supervision of the home branch in England, as are all territorial branches. Heretofore Canada has been under the jurisdiction of the United States branch. Toronto will likely be chosen as headquarters. The system of acceptance of membership has also been changed. Now a man over 45 years of age can join either or both the trade and fraternal sections.

Indorsed Labor Organizations.

The Rev. Dr. McKim, pastor of the Epiphany church at Washington, D. C., in a sermon on labor recently said: "Labor organizations have done a splendid work, and I honor them. They have been lifting up the masses of the people, who are not contented any more. Their ambition is aroused to be men and women, and their song is 'Eight hours for work, eight hours for sleep and eight hours to do what we will.'"

CHARMS AND AMULETS

Superstition Is Not Dead in Our Day and Many Quaint Beliefs Linger.

By DR. A. B. PLOWRIGHT.

When Mr. Montmorency Hooligan of Trans-Atlantic fame, or any of his cult, say they are "chawmed" to make one's acquaintance, neither the use of the word itself nor its pronunciation by them is calculated to conjure up visions of amulets or talismans. But charms and amulets all the same go very much together, although they are not exactly identical. The word charm meant originally a song from the Latin Carmen. We find Milton uses it in this sense in his Paradise Lost—

Sweet is the breath of morn, her rising sweet,
With charm of earlist birds.

Not only are the age and origin of charms interesting points, but so is their wide geographical distribution. We find the same charm in use in different parts of America, Great Britain and other European lands, both in Teutonic races of mid-Europe, as well as in the warmer climates of Italy and Spain. But even in more remote places, such as Egypt and other parts of Africa, in Asia, and even amongst uncivilized nations do we meet with the same charm. To follow these point out would lead us too far away, but one or two instances may be mentioned. Ear-rings and ear-drops are not confined to the society ladies of our metropolis, but they are even more highly appreciated by savage nations. Their use as charm amulets goes back to Biblical times. We read of them in the book of Genesis, XXXV chapter, 4th, verse.

The little trinkets dangling from our watch chains are still called charms, albeit they have long lost their meaning as amulets to the most of us. Some simply brought good luck, as the rabbit's foot does now, but the majority were originally protective, guarding the wearer from the malevolent influences of the evil eye. Many of our charms are highly symbolic, such as keys, hands, crosses, hearts, snakes, grasshoppers and beetles. Some are spoken of as lucky, as the lucky bean and the lucky pig.

The crescent is, with us, an amulet very frequently found upon harness, and has been so used from remote antiquity. In the revised version we read of "the crescents that were on their camels' necks" (Judges VII., 21). This crescent was the symbol of the goddess Diana. It is the symbol of the Mohammedan faith, and may have come to us through the Crusaders, or from Hispano-Moorish times. At any rate it is now our prime favorite.

Many Ornaments Were Amulets.

A badly made crescent approaches in outline the horseshoe, still our commonest amulet. Our doors, if not so often protected by it as they were in bygone days, are still guarded frequently by a knocker-amulet. This may take the form of a human hand, either holding a ball or having the fingers variously extended, an amulet exceedingly common all over the south of Spain. It is found invised upon the Torre de Justicia of the Alhambra, or as a knocker on most of the modern houses in Seville and other Tndelucian cities. A bat with extended wings, a goat's head with well developed horns, an elephant's head with the trunk, and fauns' heads with their characteristic pointed ears, are very common on English houses. All were originally amulets, now they are survivals only, used because the manufacturers supply knockers of these particular patterns, and they make them because their predecessors made them. The owner of the houses bestows no thought on the matter—he takes what is sold to him and is content. To him a door knocker is a knocker which knocks on a door, and there the matter ends. In many drugstores scent amulets are offered for sale. They consist of variously shaped, bright colored objects for suspension from children's necks. The show-cards on which these are fixed assert them to be "In all fashionable perfumes, wonderfully strong and sweet," but a faint, sickly odor suggestive of orris root is all most persons can detect. Although called amulets they are little more than ornaments. The camphor locket belongs to a different category. Here we have, still in use, a protective charm—the odor of which numbers of people still believe to be protective against "fever"—the idea that strong odors are prophylactic against infectious disease is as old as it is widespread. Resinous gums were burned during the plague times of the middle ages—today the smell of carbolic acid or chloride of lime is imagined by many educated people to be healthy and to prevent, or at any rate to retard, the spread of disease. It seems impossible to get people to understand that human beings are more easily killed by aerial disinfectants than are microbes; that a deodorant is not necessarily a disinfectant, and that "the way not to do it" is to hide up one smell with another, rather than to open the windows of the sick room.

To Ward Off Disease.

What hosts of charms are employed against whooping cough! In country places fried field mice, in towns the domestic mouse prepared in the same way—live spiders tied up in muslin and hung up the chimney or around the necks of the patients, or the sufferer is made to pass under a bramble, or placed on a donkey's back and marched nine times round a gate post, or carried to the gas works and made to inhale the tar fumes, or given milk that a ferret, a fox or a cat had previously partially lapped, or dosed with drugs mentionable and unmentionable, or rubbed with embrocations of various odors and hues. Each cure is infallible—until it fails, in which case there is no lack of substitutes. Eventually the child recovers, for whooping cough, like similar diseases, runs a definite course, generally from six to eight weeks, then the last remedy used attains in its turn the title of infallible.

Well-nigh as numerous and diversified are the charm cures employed for the removal of warts from children's hands and ringworms from their heads. These, too, are successful, more or less, when they are applied late enough in the disease. Both these affections are due to parasites, one microbic, the other fungoid, which sooner or later, as a farmer would put it, cease to grow because they have exhausted the soil, and leave the patient as proof against these contagious diseases as a pock-pitted man is against smallpox.

What a remarkable tendency the human mind has to hark back to the beliefs of the past. After all, the blood which has been spent in religious wars to convert nations to the right faith, how strong is the tendency to revert to the religious beliefs of their ancestors. Take the instance of the Jews, how they fought for pure monotheism against the idolatry and polytheism of the nations they vanquished, and yet, when Moses left them for a short time, did not his brother Aaron, who should have known better, set up a golden calf with the most disastrous results? Nor could Moses quite free himself from this tendency, for did not he have recourse to "Brazen Serpent?" Yet what short shrift the children of Israel gave to idol-worshiping nations they conquered. Did not the founders of the Christian church, many centuries later, find it necessary to mold their feasts and festivals upon those of our pagan ancestors, lest the susceptibility of the people should be too severely strained and that they should revert unconditionally to the religion of their forefathers? Neither has public school education been altogether effective in eradicating our tendency to superstitious atavism.

Are there not hundreds of people today who carry protective charms and amulets, in a more or less covert manner perhaps, but still they carry them. It may be a galvanic ring, a combination of copper and zinc hidden beneath a coating of gold, or magnetic belt, of incredible cost, under their clothing, or pieces of sealing wax, or a lump of sulphur concealed in their pockets. These good folks are not only satisfied with the efficiency of their charms, but are quite ready to explain their action on the ground of generating electricity. It does not matter that the current produced is insufficient to deflect any ordinary galvonometer. It is quite enough to drive their rheumatic aches and pains out of the tips of their fingers and toes. They firmly believe these charms do them good, that if they do not cure they at least keep their rheumatism in check, that they would be worse without them, that their pains are not so bad as they were before resorting to these measures, and did not their fathers or their grandfathers, or their next door neighbors receive immense benefit from these simple means? Less educated and less wealthy people have to be content with a pair of mole's feet—hands to be accurate—tied up in a parcel and carried in the left hand pocket—in the country ladies' pockets still go in pairs. Magnetism and electricity do not afford an explanation here, but the wearer knows that for a man it should be a mole's left hand, and for a woman the right hand, but in order to make quite sure it is better to carry both. These people do not tell you so, but these mole's hands must do good, for whoever heard of a mole having rheumatism, and yet the creature spends its life in that most rheumatic region—the damp cold ground.

Chronic rheumatism is a disease of advancing life. Its aches and pains [illegible] wearing. It cripples so many [illegible] friends that it is not surprising [illegible] who begin to feel its grip are ready to try anything or everything for its arrest. A stolen potato worn in the left hand pocket is a very widely employed charm for this purpose in England. It is one which offers many points of interest to the folk-lore student. It is of great antiquity, dating from the time of the Romans and before. In those days a certain root was carried by such as were anxious to avoid not only disease but other ills.

Mandrake Legends.

This was the famed mandrake, a South European plant belonging to the same natural order of plants as the deadly nightshade does, which by the way also includes the potato. About the mandrake hosts of legends exist. Not only in classical but also mediaeval times, into the details of which we cannot enter. The use of the potato amulet is widespread in England, firm believers in its efficacy are to be found in all classes of society. However absurd it may appear to us that the simplicity of carrying a potato in one's pocket should have any influence on pain, yet persons of undoubted veracity will assure you that it is a fact. And not only so but they will quote instances when, having left their potato at home, in changing their clothes for instance, these pains have become so bad that they have had to return for it. Incredible as that may appear to us, yet its explanation is not difficult. They have carried this amulet so long that it has, so to speak, hypnotised them. In their belief the potato has relieved their pains, so that the moment they discover they are without it, their pains return. The influence of the mind over the body is one of those things few people realize, but it is none the less exceedingly great. The next time you are in church, and want to set an example of sitting still, just direct your attention to any part of your body, and the wish to move or touch it becomes very great. It does not matter if it be that inaccessible area on the back, midway between your shoulder blades or the second joint of your left great toe you think of, the result will be the same.

INSTINCT OF PIGEONS IS CLEARLY SHOWN

Flock Confined for Over a Year Starts for Home Nearly 200 Miles Distant.

CORNISH, ME., July 8.—A flock of homing pigeons which were bought in Brockton, Mass., 18 months ago by Calvin E. Woodbury, and which were kept in confinement until this week, started back in the direction of their old home as soon as the door of their cote had been opened, and none of them has been captured yet.

Brockton is about 175 miles from Cornish and Mr. Woodbury believed that the long confinement of the birds would make them forget about their former home. A female bird who left her brood was the leader of the flock when they started back for Brockton.

BLACK & BARKER
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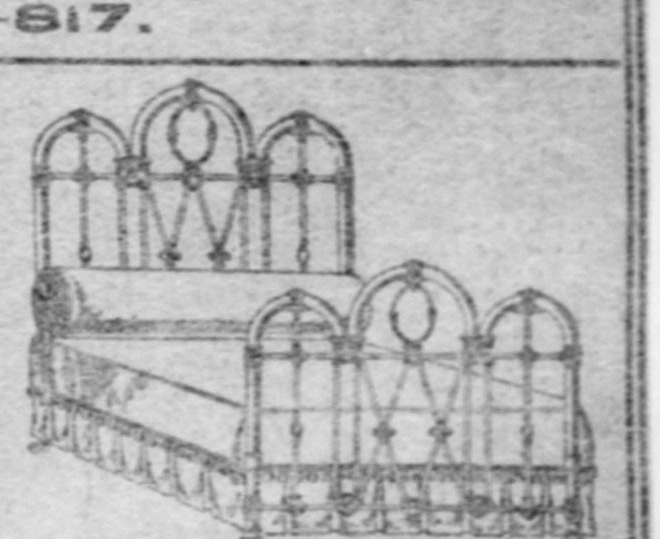

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NEWS OF SOCIETY AND THE WOMEN'S CLUBS—MANY PITTSBURGHERS AT SEASIDE AND IN MOUNTAINS.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

J. O. BAGLIN'S REVIEW OF THE STOCK MARKET — EDWIN LEFEVRE'S WALL STREET LETTER—SPECIAL FEATURES.

FOURTH SECTION. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1905. SIX PAGES.

BEAUJEU, THE FORGOTTEN VICTOR OF BRADDOCK'S FIELD

Man Who Won the Famous Battle Is Eclipsed by the Man He Vanquished.

OBSCURE FACTS ABOUT FIGHT

(Special Letter to The Gazette.)

IT IS just one hundred and fifty years since the brave Capt. Beaujeu gave up his life in the service of his country upon the "banks of the Monongahela." It would appear as if the fates had determined that, with one exception, all the men who distinguished themselves for bravery and wisdom upon that field should be forgotten; while the one name which stands for the man who was conspicuous for folly should be spoken to the end of time. Washington, of course, is the exception. The stern sisters dealt kindly with him. He is remembered to this day, and will be remembered so long as the country stands or men exist who love liberty. Braddock was the man of conspicuous folly. And Braddock is about the only man who obtained immortality through his defeat. Those who are familiar with the story of the battle will remember Halket. A smaller number will think of Burton, who next to Washington on the English side deserves to be ranked as the hero on that fateful day. Gage and Gates and Orme and Stewart and a dozen more names scarcely survive. But we all remember Braddock.

Who led the forces which defeated him? Why shouldn't the battle have been christened by the name of the victor instead of the vanquished? If that had been done the battle of July 9th, 1755, would be spoken of today as Beaujeu's victory. And since we Americans love the name of Lafayette, it would be as expressive a name as Braddock's defeat and equally acceptable. But the fates have decreed that the man who planned the battle for the French, who led the forlorn hope out from the walls of Fort Duquesne, and fell upon the field at the head of his troops, should be forgotten. His name is not known by one in a thousand who know the one whose star he caused to set in ignomy and defeat. Who was this man? What do the fragments of history permit us to know?

His Distinguished Ancestry.

His name was Daniel Hyacinthe Marie Lienard de Beaujeu. He was born at Montreal, Canada, on the 9th of August, 1711. He came of a distinguished family. The records take his ancestry back in an unbroken line to the year 923. The Beaujeus are interwoven with the rulers of France. Anne de Beaujeu is said to have occupied the throne of France for a time during the minority of Charles VIII. In the history of the centuries, from the tenth down to the eighteenth, the distinguished name often shines forth. Capt. Beaujeu was of no mean parentage. The first of the family to settle in Canada was the Chevalier Louis Lienard de Beaujeu. He was born in 1652. And on the 6th of September, 1706, he was married to Louise Migeon de Brassac. Of this union there were several children. One of these was Daniel Hyacinthe, who is spoken of in the annals of Canada as "Le Heros de la Monongahela." Another son took holy orders. He distinguished himself by his powers as a sacred orator, and was made in time the ordinary confessor of Louis XVI. He is mentioned in the records as "L'Abbe Louis." He died in Paris in 1781. Another son was Louis Lienard Villecon, born in 1715. Through him the name and family line has been preserved. And today the name Beaujeu is still well and favorably known among the old French families of Quebec.

Two of these sons sought to continue the military traditions of the family. These were Daniel Hyacinthe, and Louis. It is said that they both distinguished themselves; and that both names stand among the many who performed brilliantly in the many conflicts between the English and French. The younger brother, however, must take a second place to his more fortunate companion in arms. For, while Louis may have made for himself a place in Canadian annals, Hyacinthe made for himself a place among the immortals.

M. de Beaujeu, as he is commonly spoken of by the French writers, was married on the 4th of March, 1737, to Mlle. Michelle Elizabeth de Foucault. His bride belonged to a family equally ancient and honorable. Her lineage stretches back to the times of the Crusades. Among those who sought to rescue the Savior's tomb from the Saracen were the ancestors of "la petite Elizabethe," who on that wedding day gave her heart and hand to the man who was to bring Braddock to his grave in defeat. Of this union there were two children, a son who went to France when Canada was ceded to the English, and a daughter who married Charles de Noyan, at one time governor of French Guiana. If any of the family of Hyacinthe exist today it will be found in the old Bourbon stock of France. With his fall at the battle of the Monongahela his line practically ceased forever upon American soil. In saying that, however, let it be understood that the house of Beaujeu did not cease on this side of the Atlantic.

Distinguished in His Youth.

M. de Beaujeu entered upon his career of arms quite young. He is spoken of sometimes as "a captain of marines." And from Shea's collections it is inferred that his "first military experience was in the French navy, where he attained the rank of captain and was awarded the cross of St. Louis for distinguished services." Another writer sums up his achievements thus, "In reward for his bravery and his distinguished services which he had rendered in Canada through his great influence over the savage nations, he had risen rapidly to the rank of captain, and had obtained the cross of a chevalier of St. Louis, and had also been given the seignory of La Colle, located upon the river Chambly, with the title of fief." The only difference between these two writers is as to where he won his promotions, in the navy or among the Indian tribes. There is no difference between them touching his rewards. And there are no two opinions concerning his deserts. He won his promotions through merit, not through accident or birth. He was a man in whom the military traditions of a family which had rendered signal service for the French crown were not changed.

We have a fair description of this leader of the French and Indians. It is this: "Without being of a lofty stature, he was, however, of a dignified mien, well proportioned, active and agile in all bodily exercises." He had a constitution which was a stranger to fatigue. When he had once come face to face with an enemy he was no longer a man, he was a soldier transformed into a lion. He was never known to march, in the ordinary sense of that word; he would go leaping and bounding at the head of his troops. In disposition he was affable, without being unduly familiar, generous beyond all expression. He knew how to adjust himself with art to the characters of the barbarians; and having a knowledge of their languages he could speak to them in their own tongues. But the thing which the savages most admired in him was his eloquence, his strength, his agility and above all his supreme audacity in the presence of his foes. And from the fact that he had gone through many a conflict without even the semblance of a scratch the Indians had come to regard him as invulnerable. Indeed, they revered and adored him as the equal of the Manitou."

Commanding Fort Duquesne.

This is the man whom the fortunes of war had assigned to the command of Ft. Duquesne when the governor of Virginia and the English crown were planning to carry a campaign into the Ohio valley. Capt. Beaujeu was in his 44th year, in the very prime of his manhood, strong in body, active in mind, a man experienced in warfare in the forests, a veteran of past combats, and above all a man who could sway the savage character to serve his will. M. de Contrecoeur, whose name sometimes appears in the annals as commander of the fort, was evidently superseded, and it rested with this man to meet the invasion of Braddock. How well he did it everyone knows.

It was a forlorn hope, however, which he had planned. He had the alternative, it is said, of either retiring to the forts north, or dying in the ruins of Fort Duquesne. He declined to do either; but after thinking the whole matter over decided that he would make an attempt to check the English advance at the fords of the Monongahela. To do this he had, according to a French authority, 72 regular soldiers and 146 Canadian militiamen, exclusive of officers. With officers added his forces numbered just about 225 men. These were all that he could command. Around the fort encamped a great many Indians of various tribes; but there was no certainty that they would go with him to the fight. As an evidence of the feeling of hopelessness is the picture M. Stevens, a French authority, gives of the scene. He draws with the pen of a master the advance of the English. He agrees with Washington, who is said to have pronounced the scene at the last crossing of the Monongahela the most magnificent military spectacle he ever witnessed. After describing this M. Stevens takes his readers to Fort Duquesne. There is the little band of 225. What are they doing? They are lead in their devotions by the priest Father Denys Baron, chaplain of Fort Duquesne. All the officers and probably all the men have made confession. The sacraments of the church are being received. Heaven is being implored. The blessings of the God of battles are being pronounced. There probably wasn't a man in the company who expected to do more than sell his life dearly in defense of his cause.

Determined to Go Out.

Beaujeu is reported to have gone to the chiefs and announced his plan of campain to them the night before. They met it with looks of astonishment which showed through the characteristic stoicism of the savages. Pontiac and Athanase, famous chiefs, could not give their "father" any encouragement. All they said they would do was to think it over. Beaujeu left them to their councils. They spent the whole night in debate; and when the morning of the 9th of July dawned they were no nearer a decision than the night before. If they had turned in any direction it was to have nothing to do with the white man's fight. Beaujeu entered their council lodge to be told that this was their opinion. Then he said, "I am determined to go out against the enemy. What! Will you permit your father to go alone? Sure am I of conquering them." But the cheifs were not moved. They saw nothing but defeat and slaughter ahead of them. Much as they loved the captain they loved their own lives more.

It is said that when things were just at this juncture some Indian scouts, probably the ones whom Gage had put up at the ford in the morning, burst into the council lodge and announced that Braddock was coming. It was what we would call today "the psychological moment." "They are like the fabled sheep," he said, "who wanted to go and feast with the wolves that roamed the woods. Let him who loves his father follow him! The victory is ours." That changed the scene from gloom to highest hopes. In a moment the council lodge was emptied. The chiefs raised the warwhoops. Their warriors caught them up and made the forests ring with the echoing cries. The war post was prepared. Paints brought out. Arms found. Ammunition secured. And after time had passed for the ceremonies of striking the war post the warriors started for the ravines which flanked the bank of the river. There were probably not more than 550 at the outside who put their moccasined feet upon the trail made a little before by the 225 French and Canadians. A small force, compared with the army army which was crossing the river, with drums beating, colors flying, steel flashing, horses champing, artillery rumbling, men even singing. And yet destiny went with Beaujeu and his forlorn hope!

Fell Before the Victory.

It isn't necessary to tell the story of the battle. That doesn't have much to do with Beaujeu. He fell very soon in the action. The only time he was seen by the English was when the advance was rounding the creast of the hill. He was bounding at the head of a detachment of troops. He was distinguished as an officer by his corslet. Taking off his hat he waived to those behind him, who turned to the right and left, and were soon swallowed up in the underbrush. The English saw them no more that day. Some of them never saw any of them on this earth. Death was speaking from the rifles of the savages and the French and the English were falling in heaps.

Just how Beaujeu fell is a question. Some say that he was shot by a musket. Others that he was killed at the discharge of a cannon loaded with musket balls. Some say that he fell at the first round fired by the English. Others at the third discharge of their arms. It is really immaterial. In either case he fell very early in the fight; and at the same time Lieut. de Carqueville, who was fighting at his side, fell. Two of the four officers whom the French lost that day were slain before the fight had well begun.

His death made but little difference. His men were affected by it for a moment. Their fire slackened. The English thought they had triumphed, and began to cheer, but their rejoicing was short-lived. Capt. Dumas, who succeeded on Beaujeu's fall, and Capt. de Lignery, cheered their men, and when the Indians knew that their beloved "father" was dead they settled down to the task of wreaking vengeance upon those who had killed him. When night had shut in, and there wasn't an Englishman or American alive on the north bank of the river, it was seen how terrible was the vengeance they had wreaked upon the foes of Beaujeu.

A Bullet Changed History.

One, in admiration of his splendid prowess, writes: "The bullet which killed M. de Beaujeu decided in all probability the destiny of New France; for who knows what would have been, if he had come against the English army there upon the Plains of Abraham, just at the moment when the French battalions, cut to pieces by the bullets of the English, began to give way. If the conqueror of Braddock had struck then, coming at the head of his veteran bands of savages and Canadians, the story of the day would have been different." That is an opinion. He wasn't there. His body was sleeping in a soldier's grave in the cemetery known as the Assumption of the Holy Virgin, located somewhere upon the banks of "la belle riviere."

They had brought it back from the field of his triumph, which was the field of his death, and the good priest who had received his confessions by the light of the stars that July 9 long ago, had buried him with the ordinary ceremonies of the church, on the 13th of the same month. So the man, whom the Canadians delight to call "the hero of the Monongahela," could not raise his war cry against Wolfe, and turn back the hand of destiny.

An admirer of his writes: "More than a century has passed since the memorable battle, the most glorious perhaps in the military records of America, a battle prolific of high deeds, and still the ashes of the captain who fell victorious upon the banks of the Monongahela repose there, without so much as a simple stone to mark his brilliant deeds." And if this old writer were to write now he would have to say the same thing again. And even more. A century and a half has passed, and not so much as a tablet has been raised to mark the place where occurred one of the pivotal conflicts of the great American nation. Would that something might be done, and done soon. We should do it now, "lest we forget."

G. E. HAWES.

CAPTAIN BEAUJEU.

Reproduced From the Only Picture in Existence

Dr. Keen's Generous Act.

Dr. W. W. Keen, professor of surgery at Jefferson Medical college, has presented to that institution $5,000 to found, as a memorial to his wife, the Corinna Borden Keen Research Fellowship. The conditions of the fellowship are that whenever there is accumulated from the income the sum of $500 it shall be awarded to a graduate of the college.

DOUBTS ABOUT ROSTAND'S PLAY

Poet Holding Back "Chantecler" and May Suppress the Work Altogether.

HACKETT'S CORNER IN DRAMA

(Special Letter to The Gazette.)

LONDON, July 8.—It seems, after all, that it is not absolutely certain that Coquelin will be able to produce Rostand's new play on his return from South America next fall. M. Rostand himself thinks it highly probable that he will find the work so bad that he will consign it to the waste basket—or, at least, pigeonhole it indefinitely. The author of "Cyrano" has long been known as about the most conscientious of dramatists, but he has surpassed himself in painstakingness in constructing his latest play. This is, of course, the remarkable bird drama, "Chantecler," on which he has been working for so long, and which, it can be stated now, was inspired by the old French Fable, "Reynard the Fox." At first Rostand felt grave doubts as to whether a play wherein all the characters were birds or animals could be made acceptable. Then, however, it occurred to him that Aristophanes had a certain amount of success with similar material, and reflected that at any rate he had the advantage of the classical Greek author in the modern stage effects at his command. So he set to work planning the grouping of his characters and building up his scenes, all with wonderful pains and infinite attention to details.

For many months he has given himself up to "Chantecler," abandoning entirely his ordinary practices of working on another play at the same time. The drama is now practically finished, but the author says he "doesn't know about it." He thinks that the work of imagination, like a bottle of wine, should be left to mature. So he is going to put the piece away in a drawer for at least three months, trying meanwhile to forget all about it, and hopes that at the end of that time to scan it with the critical eye of the spectator. And, as observed already, he believes it quite within the bounds of probability that he will then vote the whole thing absurd and condemn it, in which case his admirers will have to manage for a couple of years longer without a new work from M. Rostand.

* * *

"I am over here for business, not for a holiday," said James K. Hackett to the writer when encountered at the Hotel Savoy night before last. To begin with Mr. Hackett is making arrangements for the production of Suiro's play, "The Walls of Jericho," with which he will open at the New York Savoy on September 18. Arthur Bourchier played the piece for the two hundred and fifth time at the Garrick a few nights ago. Hackett has also been seeing the two plays by James Bernard Fagan, "Hawthorne, U. S. A.," and "Under Which King," recently produced in London, on both of which he has options for American use, but it is rather doubtful if he will decide to produce either, as both have proved failures. The actor leaves London almost immediately, and goes to Paris where he is to have an interview with Pierre Wolff, who wrote "The Secret of Polichinelle," which Hackett played in the United States last year. Wolff has a new play in hand upon which Hackett has an option. He expects to return to London and then sail for New York. Incidentally he is taking the manuscript of no less than five other plays which he proposes to read on board the steamer.

* * *

What is an undeniable novel, if not a highly successful experiment has just been tried in Paris—nothing less than the production of an opera entirely made up of Chopin. George Sand, it may be remembered, predicted that Chopin's music would be orchestrated some day, and that it would then be realized that his individuality was more exquisite than Sebastian Bach's and more powerful than Beethoven's. It is Giacomo Orefice who, in collaboration with a poet, Angelo Orvitto, has fulfilled the first part of Madame Sand's prediction—the outcome being a work in four acts, called "Chopin," in which the Polish master's works are orchestrated and provided with connecting links by Orefice. The result, however, is to show that Chopin knew more about music than George Sand did. The peculiar delicacy of the Pole's compositions withers to nothing under the glare of the footlights.

But the libretto of "Chopin" is even more extraordinary than its musical setting. The composer himself is the hero. As a consumptive, he is, of course, the tenor. In the first act he accounts for his melancholy state of mind by the Op. 15 Nocturne. In the second, he breaks in with a polonaise upon a cheerful baritone who has been doing his best to amuse school boys with the Op. 49 Fantasia.

Flora, the object of the musician's passion, chimes in with Op. 27 nocturne, and the conversation becomes so tender that the baritone and the boys find it necessary to retire to the strains of the Op. 29 impromptu. In the same act Chopin suddenly has an idea, sits down to the piano, and turns out a nocturne just as easily as if he had known it all his life. So this remarkable opera goes on. Chopin dies in the last act, after confiding two more compositions to the attractive ears of his beloved.

* * *

Playgoers here are looking forward to Beerbohm Tree's coming production of "Oliver Twist," which is now set for July 15. In this version of Dickens' story—which is by Charles Brookfield—Tree will play Fagan and Constance Collier, Nancy, while the character of "Monks" will be in the hands of W. L. Abingdon, who was Professor Moriarty in Gillette's production of "Sherlock Holmes."

MARRIED 100 YEARS AFTER HIS FATHER

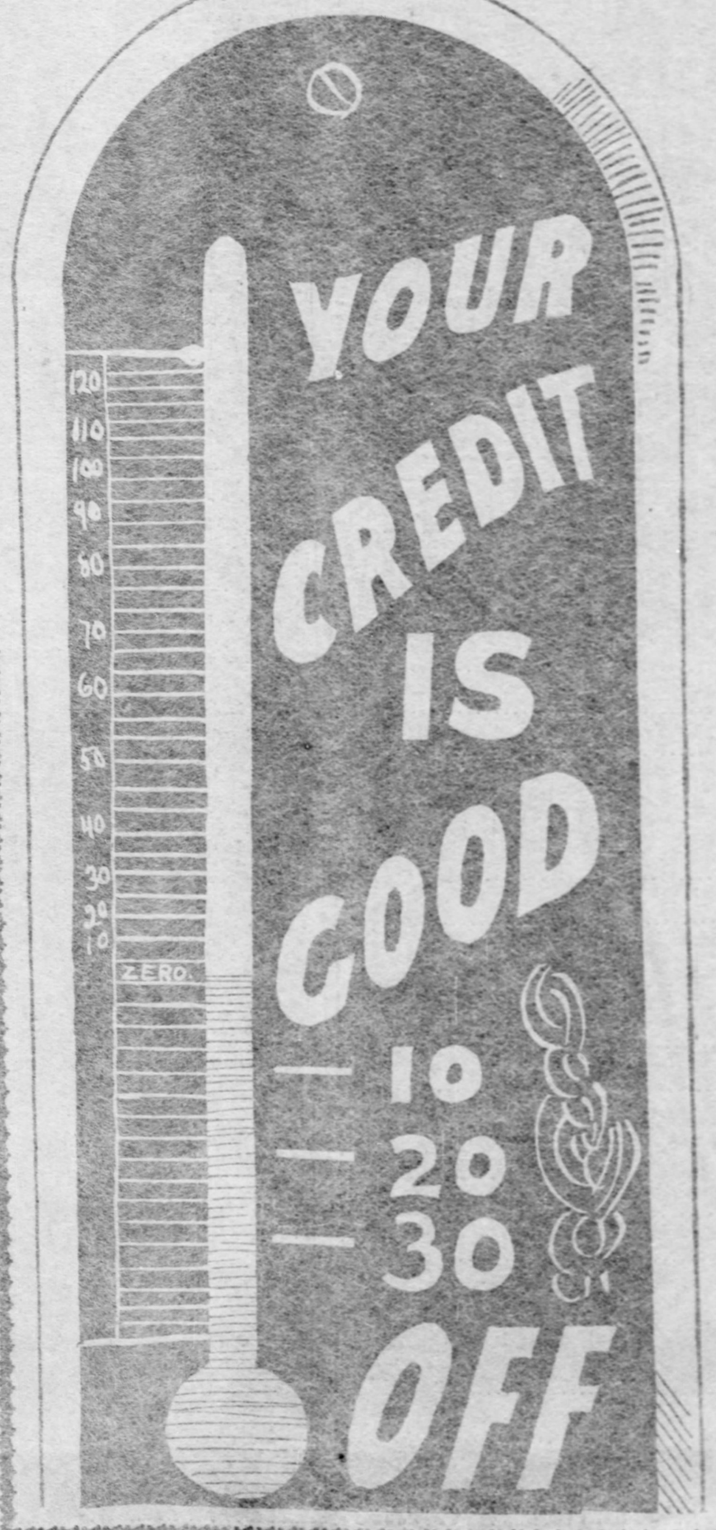
THE EARL OF LEICESTER.

LONDON, July 1.—Though he was born over 34 years ago, one of the least of the claims to distinction of the venerable earl of Leicester, who is now seriously ill, is that he is numbered among the patriarchs of the British peerage. He is in many ways absolutely unique among British nobles. He has been the father of 19 children, of whom 14 survive, and he numbers among his sons-in-law four earls, a viscount and a baron. There is a difference in age of close on half a century between his eldest daughter, Lady Powerscourt, and his youngest son. He is at once a great grandfather, several times over, and the proud father of a boy of 11. Perhaps, however, the most astonishing thing about the earl's family history is the fact that he married his second wife, the present countess, exactly 100 years after his father married his first. Lord Ronald Gower once mentioned the amazing fact to Queen Victoria, who was pretty well posted on the family history of the peerage, but it so staggered her that she refused to believe it without documentary proof.

The earl of Leicester is a notable example of the good results of the simple life—the real simple life, that is, not that counterfeit of which self-approving Notaries write to the papers. When well on any fine day he might be encountered on one of the fields of his estate, clad in a suit of rough tweeds, with gun on shoulder. A true sportsman, he believes in the sport that give the game a chance—not that form of slaughter so popular among the British aristocracy in which an army of beaters drive the birds on the guns. Nor does he ever make sport an excuse for gorging. At lunch time he may be looked for under a hedge, munching bread and cheese and onions, and washing it down with draught of beer brewed in his own house. That menu is not altered even for the prince of Wales when he goes shooting with the earl of Leicester. He will not deviate from his simple habits, or put on style to please anybody. Holkham Hall, where the veteran peer has spent most of his time in recent years, is a vast Palladian edifice of white stone, standing in a park as flat as a pancake but diversified with some fine timber. He occupies the ground floor of his magnificent mansion, and there are certain rules of the establishment to which every one (royal visitors not excepted) has to conform. All under his roof are expected to be in bed by 11 o'clock, and bridge and kindred diversions are forbidden. The earl is a good landlord, an enthusiastic naturalist, and a genuine philanthropist with a penchant for church restoration, the cost of which he defrays out of his own pocket.

DON'T BOTHER ABOUT MONEY

PICKERING'S



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PICKERING'S

10th and Penn

SOCIETY

THOUGH never formally announced, the engagement of Miss Katherine Elkins and Albert Curry was told several weeks ago to intimate friends of the two families. The formal announcement was to have been made at a luncheon just about the time of the death of Miss Elkins' father, George W. Elkins, and was then deferred, being told later to a few family friends. The wedding, which will be a quiet affair, will take place in the early winter. As the family is in mourning, Mrs. Elkins and her daughters have made no definite plans for the summer, but will be in Pittsburgh a greater part of the time. In August Mrs. Elkins may go to Spring Lake with her daughter, Mrs. John P. Knable, and her family.

Miss Katherine Elkins is the third daughter of the late George W. Elkins and Mrs. Elkins of North Highland avenue and is a sister of Mrs. John P. Knable and Miss Louise Elkins. She was educated at Miss Elys' school in New York, is an enthusiastic horsewoman and interested in out-door sports. Mr. Curry is the second son of Mrs. Curry and the late Henry M. Curry, of Homewood avenue. He is a Cornell man, class of 1903. Mrs. Curry and her daughters are now at their new summer home, Magnolia Beach, on the North Shore, Massachusetts Bay, and Mr. Curry will spend a portion of the summer with them.

Mrs. Henry M. Curry is entertaining a house party of young people, friends of her daughters and sons, at her new summer home, said to be one of the finest private residences at Magnolia. In the party are Miss Elizabeth Heron, Mr. and Mrs. John Brown Heron's second daughter, and Miss Caroline Hays, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Hays. They left for the east last Sunday evening.

Senator Philander Chase Knox and Mrs. Knox will accompany Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clay Frick on an automobile tour of Europe this summer which promises to be a very extensive and most delightful trip through the cities and towns and byways of the continent. The Frick party expects to sail from New York July 11 and will make their European tour in one of Mr. Frick's big touring cars.

Mr. and Mrs. William White, Jr., are on the Atlantic, having left London yesterday, and are returning home to Pittsburgh after half a year's travel in foreign lands. They sailed from San Francisco in December, shortly after their wedding, and went directly to Japan. On landing in New York Mr. and Mrs. White will come on at once to Melrose Farm, the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clay Bughman, Mrs. White's father and mother, near Greensburg, Pa., where they will spend the remainder of the summer.

Mrs. William Thaw has been spending a couple of weeks at French Lick Springs, Ind., where she will remain a little longer. Since her departure from Pittsburgh Mr. and Mrs. Harry Kendall Thaw have been occupying The Lodge, Mrs. Thaw's country house near Cresson.

Touring Europe in a motor car is a favorite means of travel abroad now with Pittsburghers. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert DuPuy are spending a very delightful summer in Europe in this manner, and do not expect to return home until autumn.

Mrs. William H. Forsyth and her daughters, Miss Forsyth and Miss Willa Forsyth, left on Friday evening for Point Pleasant, N. J., where they will occupy the Merse Cottage during the season.

A house party composed of eastern people was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw at their summer residence, Eden Hill, Stockbridge, Mass., over the Fourth. Eden Hill is one of the most picturesque and historic estates in the Berkshires.

Miss Jane Bradley and Miss Gladys Bradley, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henderson Bradley of Shadyside, are visiting their sister, Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, in Philadelphia, who is entertaining extensively in their honor.

Pittsburgh people were interested during the past week in the wedding in Sioux Falls, S. D., of Mrs. Flora Bigelow Dodge, (formerly of New York) and the Hon. Lionel George Guest, fourth son of Lord Wimborne. Mr. Guest is in business in Montreal. He is a brother of the Hon. Frederick Guest, who was married a few days ago to Miss Amy Phipps, daughter of Henry Phipps, formerly of this city.

Mrs. A. M. Byers and her daughter, Mrs. J. Denniston Lyon, and little Martha Byers Lyon, are at Watch Hill for the summer. E. M. Byers and J. F. Byers are among the recent arrivals there.

There is quite a delegation of Pittsburgh people at the Ocean House, Watch Hill, among the first arrivals being Mr. and Mrs. Joshua W. Rhodes, Miss Katherine Rhodes and Miss Dorothy Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. Louis W. Dalzell, Mr. and Mrs. John Moorhead, Jr., Miss Annie K. Moorhead and Turner D. Moorhead. Mr. and Mrs. William Booth Trainer are expected there soon for the wedding of Miss Eleanor Painter, Mr. and Mrs. Park Painter's daughter, to Lieut. Harry Ford Reed, which will take place July 15.

Mrs. Herman Westinghouse will have a house party of young people commencing July 17 and continuing for a couple of weeks. Among the Pittsburghers in the party will be Miss Lillian Dermitt of Stanton avenue, who is already at the Westinghouse summer home, in New York State; Miss Katherine Duff and William Duff, II.

Mrs. Minnie Ourey Roberts, who has been appointed chairman of the flower committee for the Pittsburgh summer playgrounds and vacation schools, announces the members of her committee. They are Mrs. A. M. Jones, first vice-chairman; Mrs Omar Scott Decker, second vice chairman, and Miss Gertrude J. Guffey, third vice chairman; Mrs. Wallace J. Tener, Mrs. Franklin P. Iams, Mrs. William J. Glenn, Mrs. Z. Bailey Ogden, Mrs. Frank Thornburg, Mrs. W. C. Lynne, Mrs. A. L. Sailor, Mrs. T. V. Reamer, Mrs. A. C. Shaw, Mrs. McGarvey, Mrs. J. C. Lippincott, Mrs. Howard Morton, Miss Josephine Kirk, Miss Bushfield, Miss Elizabeth Murray, Mrs. W. H. Parrish and Miss Catherine Patterson. The first flower day in the Pittsburgh playgrounds will be next Friday and the members of the committee will meet at 8 o'clock in the Central Young Women's Christian association, each one fortified with a pair of scissors, and will work throughout the morning making at least 2,000 bouquets to be distributed among the children in the nine playgrounds which will be opend on this side of the river tomorrow morning. Mrs. Roberts asks those contributing flowers to send them to the association building, in Fifth street, opposite Horne's store, by 8 o'clock, and not later than 9, in order that the committee may be able to arrange them to be sent to the schools at 11.

Mrs. Hetty Blackburn Leese and Mrs. Belle M. Celso left on Friday for an extended western trip. They will spend a part of the summer at Ravendon Springs, Ark.

The wedding of Miss Edith Pearl, daughter of Mrs. Mary E. Jeffray, and William Lois Craven of Concord, N. C., took place at the home of the bride's mother in Forty-sixth street, Lawrenceville, on Thursday evening, July 6, at 7:30 o'clock, the Rev. W. W. Hall, pastor of the Butler Street Methodist Episcopal church, officiating. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Lillie G. Jeffrey, as maid of honor, and two little cousins, Eleanor and Beulah Haslett as flower girls, while the groom was attended by his brother, Mr. Benson Reid Craven, of Concord, N. C. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. Elliott L. Jeffrey. After a brief wedding trip through the south Mr. and Mrs. Craven will be at home in York, Pa., where Mr. Craven is engaged in business.

The announcement of the engagement of Miss Margaret Johnson of Pittsburgh, to Dr. John D. Singley, of the East End hospital, was made at a dinner given at the Country club by Mr. and Mrs. Norwood Johnson, on Wednesday evening, July 5. The wedding will take place in the fall.

Announcement has been made of the coming marriage of Miss Ida A. Smith, of Peterboro, Canada, and George A. Dornbush, of this city, the affair to take place some time in the fall. The bride-elect formerly resided here with her family, on Elmer street, East End, moving to Peterboro last spring. She is visiting Miss Grace Griffith Clayland, at the latter's home, No. 5614 Wellesley avenue. During her visit a number of social affairs will be given in her honor.

Mr. and Mrs. Otis S. Chessman and Miss Ethel Chessman, of Pacific avenue, sailed for Europe Saturday. They will visit all the principal places of interest in Great Britain and the continent returning home in September.

The Misses Gertrude and Amy Frank, of Beech avenue, accompanied by Laurence W. Frank, are spending a month in Yellowstone Park and Colorado.

Among the Pittsburgh people who are at Put-in-Bay, stopping at the Hotel Victory, are W. H. Arnold, Dr. E. M. Davis, Miss Maxwell, R. A. MacDonald, J. L. Simon, Mrs. W. M. Walton, W. T. Crawford and Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Beatty.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Arthur Edwin Jones, of Allegheny, to Miss Florence Mabel Fulton, daughter of the late Silas Fulton, of Livermore, Pa. The wedding took place June 28, at the home of the Rev. Dr. Henry Lindsay, pastor of the North Presbyterian church, Allegheny. They will be at home after August 1, in Toledo, O.

Austin L. Bailey, of Oakland, has returned from a seven-week visit to Atlantic City, leaving Mrs. Bailey at the Hotel Dennis, where she has been located for more than three months.

The Sixth ward graduating class of '05 formed an alumni association at the home of Miss Laura Coleman, Manhattan street, Allegheny, June 27. The following officers were elected: Miss L. Coleman, president; A. Frishcorn, treasurer; F. M. Geyer, secretary. A social committee of five girls was appointed with Miss E. Heisch as chairman. The class will hold a lawn party at the home of Mrs. Charles Dice, California avenue, Monday, July 10.

George Savage and wife returned from their honeymoon trip through several eastern cities and will be at home to their friends at 4216 Calvin street.

The marriage of Miss Cora Jones and George Wynne of Lawn street took place last Monday evening at the residence of the Rev. Dr. Simmons and was followed by a reception at their own home on Niagara street, Oakland. The bride wore a thin gown of white material trimmed with lace and carried bride's roses. Miss Margaret Lenhart, a cousin of the bride, was bridesmaid and Mr. Frank Wynne, a brother of the groom, was the best man. Among the presents was a luxurious leather rocker, the gift of the Oakland Welsh Presbyterian Sabbath school, of which the bride was the organist. Mr. and Mrs. Wynne will be home on Thursday.

Mrs. Ad. M. Foerster and her daughter, Miss Foerster sailed from Boston for Europe on Tuesday. In Boston they were joined by Mr. and Mrs. Foerster's two sons, one of whom, Robert Foerster graduated from Harvard this year, winning a further distinction in the honor roll for his high grade excellence in philosophy.

A very pretty garden party was given on Monday evening by Miss Laura Bentley, at her home in Edgewood. The grounds were gaily decorated with Chinese lanterns and flags and during the evening there was a display of fireworks. Miss Bentley was assisted by Miss Ferguson, Miss Newcombe, Miss Blanche Newcombe Miss Florence Lorraine and Miss Gretrude Palmer.

Mr. William C. Walters, general manager of the Hotel Antler, accompanied by Mrs. Walters, leaves this morning for Buffalo, to attend the Elks gathering. From there they go to the Thousand islands and on an extended tour through Eastern Canada.

Mrs. B. Tiegel, of Grandview avenue, Duquesne Heights, with her two daughters, Misses Bertha and Celia, left last Thursday evening for a two months' tour of the west. They will spend part of the time at Seattle, Wash., with a daughter, Mrs. Olaf Hanson, who, with her family, will then accompany them to Portland to visit the fair.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Arthur Sorg entertained a house party over the Fourth at the Aull cottage at Lakewood. The party included Mr. and Mrs. George W. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. George Y. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sheppard, Mr. and Mrs. M. Roy Jackson, Charles Aull, Robert Hamilton and Harry Hamilton of Pittsburgh; R. C. Long of Allegheny; Miss Margaret Chalfant of Etna; Miss Struber of Erie, and William Houck of Philadelphia. There were 17 in the house party, including the host and hostess. Mrs. Sorg's father, Maj. William F. Aull, has been at Lakewood for several weeks and in a week or so Mrs. Aull will go up from Pittsburgh to spend the remainder of the summer at the cottage.

Miss Sarah E. Frazier and Robert A. Hornecker were married on Thursday evening at the home of the bride, in Walker street, Allegheny, by the Rev. H. B. Whitmyer of the First United Presbyterian church of Sheraden. The bride's sister was her maid of honor, and A. C. Taylor was the best man. After August 6 Mr. and Mrs. Hornecker will be at home in Glenmawr avenue, Sheraden.

Ernest J. Harrington, organist and choirmaster of Christ Methodist Episcopal church, East End, will leave tonight for his summer home at Jemseg, on the St. John river. Mrs. Harrington and their son went north several weeks ago. They will close their summer home and return to Pittsburgh in September, when they will again occupy the Potomac apartments in Baum street, East End.

Mrs. Blanchard of Forty-sixth street and her two daughters, Miss Elizabeth Blanchard and Miss Gertrude Blanchard are spending the summer in Ebensburg, Pa.

On Wednesday of last week H. Orville Hukill, Jr., of Bellevue and Allen S. Davidson of Pittsburgh, both students at the Rensselear Polytechnic institute, Troy, N. Y., left for the west, intending to spend the summer on the Eaton ranch in Wyoming.

There was quite a house party of relatives in attendance at the wedding of Miss Mary Eva Grier and Frank Milton Hunter on Wednesday evening. The marriage was solemnized in the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Margaret M. Patterson, in South Negley avenue, East End, the Rev. Dr. John D. Irons of Oakmont, officiating. There were no attendants and the wedding was conducted very simply. The bridal party stood before a screen of ferns and roses while the decorations throughout the house consisted of ferns and white flowers. Pink roses were on the bride's table. After the wedding supper, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter left for the east, intending to spend six weeks on the North Shore, Mass. They will return to Pittsburgh the middle of August and will be at home after September 1, at 1045 South Negley avenue, making their home with Mrs. Patterson. The bride is the daughter of the late W. W. Grier, a well-known resident of Oakmont. Among the out-of-town guests at the wedding were Judge Samuel Miller, Mrs. Lila Orr and Miss Hough of Mercer, Pa.; Miss Nancy and Miss Marion Patterson, Miss Florence Winsor, W. C. Patterson, and M. Patterson of Jamestown, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Patterson of Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. Patterson being a sister of the bride; Mr. and Mrs. Tate of Finley, O.; Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Patterson, Jr., of Parkersburg, W. Va., and Miss Galloway, Freeport, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kirk Porter and Miss Hegeman are at Bar Harbor. Miss M. H. Guthrie and Miss A. S. Guthrie are also there for the summer.

Mrs. Mansfield B. Cochran gave a very handsome bridge party on Wednesday at her home in Sewickley, the guest of honor being Mrs. George Fleming of New York, a sister of Mrs. Cochran. Mrs. Fleming captured the first prize, a beautiful Tiffany cut glass vase, while the second prize, a Royal Worcester pitcher, was won by Mrs. J. T. McKown. Miss Bessie Cunningham took the third prize, a dainty salad bowl.

On Thursday, July 13, the wedding of Miss Estelle Brooks and Dr. F. M. Stratton of Spencer, O., will take place. Miss Brooks is the daughter of Mrs. Ellen Elizabeth Brooks of Mellon street, East End, and the wedding will be conducted at her home. Immediately after the ceremony the bride and bridegroom will leave for a wedding trip terminating in Spencer, where they will make their home.

The engagement of Miss Mary Martin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Martin, of the Park View boulevard, and Roy McKenna, was announced at a little luncheon which Miss Rachel Denniston gave on Thursday afternoon, in honor of Miss Martin. Among the guests at the luncheon were Frank McKenna, Miss Irene Lysinger, Miss Jean Martin, Miss Winnifred Denniston, Miss Bertha Denniston and Miss Josephine Garrison. Roy McKenna is a son of Mrs. Thomas McKenna in Howe street, Shadyside.

Miss Crumpton and Miss M. Nataline Crumpton are spending the summer in Pittsburgh, occupying the home of their sister Mrs. F. F. Nicola during her absence abroad.

Miss Adela Williams of Pittsburgh, who will leave in a few days for her summer home in Erie, was the guest of honor at a watermelon party given by the Misses Todd, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Todd, at their home in Sewickley last Wednesday afternoon.

The engagement of Miss Margaret von Hofen of Sewickley and Charles Matterer of Buffalo, N. Y., was announced last week, the wedding to take place in the fall. Miss von Hofen is a daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth von Hofen, of Walnut street, Sewickley.

Because of the death of Mrs. Melissa McKee the invitations which Miss Emma Brown, daughter of Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. William Brown issued for a large garden party, at their home in New Castle, were recalled. Miss Bess Paur of New York was to be the guest of honor. Mrs. McKee was an aunt of Mrs. Brown.

A party sailing from New York for Europe on the Fourth included William Flinn and his daughters, Miss Mary Flinn and Miss Edith Flinn, and a son, Rex Flinn. They will remain abroad throughout the summer.

Mrs. Carter C. Beggs and her daughter Mrs. Louise Beggs Sproul, left last Sunday evening for New York, going on directly to their summer cottage in Southampton. Another daughter of Mrs. Beggs, Mrs. Thomas M. Carnegie, Jr., went to Southampton with her little son a month ago.

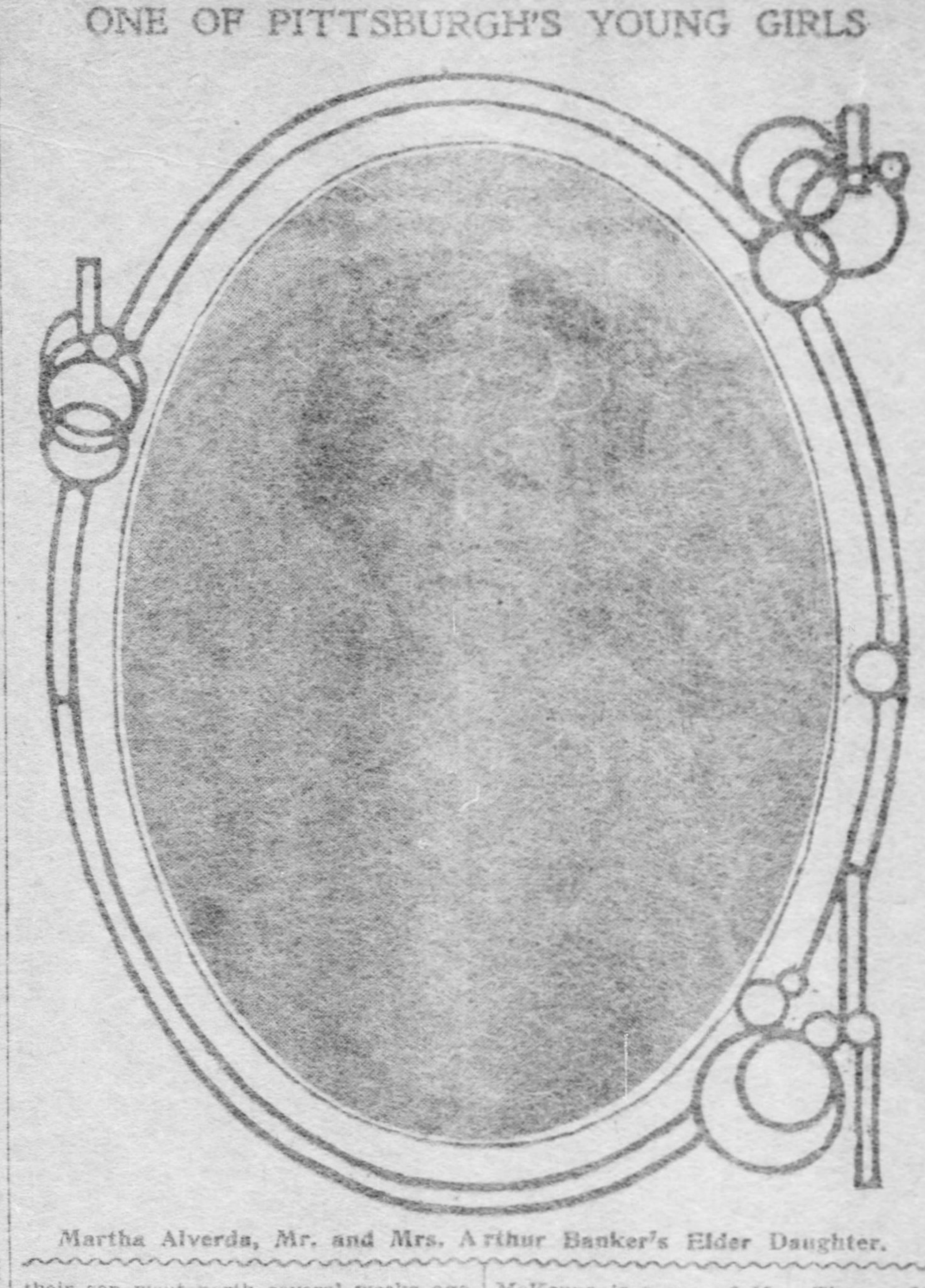
Mr. and Mrs. William R. Thompson will return to spend a part of the summer in their home in Lincoln avenue, Allegheny. During recent years they have kept their summer home Castlewood, at Sparkhill-on-the-Hudson, open during almost the entire year, while the younger daughters have been attending college.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. McGinley have leased the Faillard cottage at Manchester-by-the-Sea and there Mrs. McGinley is entertaining her daughter, Mrs. James L. Knowles, who expects to spend the entire summer there. Mrs. Edward S. Moore of New York, who is now at her summer home at Prides Crossing will visit her mother and sister at Manchester-by-the-Sea during the summer.

Tomorrow morning in the Roman Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart in Center avenue, East End, the marriage of Miss Florence B. Lanahan, Mrs. James K. Lanahan's daughter, and James William D. Phelan, will be solemnized. The ceremony will be performed at 10 o'clock, the Rev. Father Francis Keane officiating. Miss Ruth Weldon will be the maid of honor, and A. K. Phelan will be his brother's best man. The ceremony will be followed by a wedding breakfast at Oak View, the home of the bride's mother, Center and South Negley avenues.

A very successful dance was given on Thursday evening in the Edgeworth club under the direction of a committee of prospective debutantes, Miss Hester Singer, Miss Helen Witherow, Miss Elizabeth Hamilton and Miss Ruth Walker. The guests included the school and college girls and men, and a number of the younger married women acted as patronesses.

ONE OF PITTSBURGH'S YOUNG GIRLS



Martha Alverda, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Banker's Elder Daughter.

"Word Hunt" Answer Blank

Manager "WORD HUNT," The Gazette,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

I have selected the following words from your issue of July 9, 1905, and submit them in competition for one of the prizes named.

Name ....

Address ....

....

Value of each letter .... POINTS
Word ....

Selected from ....ad,
Page ...., of Section ...., Column ....

Value of each letter ....
Word ....

Selected from ....ad,
Page ...., of Section ...., Column ....

Value of each letter ....
Word ....

Selected from ....ad,
Page ...., of Section ...., Column ....

Value of each letter ....
Word ....
Total Points

Selected from ....ad,
Page ...., of Section ...., Column ....

LABOR IN THE PHILIPPINES

Shall Coolies Be Imported or Shall the Filipino Be Taught to Work?

By PROF. EDWIN MAXEY.

It is admitted by nearly all who have studied the question that the most troublesome problem in the Philippines today is not political but economic. The military problem has been successfully solved. Civil government has been established, and while not perfect, as governments never are, it is nevertheless in good working order. It is an immense advance upon anything heretofore enjoyed by the Filipinos. The trade between the islands and the mainland is increasing rapidly, and with a further reduction of the tariff, which will be secured if the senate acts wisely, rather than listen to the voice of special interests, a still greater increase is [illegible]. In the education of the inhabitants, upon which much of their future welfare and the success of their government necessarily depend, admirable progress is being made. But here, as elsewhere, a solid economic foundation is indispensable to the stability of the government and the happiness of the people. The labor problem is, therefore, as fundamental as it is important. It is particularly important at the present time owing to the impetus which will be given to railway development by the recent legislation of congress providing for a government guarantee of 5 per cent interest on Philippine railways.

To this problem two solutions have been offered: (1) A resort to Chinese coolie labor, and (2) the industrial education of the native Filipino. The first of these is the method resorted to in Singapore and certain other oriental dependencies, and from the purely commercial standpoint it no doubt has its advantages. Yet it seems a drastic solution and one which can be justified, if at all, only by the most urgent necessity; and I am not convinced that such a necessity exists.

In the Lazy Zone.

Granted that the Filipino laborer is shiftless, unreliable and indolent, rather than thrifty, steady and energetic, this is no exceptional or accidental condition of affairs, but is the normal condition throughout the tropics. The incentive to industry is not native to those climes. Whether or not it can be transplanted without denationalizing the inhabitants is still an open question. It is cowardly to confess impotence at the beginning; as the mere possibility of success is sufficient to warrant an honest, persistent effort. Until such an effort has been made, I would no more favor the turning of the industries of the Philippines over to Chinese coolies than I would those of Porto Rico or Florida.

From the standpoint of the exploiter it matters not whether his labor is performed by a Filipino or a Chinese coolie, but from the standpoint of one having the welfare of the Philippine islands at heart it does. While I have no prejudice against the Chinaman as such, on the contrary I freely admit that he has many admirable qualities; yet my observation compels me to believe that his presence in large numbers in the Philippines would render still more difficult the solution of what is, at best, an exceedingly difficult problem. And there can be no question that unless excluded by law from those islands, which are by nature so accessible to them, the rapidly increasing demand for labor will lead to their immigration in numbers not pleasant to contemplate.

If unrestricted Chinese immigration is a menace to the United States, it is a far greater menace to the Philippines. If American civilization cannot assimilate a few Chinamen in the United States, how can we hope to do so in the Philippines where the grist would certainly be far larger in proportion to the number of grinders. If the Filipinos are to be made a self-dependent, self-reliant, self-governing people, and that is undoubtedly our purpose in the islands, we should remove in so far as possible the obstacles in the way of attaining this end; and of all obstacles, the most serious would be the exclusion of the Filipino laborer from the Philippine industries.

The first solution must, therefore, be denominated extremely unsatisfactory, inasmuch as it can be made to harmonize only with the purpose of exploitation, a purpose utterly unworthy of us as a people. Hence it must be dismissed unless the second solution is found to be more impracticable.

The Second Solution.

Among those who advocate the second solution of the problem we find a divergence of views as to the most expedient means. Certain persons who have made a most careful study of the question on the spot hold that as there is at present a decidedly insufficient supply of native skilled labor, as a temporary measure to meet the present emergency, it would be advisable for congress to so amend our Chinese immigration law as to admit Chinese skilled laborers to the Philippines under certain restrictions. These restrictions are in substance as follows: A head tax of $500; that the employer of such labor give a bond for their return to China at the end of five years, and that for such skilled Chinese laborer there shall be supplied at least one Filipino apprentice. This plan is recommended by the Philippine commission in their report for 1903, and also by Prof. Jenks of Cornell, who has been making a study of labor conditions in the Philippines and other Oriental dependencies. On the other hand, the labor organizations of the Philippines are opposed to the further admission of Chinese laborers, whether skilled or unskilled, insisting that conditions are not such as to warrant it.

While I have the greatest respect for the opinion of the commission, as well as for Prof. Jenks, and hesitate to criticise them, not because they are officials, but because of their superior opportunities for study of the question; yet I feel compelled to question their judgment upon this matter. My position rests upon the fact, not disputed by the commission or anyone else, that the Filipino laborer needs not only greater technical skill, but an increased respect for the dignity of labor and a better appreciation of the importance of it to his welfare.

Such being the case, it looks to us like putting the cart before the horse to advocate a plan which throws the emphasis upon the development of technical skill at the expense of what we conceive to be more important factors, and which we consider to be conditions precedent to any considerable development of technical skill. Men do not, as a rule, become laborers until they are convinced of the importance of labor as a means of increasing their well-being, and they do not become really efficient laborers until convinced of the dignity of labor.

Wants Must Be Raised.

In the temperate zones nature teaches man the importance of labor by making a considerable amount of it necessary to the securing of food, shelter and clothing. But not so in the tropics. Here nature supplies the primal necessaries of life with very little effort on the part of man. In the tropics, therefore, the stimuli to industrial effort must be very largely intellectual, rather than physical.

An increase in their wants, i. e., a higher standard of living, lies therefore at the very root of the whole affair. Until the Filipino can be brought to see the need of a higher standard of living no satisfactory solution of the Philippine labor problem is possible. In other words, while the Filipino remains satisfied with his bamboo hut, his breech-clout and his bowl of rice, he will never desire to become, and never will become, the factor which he should be in the industries which are indispensable to the welfare and progress of his native land.

Now, it is not reasonable to suppose that the standard of living of the Filipino will be very materially raised by the influx of a class of laborers whose standard of living is no higher than his own. Nor is it in accordance with human nature that his respect for the dignity of labor will be increased by seeing the bulk of the labor performed by those whom he considers to be his inferiors. The truth of this statement has been amply and painfully illustrated within our own borders. Even technical skill will be learned more willingly and more rapidly from a superior or an equal than from an inferior. Imitation and emulation of inferiors is not characteristic of humankind. As illustrating the truth of this, I quote the following from a report of H. W. French, assistant to Maj. J. B. Aleshire, the officer in charge of the army transport service:

"The average Filipino will not work under Chinese bosses or acquire their methods, but seem anxious to learn from Americans. It is earnestly hoped that the Filipino labor of this department may not be supplemented by Chinese. Should it ever have under its control shops, dry docks or marine railroads it is believed better satisfaction would be obtained from the Filipino, under carefully selected American foremen, than by Chinese. The Filipino, under the Chinaman, will only bring discord and indifferent results, and no improvement to the Filipino's natural ingenuity or desire to improve. The Filipino seems ready and willing to perform labor, and displays considerable ingenuity in the handling of heavy packages. It has often been observed when an unusually bulky or awkward package is to be handled they advance ideas to each other as to the way of procedure. An American overseer, though not able to speak their language, will show them by signs a simple way. They immediately adopt it, and do not have to be instructed a second time."

Efficiency of the Filipino.

As to the present efficiency of the Filipino laborer, there is a wide divergence of opinions, ranging from unqualified condemnation to optimistic praise. The engineer in charge of the construction of the Benguet road considers it hopelessly inefficient, while Major Aleshire, Capt. Grant and Capt. French (already quoted) consider it very efficient. But more important than his present efficiency is his capacity for improvement, and when properly handled his willingness to improve, i. e., the prospect for the future.

Upon this point the following from a report by Capt. F. H. Grant, throws valuable light:

"When Manila was first occupied by the United States troops in August, 1898, we were informed by business men that it was impossible to secure Filipino labor, and that Chinamen were used for that purpose, as the Filipino would not work. We found that to be practically true at that time, as it was very difficult at times to secure enough labor on account of that fact, to handle government freight, so that for nearly two years after the arrival of our troops on the island much of our troop baggage and some freight was handled by soldiers. Subsequently, Filipinos were employed and competent American stevedores placed in charge of them to show them how to work. The result of this action has been wonderful, and today this office is handling freight cheaper than it was possible to handle it in the early years of occupation." A very satisfactory improvement in so short a time and a prophecy of the improvement which may be expected in other lines, if only the most effective method of education is resorted to. According to the city engineer of Manila, Filipino labor "is fairly efficient, and is improving."

Capt. Archibald W. Butts, quartermaster United States army in charge of land transportation, says in his report for 1903:

"I became thoroughly convinced, on assuming charge of the department, that the Filipinos were entitled to the labor of these islands as far as it was possible to give it. I have made every effort—at times it seemed almost at a sacrifice—to advance this cause. My efforts in this direction have more than repaid me for the experiment, as I am not only able to get all the labor I want, but have seen the Filipino develop from what might be termed a shiftless laborer to a constant worker. I fully realize that the conditions in the provinces are not so favorable as they are in Manila for the organization and development of labor, but I am of the opinion that while the progress may be slower here, still, the same evolution and development will occur and will become all the more rapid as the native becomes convinced of the sincere and earnest attitude toward his labor."

Another Encouraging Witness.

Scarcely less positive in tone or encouraging in character is the following letter from Capt. A. R. Couden, United States navy:

U. S. Naval Station,
CAVITE, P. I., Dec. 11, 1903.

Sir: Referring to your letter of November 12, 1903, transmitting a letter from the Hon. W. H. Taft, civil governor of the Philippine islands, will say that as to common labor, when a gang of men is employed on one sort of labor continuously they become, after a time, very satisfactory. For instance, we have a gang handling coal, and no better men for the work could be asked. It is possible to observe this labor and to readily determine its character, and the cheerfulness and activity displayed is surprising and commendable. These men are employed by the day and not by the ton handled.

Machinists are employed in large numbers and have improved very noticeably; some of the younger men who have received all their training here are very quick to learn and are found the most satisfactory when new machines from the United States are introduced. Men who are really little more than boys are running such machines very satisfactorily. Within the last six months we have commenced entering apprentices in the various trades. The number of these was fixed by the navy department in accordance with the practice at home. The system [illegible] such excellent results that a large increase in the number allowed has been asked for and will probably be allowed. A very few years under this method will make this a school for the education of mechanics, not only for our own needs, but for the general good of the islands. There will grow such a demand for efficient handicraftsmen in the mechanical arts in the various ports of these islands that a succession of apprentices, becoming journeymen will commence their journeyings and spread the gospel of steady industry and its rewards.

There is a marked improvement in the carpenter's gangs observable within the last year.

While comparisons between Filipino labor and that of Chinamen and others is futile because of the many variable quantities that have different values according to one's point of view, there is no doubt in my own mind that Filipino labor will prove more satisfactory at this station than any foreign labor, and that in the trades it will be satisfactory; that its employment will be of great value to all the people of the province, and indirectly to other parts of the islands, in educating them to see the advantages of stability and quiet and the opportunities for permanent betterment of their own and their children's lives. An improvement in the physical condition of the workmen, due to the gradual improvement in food because of the greater capacity to purchase, and greater demands of the system because of greater industry.

Inclosed herewith are recent reports from the various heads of departments of the station on this subject. Very respectfully,

A. R. COUDEN,
Capt. U. S. Navy Commandant.
Commander in Chief, U. S. Asiatic Fleet.

Evidence Clearly Unbiased.

And lest some one may object that the government officials are perchance "inspired" for political reasons I submit the following letter from a captain of industry:

Manila, July 1, 1904.

"Sir: Answering your esteemed verbal inquiry as to our success with Filipino labor, we beg leave to state as follows:

"First—We believe that Filipino labor can successfully be used. We are employing about 1,300 Filipinos, which is a practical demonstration that this statement is not a theory.

"Second—To successfully employ Filipino labor is, to the American employer of labor, a new business, which has to be learned. If he cannot learn it he cannot do business in the Philippine islands.

"Third—In general the Filipinos have to be taught how to work. This requires a considerable proportion of intelligent high grade American foremen and mechanics.

"Fourth—The way to keep the Filipino laborer permanently in one's employ is to so arrange his surroundings that he is better off and more contented there than anywhere else. This we have attained by providing homes for the Filipinos and their families; also amusements, including Sunday fiestas, and schools where their children may be educated.

"Fifth—We are opposed to the introduction of the Chinese. The only argument that we can see in its favor is that it may expedite the development of the resources of the islands. This temporary advantage is, we believe, overbalanced and overwhelmed by the ultimate injury to both the Americans and natives in the islands.

"Sixth—We believe that the greatest need of the islands is the abolition of the Dingley tariff as far as it applies to the Philippines. We want the American market, not the Chinese laborer. Very respectfully,

Atlantic Gulf and Pacific Co.,
By H. Krusi, Vice President.
Hon. Wm. H. Taft, Governor Philippine Archipelago, Manila, P. I."

We cannot commend too highly the spirit of these reports. Illustrations of the foregoing truths could be multiplied if necessary; yet we feel that sufficient evidence has been adduced to warrant the conclusion that if immigration to the islands is to be encouraged it should not be Chinese immigration, and if other immigration cannot be secured for them the future will prove it to be the wiser course to let the industrial development of the islands wait upon the development of their native labor, meanwhile using every available means to educate and ennoble the laborer. Even though this plan will occasion some delay for the present and thus seem opposed to progress; yet as it recognizes the fact that the development of industry is subordinate to and dependent upon the manual, intellectual and moral development of the artisan, we have no misgivings as to its wisdom and expediency.

A JEWISH JUBILEE

Five Thousand Copies of Encyclopedia to Be Distributed to Commemorate Landing of Jewish Pilgrim Fathers.

By ISIDOR SINGER.

Two hundred and fifty years ago 20 Jewish Pilgrim Fathers, driven by persecution from Brasil, set sail for a new land. They steered northward and arrived at New Amsterdam in September, 1654. There they were permitted to rest for a time, although their advent was signalized by legal proceedings being brought against some of them for the passage money due for their transportation thither.

The 250th anniversary of this occasion is to be commemorated by the Jews of America. Committees are in formation to assure a representative celebration. Art, literature, and science have joined hands to assist. Artisans and handicraftsmen, the true representatives of the Jewish masses, will participate. The bench and the bar have determined to signalize the advent fittingly.

The occasion is one for universal rejoicing for Gentile and Jew alike, for the Jew has played an important part in the development of our country. We owe much of our enlightenment to him.

As a man the Jew is a curious combination of contradictions. In some respects he is self-assertive, yet in others most reticent. He wishes the world to judge him as he is, but he has not shown himself in his true light. If in the past he has been misjudged he himself is largely to blame. Defects of the Jewish character he has allowed to stand for that character. His silence about himself has not been due entirely to a desire to remain inconspicuous. Other causes, internal and external, have made it impossible for him to present himself in a true light before.

The world at large is sadly ignorant of Jewish affairs. Many Christians imagine that Judaism, as an organized system of belief and conduct, as an ideal and a disciple, exhausted its inspiration in the time of Christ. Far from it. There has been no blank in the life of the Jew during the intervening 19 centuries. There has been no parallel with ancient Greece or Rome. It is not a case of development arrested by transference, of a people attaining an ideal and passing away as it passed the ideal on. The Jew lives, and if the belief that he is passing away prevails when the 12 volumes of the "Jewish Encyclopedia," now in course of publication in this country, are completed, then the fault will no longer lie with the synagogue. What the Septuagint did for the Greek Jew, what the Vulgate did for Roman Catholicism, what Luther's translation did for the Bible did for the Protestant church in Germany, what the translators of the King James version did for the Church of England, what Mendelssohn's translation of the Pentateuch did for the Jew of the eighteenth century, this the Jewish Encyclopedia will do for Israel today.

The Jew themselves have elected to mark the 250th anniversary of their advent to our shores by the free distribution of 5,000 sets of this work. The purpose of the committee that has the distribution in charge is to place these volumes in the hands of the press, and in educational and other public institutions, such as colleges, libraries, institutes, etc., where the truth about the Jew will be told, and whence it may be disseminated. The committee is to consist of 100 prominent rabbis and laymen, clergymen representing the various Christian denominations and leading librarians. This committee will be subdivided into boards whose chief duty will be to carry out the decisions of the committee, to supervise the distributions and to secure assistance as may be necessary to spread the movement. A special committee has charge of the financial side of affairs.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century Eisenmenger, a violent anti-Semite, compiled a contemptible production which he called "Judaism Unveiled." But for the true unveiling we have had to wait until the beginning of the twentieth century, when Judaism helps to unveil the achievements of the Jewish race and so help to enlighten mankind.

BIBLE AND BASEBALL.

HARTFORD CITY, IND., July 8.—(Special.)—A baseball game and a sermon all for one admission is the manner in which Sunday baseball games are conducted at Upland, seven miles west of here. The baseball association is composed of business men of the place, and the college there is interested in turning out preachers, and they strenuously object to the games on Sunday. For several Sundays a college committee has visited the ball games, and their object was to see that they were well conducted.

Last Sunday the Rev. [illegible], a Quaker minister from the college, was invited to deliver a sermon before the game, and accepted the invitation. Fully 1,000 people gathered at the baseball park and paid their admission to hear what he had to say. To the surprise of all, he never mentioned Sunday ball playing, but delivered a splendid Scriptural address, at the conclusion of which the Upland team flew into their opponents, the Elwood club, and defeated them by a score of 11 to 5. Sermons will be a regular feature of the Upland Sunday games in the future, as it has more than doubled the gate receipts.

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A revelation to Modern Science. It is the only scientific and practical way to destroy hair.
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SUMMER RESORTS ARE FILLING UP WITH PITTSBURGHERS

ALL NOW READY FOR THE HORSE SHOW

Atlantic City Interested in a Bogus Mark Twain and a Nabob from Jersey.

PITTSBURGHER'S RECORD STAY

(Special Letter to The Gazette.)

ATLANTIC CITY, July 8.—Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt is listed to head the fashionable exhibitors who will bring down their blooded horses and smart show traps for the annual Atlantic City horse show. For five days from the 18th of the month the aristocrats of the equine world will be on exhibition in the grounds of the Atlantic City Show association, this year enlarged and generally improved to a degree making the inclosure one of the finest for show purposes in the country. Mrs. Burke-Roche and Miss Cynthia Roche will again come from Newport, following their string of fine animals listed from Elmcourt Lodge stables.

Several new features, including night spectacles under the glare of a string of arc lights, will add general interest to the event.

Friends of Mrs. Andrew Fulton, wife of the former mayor and present tax collector of Allegheny county, are preparing to give her a reception in honor of completion of a three-year visit to Atlantic City, at present the record for continuous hotel stay. Mrs. Fulton came to the Grand Atlantic hotel three years ago this month for a week's visit for the benefit of her health. Before the expiration of the time she had fallen in love with the boardwalk and its attractions and has continued her stay with no present intention of shortening her seashore visit. Since her arrival Mrs. Fulton has made friends by hundreds and would have no trouble in securing a popular vote for honorary citizenship in Atlantic City.

H. M. Cummings, a New Yorker with big fruit interests in the West Indies, has created quite a ripple during his daily promenades on the boardwalk through his resemblance to Mark Twain, the country's most famous humorist. Bets have been made as to his being the redoubtable joker and even hotel guests have insisted that "Mr. Cummings" is only a pseudonym assumed by the distinguished visitor to prevent his being annoyed by general attention. The visitor has all the joviality that should go with the part of "Mark" and enjoys the joke on the public that his likeness to the humorist carries out so well.

A board bill of $400 per week has no terrors for Richard Mittag, a wealthy Jersey man, who attained some prominence by bringing down his 10 children in a big automobile last Sunday. Beside paying his weekly bill with a smile, Mr. Mittag has made friends of every employe of the big house where he is registered by generous distribution of tips ranging up to $10.

Hosts of Pittsburghers.

Mrs. H. H. Walters of Pittsburgh has been taking part in the musical affairs at the Ponce de Leon. She is a pianist of marked ability.

Sylvester B. Scovel, a military cadet, is enjoying vacation days at the Boscobel with his mother, Mrs. S. B. Scovel, of Pittsburgh.

J. S. Unger, interested in the steel industry in Pittsburgh, has been enjoying the sights of the boardwalk.

Presiding Judge Harry R. Wilson of Allegheny county is spending several weeks at the Pennhurst with Mrs. Wilson.

Mrs. Albert Calhoun of Pittsburgh is chaperoning a bevy of girls at the Ponce de Leon. In the party are Miss Ethel Cummings, Miss Marion Holland, Miss Edna Roberts, Miss Nellie Goldener, Miss Jean Dougherty, Miss Agnes Collins, Miss Mabelle Stehle and Miss Ines Jennings.

William J. Payne, an official in a Pittsburgh steel company, is at the Jackson.

Rudolph Teeting, of Pittsburgh, entertained Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Hertenstein at luncheon at the St. Charles on Sunday.

C. R. Miller, a Pittsburgh capitalist, is with Mrs. Miller and the Misses Miller at the Dennis.

Wood Douglass, J. S. Chambers, A. J. Bossand and D. W. Boss make up a party of young Pittsburghers who spent the Fourth at the Princess.

Mrs. A. G. Holmes and Miss Gertrude Holmes have joined the Pittsburgh colony at the Strand.

Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Conway and Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Costello are recent arrivals from Pittsburgh at the Chetwoode.

G. C. Keim of Johnstown is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Klein at the Shelburne.

Mrs. S. Derby of Pittsburgh is entertaining Mrs. Jane Moran and Master Derby Moran at the Dennis. Miss Alice Kuhn is the guest of Mrs. A. H. Calvert of Pittsburgh at the same hotel.

At the Albemarle Mrs. R. E. Moorhead of Pittsburgh is entertaining Miss Rose Hoff.

Mrs. A. H. Scott of Economy is visiting Mrs. W. W. Wyant of Allegheny at the Loraine. Mrs. A. S. Wall of Pittsburgh is accompanied by Miss Wall. Ernest G. Smith of Pittsburgh is at the Loraine as the guest of L. G. Brown, a former Pittsburgher, now president of the York Bridge Company. George Lehner of Pittsburgh was here over the Fourth.

Mr. and Mrs. Mona Lesser of Pittsburgh are at the Raleigh. Mr. and Mrs. William P. Carten are recent arrivals from Pittsburgh at the same house. E. O. Smith, a Pennsylvania railroad man, came on from Pittsburgh early in the week to join his wife and family.

Mrs. H. J. Hoyt, of Pittsburgh, is at the St. Charles, accompanied by Master Walter S. Hoyt. Dr. J. A. Logan, a Pittsburgh practitioner, is spending a few days at the St. Charles with B. C. Vaugh, and Mrs. J. L. Davidson has joined the Pittsburghers at the same hotel.

Miss Katherine Hartnett, a Pittsburgh school teacher, is spending the vacation days at Tabor Inn with her sister, Miss Marguerite Hartnett.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Johnson and the Misses Johnson have closed their Pittsburgh home and will remain at the Traymore until September. George R. Wallace, of Pittsburgh, was with his family over the Fourth and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Moorhead, of Pittsburgh, are entertaining Joseph Foin at the Traymore.

F. J. Cluley, of Pittsburgh, is visiting at the Windsor. John Specht and William Hamilton are enjoying golf at Northfield and seashore life generally at the Windsor.

Samuel Dunham, of Johnstown, is at the Chalfonte with Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Dunham. William Metcalf and W. A. Aiken were here to assist in the celebration of the national holiday and Jesse D. Shuman and R. D. De Wolf registered at the Chalfonte early in the week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Purvis, of Butler, have joined the shore colony this week. Mrs. R. V. Johnson and Rebekah J. Johnson, of Washington, are making the Chalfonte their summer home.

Robert A. Cummings, of Pittsburgh, was on the boardwalk during the week with Frank A. Gardiner, another young Pittsburgher.

A musicale at the Hotel Chetwoode was one of the enjoyable events of the week in social circles and was largely attended by visitors from the cottage colony. Miss Nellie O'Reilley, of Pittsburgh, sang a selection from "Maritana"; Miss Gretchen Hood, of Washington, sang "While is the Jessamine Flower"; Mrs. E. E. Hood, of Washington, sang an aria from "Rigoletto," and other selections, vocal and instrumental, were rendered by Mrs. P. J. Conway, of Youngstown, Walter Mitchell and Dr. A. X. Jones, of Media.

A porch party and informal reception given at Hardwick Hall served to introduce Mr. and Mrs. Edward Carson, a Harrisburg bridal couple, to seashore society. Music by an orchestra of 20 pieces concealed behind shrubbery and a delicate luncheon made the event most enjoyable.

Mrs. H. H. Walters, of Pittsburgh, and Frederick Rickett, of Washington, were winners of first prizes at euchre played at the Ponce de Leon for charity. Others who carried away trophies of their skill were Mr. and Mrs. Harold Dothard, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Gore, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Clarkson, of Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. William F. Leonards, Mrs. S. E. Sweeney, Mrs. A. Felton, of Washington; G. W. Goodman and Charles F. Storey, of Allegheny, and Miss Grace Martin and Miss Annie Virginia Lynch, of Pittsburgh.

Roll Call of the Registers.

Pittsburgh visitors who have registered at leading hotels during the week were as follows:

Agnew—John Hackett, Abraham Cohen, Charles Henry West, D. H. Haggerty, P. E. Maher, J. M. Mason, Edwin A. Frances, Mrs. F. Francis, Wills K. Brady.

Coulter Hall—John Whitworth, Mrs. H. E. Whitaker, Mr. and Mrs. J. Benton Porter.

St. Charles—L. E. Thomas, Mrs. John A. Pugh, L. E. Thomas, J. B. Cerf, Mrs. J. Davidson, B. C. Vaughn, Dr. J. A. Logan, Mrs. J. H. Hoyt, Walter S. Hoyt, J. W. Rutter, J. D. Hill.

Chelsea Haven—F. P. Dickinson and wife, Everett H. Dickinson, Ruth S. Dickinson, Emily J. Poole, Rev. S. C. Mead, D. C. Rymond, Col. N. Z. Seitz and wife, Arthur D. Cross, Jeannette D. Moffit, Miss J. B. Moffitt, Mrs. Daniel Gillis, Mrs. T. M. O'Brien, Dr. F. A. Coxey and wife, Edna D. Moffett.

Rio Grande—Samuel Allison and wife, Miss S. Cramp, Mrs. C. Moore and daughter, R. Mamersmith and wife, Dan Hampton and wife, Miss G. Cummings, Walter T. Stroud, Miss R. G. Chase, Harry Simpson, W. F. Berry, James Voight, R. S. Vandegrift, Miss E. Tomes, Owen Myers, D. T. Taggart and wife.

Elberon—C. P. Carll and wife, William Lechner, R. R. Keppler, S. P. G. Fegley, Dr. Morrison, Mrs. Morrison, Dr. John T. Lest.

Elwood—M. H. Wickhorst, G. M. Decker, D. B. Carpenter, W. D. Hardin, D. B. Carson.

Iroquois—Mr. Robinson, wife and child, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Ward, S. E. Weiner, Mrs. E. L. Kerr and maid, Ida Kerr, J. K. Robinson, T. B. Boland, Charles Weible and wife, Etta Weible, Mrs. J. M. Duff, Isabel D. Palmer, J. L. Deveney and wife, D. Currie and wife, A. S. Braznell, B. S. Braznell, W. T. Espy, Ed Grindell and wife.

Keystone—Mr. and Mrs. Fisher.

Morris—Mrs. Sweeny.

Strath Haven—J. J. Currie, R. W. Brantligan.

Ebbitt—E. D. Offent, H. R. Offent, J. P. Lloyd, R. A. Dailey, T. A. Sanborner.

Dennis—D. C. O'Connel, S. Smith and wife, T. C. Smith, Miss L. C. Smith, Miss M. Hurley.

Grand Atlantic—Mr. and Mrs. J. Baines, J. Golden.

New England—Mrs. W. W. Bullen, Mrs. M. P. Reigarl.

Pennhurst—J. Lynch and wife.

Seaside—Mrs. V. T. Johnson.

Strand—T. F. Gardner.

Clifton—M. H. Cornfield.

Holmhurst—R. P. Clarke.

New Howard—R. S. Fox.

New Clarion—A. C. Giles and wife.

Ponce de Leon—M. H. Walters.

Strath Haven—J. B. Hicpathorn, I. J. Balduf.

Spencer Hall—J. W. Bayrel and wife.

Traymore—T. P. Johnson and family.

Hardwick Hall—N. O. Frankline and wife.

Lockhart—J. N. Mangold, A. E. Davis, C. Meelen, N. M. Shaw.

Roanoke—J. Kemmel, E. S. Kennedy.

Stickney—J. H. Sterling and wife.

Earl Mar Hall—E. A. Kuahn, J. Keats.

Green's—A. A. Cheudenberg.

Raymond—Mrs. W. Zoellen and son, Carrie Zoellen.

Raleigh—P. J. Lynn and wife, Clara B. Taylor, R. Hume, J. G. Carroll, D. J. Hughes, G. H. Burnes, W. P. Carter and wife, Mrs. E. A. Smith.

Rudolf—J. A. Gallagher, J. B. Cert.

Belmont—Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Mellon, A. E. Rintz and wife.

Elwood—J. Litcher, L. H. Gadison.

Muncaster—E. E. Lamplin.

Morton—C. P. Wolfe, J. E. Huhn, T. M. Griffith, Florence Griffith, Elizabeth Davis, J. W. Paul.

Altamont—Miss D. Van Buren.

Bingham—T. M. Wallace.

Chalfonte—R. V. W. Evans, T. J. Fitzpatric, D. F. Thompson and wife, A. N. Johnson.

Islesworth—T. A. Shumaker, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Lang, J. R. Zimmerman, J. H. Jones.

News of the Hotels.

The Tabor Inn, one of the most popular houses in the beachfront section, has a fine situation at the ocean end of Connecticut avenue, close to the ocean and the life and gayety of the beach and boardwalk. The grounds are open on all sides, making the guest rooms light and airy as well as cool during the warmest days of summer. The cuisine is a feature of the hotel and is under competent expert management. Mr. A. M. Dunn has the hotel under his personal management this year.

The Little Brighton, close to the oceanfront at the ocean end of South Carolina avenue, is again open for reception of summer guests, who will find in its large and finely furnished rooms an excellent opportunity for full enjoyment of a seashore visit. A fine cafe and buffet are run in connection with the hotel.

The Hotel Malatesta is again open for the reception of summer guests under the direct management of James K. Carmack, one of the veteran hotel men of the resort and a personal friend of thousands of Pittsburghers, who have made his house their headquarters on seashore visits. The Malatesta has a fine location for the busy pleasure-seeker who can appreciate its central position.

CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS, PA.

CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS, PA., July 8.—Mr. and Mrs. Taylor Allderdice and sons Norman and Lawrence Allderdice, Mr. George Gordon Crawford and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Evans of Pittsburgh, composed an automobile party to the Springs on Tuesday, registering at Hotel Rider.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Kohne, Miss Bertha Kohne and Charles C. Kohne are Smoky City residents at the Hotel Riverside.

Mr. and Mrs. George C. Dilworth of Pittsburgh were arrivals on Wednesday for a visit at Hotel Rider.

Senator C. C. Connell of Lisbon, O., and Mrs. Connell, are enjoying the week at Hotel Riverside.

Mr. Thomas G. McCutcheon, a Pittsburgh business man, is a guest at Hotel Rider with Mrs. McCutcheon, their two children and a maid.

Miss Gertrude Kiefer of Pittsburgh was a guest at the Springs over the Fourth.

George R. Miller of Pittsburgh spent a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Miller, at Hotel Rider this week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Kerr and family of Pittsburgh and Mrs. A. M. Collner and son, Verne T. Collner of Washington, Pa., are among those who arrived at the Springs this week, at Hotel Riverside.

Dr. and Mrs. Buck and child of Pittsburgh are guests at Hotel Rider.

Hon. Thomas Hays of Butler, a member of the house of representatives, has been spending a few days here.

Editor Rogers of the Punxsutawney Republican is enjoying a fortnight's vacation at Shady Lawn.

Richard F. Dana, a New Castle attorney, is at the Rider.

The opening of Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Graf's commodious new three story hotel on McClellan street will take place August 1. Mr. and Mrs. Graf are Pittsburghers who resided here for the past year. The hotel, which has been undergoing erection for some time, is quite elegant and complete in all its appointments and modern in every particular.

Miss Richards, Miss Laughlin and H. H. Laughlin and servant, of Pittsburgh, are at Hotel Rider.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Pew of Warren, O., compose one bridal party at the Springs, a second being Mr. and Mrs. John F. Hazen, Jr., of Pittsburgh, who have been spending a few days here, continuing their journey to Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben C. Keator of Pittsburgh are at Hotel Rider.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Kerr of Pittsburgh, formally opened their elegant new hotel a short distance from Cambridge Springs, on Thursday evening, a very large crowd, among whom were many Pittsburgh people, being in attendance.

Miss Sykes of Pittsburgh, who is spending a few weeks with her friend Mrs. Leonard Luffler on Thomas street, sang a beautiful contralto solo at the morning service at the First Methodist church here last Sunday.

The following Pittsburgh and vicinity guests are registered at leading hotels and cottages:

Hotel Riverside—J. E. Bishop, John C. Kohne, Mrs. John C. Kohne, Miss Bertha Kohne, Charles C. Kohne, John Pfeil, Miss Hannah Pfeil, Mr. and Mrs. William Semple, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Kerr, D. R. Kerr, Mrs. George P. Goettman, Miss Lois Goettman, Mrs. Elmer Caddes, Mrs. J. Schmidt, W. R. Hadley, Mrs. James G. Armstrong and son, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Cummings, Mr. and Mrs. N. Lieblish, Fred Klopfer, Joseph Koole, H. H. MacDowell, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McLean, Miss Jean McLean, P. G. Vincent, Mr. and Mrs. Lee S. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel F. McGary, Miss Lorine Schiernitzauer, Miss Kathaleen Schiernitzauer, Miss Kathleen Sullivan, C. W. Long, Mrs. E. McKnight, Miss Gertrude Keefer, A. P. Macauley, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Matthews, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Hazen, Jr., Mrs. A. S. Wightman, Miss Emma L. Eberhardt, George W. Eberhardt, Frank Lackner, Patrick Brennan, W. H. Spain, W. H. Spain, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Stalen, Mrs. E. M. Scherer, I. H. McGraw, Jr., George P. Goettman, Mrs. T. H. McGraw, Jr., Joseph G. Walter, Alex. D. Walter, Albert G. Walter, Mrs. J. G. Schmidt, O. R. Porter, George F. Taylor, F. P. Lane, H. B. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Matthews, Jr., Mrs. W. E. Hildebrande, Mrs. A. Rogers and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel G. Vogeley, Miss Dorothy Vogeley, Mrs. J. J. Showalter, Pittsburgh; O. M. Tilbrook, Pitcairn; Mr. and Mrs. I. D. Burchfield, Max Burchfield, Washington, Pa.; P. C. Patterson, A. W. Caldwell and family, McKeesport; Mr. and Mrs. James A. Dunn, Allegheny; J. E. Ekin, McKeesport; Mrs. Frederick Shook, Allegheny; Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Price, Mrs. F. P. Martin, Greensburg; Albert W. Wallace, Allegheny; Mrs. Anna M. Collner, Verne T. Collner, J. W. Shay, Mrs. T. Dean, Washington, Pa.; Miss Eva C. Bollinger, Latrobe; Miss Fay Galloway, Duquesne; Miss Grace C. Baillie, McKeesport; Miss Sarah C. Downing, Pitcairn; Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Custer, Bellevue; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Jones, Bellevernon; J. J. Shackey, Wheeling; George H. Jones, Warren; Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Reilly, Reno; Mr. and Mrs. Carl H. Leighner, Butler; Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Conley, Steubenville; Irvine J. Hyde, Sharon; W. S. Dixon, Butler; Mr. and Mrs. Peter McGivern and two children, Franklin; P. P. Buchman, Sharon; F. P. Martin, Franklin; Mrs. George Darby, Miss Rebecca Cooper, Miss Vernice Gelvin, Miss Leida Gelvin, Miss Sena Edson, Miss Gertrude Harper, James J. Dunn, Rev. William Grassie, Miss E. Julia Corrigan, Miss Marion Rousche, H. S. Phillips, Meadville; Miss Mabel Mercer, Pittsburgh.

Hotel Rider—Philo N. French, Alex. Murray, Miss Maie French, Ed Pentz, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Fredrick, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harvey Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. McCutcheon, two children and maid; Mr. and Mrs. N. Frank McComb, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Stillwagon, R. C. Mason, Mrs. P. N. French, Aaron French, Mr. and Mrs. Ray B. Brown, Harry Seaman, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Martin, James F. Kay, A. W. Mikich, F. X. Diebold, William O. Murphy, D. Turpit, I. O'Connor Jones, Mrs. Ben C. Keator, A. H. Kaufman, Louis Alpern, Mrs. T. J. Hamilton, Mrs. A. P. Moon, Mrs. Charles Addy, Miss Mildred Andrews, Mrs. L. H. Taylor, Miss E. Taylor, Dr. and Mrs. Buck and child, A. C. Martin, C. A. Gable, J. G. Ward, C. V. Holmes, Mrs. J. G. Morris, Robert Woods Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Craig, W. J. Whitesall, Adolf Frey, L. C. Cook, B. I. Lauterman, Ben C. Keator, Mrs. E. J. Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Valentine, Walter L. G. Frey, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Hazen, George R. Miller, W. G. Browne, P. B. Hughes, F. H. Miller, A. P. Moore, I. J. Hamilton, William V. C. Jackson, Mrs. William V. C. Jackson, M. R. Trauerman, M. Rich, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Esau, I. H. McGraw, Jr., Thomas M. Latimer, H. D. Bushnell, Miss Helen F. Bushnell, Miss Richards, Miss Laughlin, H. H. Laughlin and man servant, P. G. Vincent, W. G. Browne, P. B. Hughes, H. O. Kline, Miss G. E. Kiefer, Taylor Allderdice, Mrs. Taylor Allderdice, Norman Allderdice, Lawrence Allderdice, George Gordon Crawford, Thomas M. Evans, Mrs. Thomas M. Evans, James H. Swain, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Dilworth, Pittsburgh; I. V. Sloan, M. W. Sloan, Allegheny; Richard Kennerdell, Miss Hannah Marks, Franklin; H. L. Vance, J. L. McLean, George Baird, J. Y. Dickey, Wheeling; Richard F. Dana, New Castle; G. W. Wilson, C. P. Dieringer, William J. Hamilton, Franklin; Mr. and Mrs. John A. Miller, Rochester, Pa.; James J. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Reitz, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Ned Arden Floor and daughter, E. H. F. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cole, J. Ed. Colter, J. P. Colter, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Colter, Charles Barrett, Meadville; S. A. Wortman, New Castle; C. R. McLean, Ellwood City; M. Borger, Franklin; Mrs. T. B. Day, McKeesport.

Hotel Bartlett—J. A. Kellogg, W. G. Dean, W. H. Ward, Chris Traver, J. A. Larch, J. I. Small, F. C. Dawson, George H. Dunn, B. Bartley, Mrs. B. Foster, W. B. James, Larry McDonald, Miss Bessie Pew, Miss Pearl Pew, Pittsburgh; Charles G. Echler, Washington, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bulger and daughter, Carnegie; S. R. Cohill, McKeesport; B. Mazurie, Butler; J. H. Webb, Oil City; Dr. H. F. Dickson, Sharon; George Halliwell, Kane; J. P. Drown, Corry; Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Weeks, Corry; A. W. Shannons, Oil City; R. English, O. Simmons, Corry; F. L. Hotchkiss, Miss Emma F. Hassler, Miss Eleanor B. Hassler, Mrs. E. S. Cutler, R. B. Stebbins, W. T. Dutton, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Burch, Meadville; J. E. Myers, Sewickley; Miss Elizabeth Rust, Union City; E. C. Quinby, Titusville.

Shady Lawn Hotel—Miss Sarah H. Keech, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Jones, Miss Lulu Jones, John Maloney, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Phillis, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Hicks, Pittsburgh; J. W. Mansfield, McKeesport; W. M. McAllister, Apollo; Mrs. W. A. Crouch, Thomas; J. B. Keech, Ingram; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Weiss, Arthur Weiss, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Pentz and son, Punxsutawney; Stephen Cummings, Butler; Leon Magaw, Meadville; Dr. R. M. Boyles, Reynoldsville; Mrs. Cora V. Evans, McConnellsville; A. W. Johnson, Hubbard; Thomas Hay, Butler.

Hotel De Vita—Alonzo J. Ergen, A. L. Montandan, A. W. Bell, George C. Cliff, John Hardman, Pittsburgh; William Togers, Sidney Fraser, Braddock; Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Feder, Allegheny; W. F. Hays, Grant Sloan, Tarr, Pa.

American Hotel—Theodore Jeremy, O. E. Gearhart, James Voll, Pittsburgh; J. C. Malick, Akron; T. Dean, Allegheny.

Hotel Cohen—M. Gensburg, S. Gensburg, Max Drob, Lafie Adils, Henry Goldstein, Mrs. Henry Goldstein, Benjamin Goldstein, S. F. Anderson, S. Stone, Max Anderson, Mrs. Max Anderson, Pittsburgh; Isadore Friedman, Allegheny; Charles Frankel, Mark Frankel, Homestead; Jacob B. Loevel, Allegheny; Morris Moskovitz, South Sharon; D. Barnett, Oil City.

Maple Shade Inn—Mr. and Mrs. O. I. Jones, Thomas M. Latimer, Pittsburgh; Mrs. Hester B. McMillin, Carnegie.

Todd Sanitarium—J. M. Barnett, Jacob Pahler, R. F. Laney, A. Holloran, Pittsburgh; Elmer Fehring, Allegheny; Mr. and Mrs. Carl H. Leighner, Butler; D. M. Gahagan, Freeport; Jack Gobert, Ford City.

Wing Cottage—Mrs. George W. Caddick, Mrs. William A. Davis, William A. Davis, Allegheny; Charles Price, Washington, Pa.

Cleveland Cottage—Mr. M. Stotsky, Miss Stotsky, Pittsburgh.

Quay Cottage—Mrs. J. H. Dietz, Mrs. S. S. Overlander, Allegheny; E. A. Jones, New Kensington; J. W. Jones, Glassport; Samuel G. Becker, Mrs. Samuel G. Becker, Knoxville; C. C. Fitch, Struthers; Miss Mary Mahoney, South Sharon; Frank Rex, Miss Eleanor Rex, Pittsburgh; Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Stoup, McKeesport.

Long Cottage—Miss Mary Barber, Mrs. T. West, Sewickley; Mr. and Mrs. M. Slier and children, Freedom.

Sensor Cottage—Mr. and Mrs. L. Dupont, Miss Dupont, Wilkinsburg.

Fish Cottage—Mrs. George McAlleen and family, Miss Nellie Sweeny, Pittsburgh; W. H. Bordman, Homestead.

Anderson Cottage—T. Hastings and mother, Washington, Pa.

Nichols Cottage—Mr. and Mrs. T. Miller, Sharpsburg.

Homestead Cottage—F. M. Miller, Jacob Miller, Peter Dilschneider, Pittsburgh; A. F. Moses, California, Pa.; Harry Howden, Homestead; Mrs. Jessie Oxles, R. J. Oxles, Youngstown.

Held Cottage—Miss Lena Brexendorff, Mrs. John Shoub and child, Miss Marie Shoub, Mrs. C. Gauss, Mrs. E. Elsebage, Mrs. Rose Emich, Allegheny; Mr. and Mrs. Howard Stewart, Butler; Mr. F. Slagenhoupt, Pittsburgh.

Lynss Cottage—Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Simpson, Gordon Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Clark, Gilbert Clark, M. McGinnison, Pittsburgh.

William Sensor Cottage—P. J. Cavanall, Frank Moody, Pittsburgh; Mr. and Mrs. Muchler, Beaver Falls.

Oakland Cottage—Mr. and Mrs. H. Kober, Pittsburgh; Mr. McCune, Donora; Miss Auker, Meadville.

MT. CLEMENS, MICH.

MT. CLEMENS, MICH., July 8.—Mrs. Harry Hamilton entertained friends on Monday afternoon in honor of her niece, Miss Felicia Hamilton of New Castle, Pa.

The following are registered at Mt. Clemens hotels from Pittsburgh and vicinity.

The Olympia Bath—Pittsburgh, L. Strause, George Armstrong, George C. Dawson, J. Albert McFale, Miss Annie D. Conneley, William P. Conneley, Mrs. William F. Stier, R. L. Young, J. T. Cowen, J. Milton Ryall; Tidante, A. C. Linger; Homestead, Mrs. Emma J. Huff, John Spencer, Mefflin, C. M. Leonard; Clearfield, Thomas H. Murray and wife; Belleview, Mrs. O. A. Dougherty, Mrs. M. C. Dougherty; Washington, Mrs. S. Drummond, Mrs. W. T. S. McDonough; New Castle, Martin Hunter; Braddock, James Evans.

The Case—Sharon, Robert Clark; Beaver Falls, H. J. Schaefer.

The Avery-Annex—Pittsburgh, John D. Fallen, Bert Meaner, Joe Chilcot, W. J. Hill, Mrs. C. J. Baldwin; Washington, Sam Davy.

The Villa—Pittsburgh, R. L. Young, Col. W. H. DeWald; New Castle, Miss Houston; Canonsburg, Reed Williams, J. Ryley Baxter and son; Mannington, J. B. Nay and wife.

The Park—Pittsburgh, E. Geber; Canonsburg, W. J. Richards; Hamilton, William Sanderbach and wife.

The Fountain Bath—Pittsburgh, A. Hutchins, John S. Kenney, John J. Holland, Jr., and wife, Max Finke, Lillian Keefer, L. J. Sullivan, Adam J. Pfeiffer, H. B. Toole, Miss May Winter, Miss Popp and Mrs. Popp, Mrs. F. Bahholle, John Sheron; Carnegie, M. O'Keefe, De Young, W. E. Moyer; Jacobs Creek, Edward Grinder; Springdale, Mrs. Denmarsh; Everett, George Kinkaid; St. Marys, A. F. Morgan; McKeesport, Frank Mirth, Charles Woosenburger; Sharon, Edward O'Brein, Charles Presley.

The Colonial—Pittsburgh, P. J. Forsyth, Ralph E. Flinn, J. H. Duwalt.

The New National—Pittsburgh, Mrs. J. T. Scanlon and daughter, Mrs. Katherine Wiemann, Miss Elizabeth Wiemann, Thomas F. Mulholland; Easton, James R. Butz.

The Medea Hotel and Bath—Pittsburgh, J. S. Berning, Miss Dingfelder, Mrs. C. H. Adelman, Mrs. M. Schein, Miss Anna Adelman, Miss Pauline Adelman, Thomas Mulholland, C. A. Gibney and wife, Mrs. C. Nieman, Louis Solomon, Samuel Semon, George J. Matz, Jr., W. E. Griffiths, Mr. O'Mara; New Castle, Miss Shaw; McKeesport, B. Hetcher; Beaver Falls, James E. Glassen, William Robins.

The Sherman—Pittsburgh, L. Strause, Mrs. E. M. Keinz and daughter.

The Clementine Bath—Pittsburgh, Fred F. Logan, Mrs. E. M. Keinz, James Skewis, Stella M. Good, Mrs. Mary Good, Miss Mattie Good, James K. McBride, W. Alderman, D. Berkson, T. Kennedy, F. Bickel; Allegheny, C. R. Wilson, Dr. F. H. Frederick, John G. Hastings, L. Dunlap; Washington, E. S. Miller; Latrobe, N. A. Bamburt.

The Eastman—Pittsburgh, W. H. Brady, Thomas J. Brady, William J. Finlay, Grace Murray, John Murray, T. A. Skemace, J. S. Berman, O. J. Young, I. H. Chilcott, Mabel Kinker, C. A. Gibney and wife; McKeesport, William Evans; Beaver Falls, James E. Glasson, William Robbins.

The Fenton—Pittsburgh, Mrs. G. Gladden, Mrs. Coghlin, Mrs. C. R. Buchlleri, Frank E. Fetzer, A. J. Fetzer, F. Mugell, J. Milton Ryall and wife; Bradford, Alex. Watson.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 8.—Not only was the opening of the assembly unusually auspicious, but during the past week the favorable conditions continued. Each succeeding day brings more people, and the indications are pronounced that 1905 will be among the best years in Chautauqua history.

Since the completion of the traction line betwen Jamestown and Mayville, Chautauqua has 10 mails a day. Before that there had been but four a day, even during the height of the season.

The Methodist house has been remodeled with the addition of an auditorium, which has a seating capacity of 400. The building is one of the prettiest congregational houses on the grounds.

Kellogg Hall has been moved from its old site where the playgrounds was inadequate to the site in the grove near the Colonnade. The lot upon which it formerly stood was too small for kindergarten purposes, but under the new arrangement the grove will be an admirable playground.

The sermon for Sunday and the devotional hours of the following five days will be given by one of the most popular of Chautauqua speakers, President Lincoln Hulley, of the Stetson university, Florida.

During the third week of the assembly there will be a series of meetings under the direction of the Disciples. A 9 o'clock hour "Modern Evangelism" will be taken charge of successively by Dr. A. C. Philputty, Dr. C. S. Medbury, Dr. H. O. Breedon, Dr. F. D. Power and Dr. J. E. Pounds. In the general program at 11 o'clock a lecture will be given on "Blockheads," by Dr. F. D. Powell and by Dr. H. O. Breden on "Perils of Old Glory."

The first series of literary lectures of the season will be given by Prof. J. G. Carter Troop, from July 10 to 15, on "Nineteenth Century Novelists," who will discuss successively Dickens, Thackeray, Hawthorne, Eliot and Stevenson.

So far the warm southern states have more representatives here than have the cooler northern zones, but familiar Pittsburghers are seen in larger numbers daily.

Mr. T. W. Evans spent Sunday with his family at their pretty cottage.

Mrs. C. A. Seaver and Miss Ella Seaver of Library Place, Allegheny, are here for the season.

Mrs. L. H. Keller and Miss Mary Keller of the Kenmawr arrived last week.

Mrs. Mary Utley Wightman and Miss Mary E. Wightman and Miss Elizabeth White are registered from Allegheny.

Mrs. H. B. Beatty and the Misses Beatty are here for a month's stay.

Mrs. W. W. Rupert is registered from Oakmont.

Mrs. Robert Hayes, Miss Catherine Hayes, Mrs. George Woodford, Miss Hazel Woodford, Mrs. M. M. Slocum, Mr. Harold Dunn, Mr. W. H. De More, Mrs. Carpenter, Miss Coe, Mrs. Anna C. Andrews, and Mrs. Eliza C. Moore are Pittsburghers seen on the grounds.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph R. Miller and family are here for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. William W. Miller, Miss Mary Miller and Lois Cunningham are recent arrivals.

Mrs. Carolyn E. Courtney and Miss Margaret Courtney of Emsworth are guests for a month's stay.

Mrs. G. W. Lazear, Miss Anna Lazear and Mr. Paul Lazear are a family party here for the season.

Mrs. W. E. McCullock and daughter and Mrs. S. C. McClure are recent arrivals.

The Hotel Athenaeum registers the names of Mrs. W. W. Keefer, Mrs. Evans and Mr. J. W. Allan of Pittsburgh.

BEDFORD SPRINGS, PA.

BEDFORD SPRINGS, PA., July 8.—The Fourth was celebrated on a grand scale. Gen. William H. Koontz of Somerset was the orator of the day. The pyrotechnical display in the evening was one of the best in years.

Golf enthusiasts are here by the score and can be seen covering the Bedford Springs course daily, getting themselves in trim for the golf tournament to be held in the near future.

Mr. J. B. Ayers, wife and daughter; Mr. Walter Childs, wife and three children; Mr. and Mrs. Austin Conrad, Miss Lily Conrad and Mr. William Conrad, all of McKeesport, arrived here this morning in three automobiles. They were on their way to Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hall, Jr., and family of Pittsburgh are the guests of Mrs. Hall's parents, Capt. and Mrs. A. J. Lyon, at this resort.

Senator H. G. Davis of Elkins, W. Va., last year's Democratic candidate for the vice presidency, is at the Bedford Springs hotel. He has been a regular summer visitor here for years.

Mr. Joseph A. Reed of Oakmont is sojourning at this resort.

Justice John Stewart of the supreme court, whose home is at Chambersburg, is at the Bedford Springs hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard M. Hooker of Pittsburgh occupy apartments at the Bedford Springs hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Logan of Pittsburgh are located at the Bedford Springs hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Miller of the Smoky city are at the Bedford Springs hotel.

Mr. Charles A. Rock, Jr., Miss Florence Rock and Mrs. A. A. Rock of Pittsburgh arrived at the Bedford Springs hotel this week.

Among the guests at the Bedford Springs hotel are: Mr. Richard Hawkins, Mr. R. M. Graff, Mr. Fred H. Miller and Thomas Scholtz, all of Pittsburgh.

Gen. W. H. Koontz and Judge D. J. Horner of Somerset occupy apartments at the Bedford Springs hotel.

Mr. W. Scott Alexander of McConnelsburg is at the Arandale hotel.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 8.—Although the meetings of the National Educational association are now over the conventioners still remain in great numbers, and there is a prospect of many thousands of them making this resort their headquarters during the rest of July. There were several striking little indications of the unusual makeup of the throng, which came out where least expected. The banks had to handle more gold pieces and silver dollars than they had taken in, so the cashiers say, in the last four years. The postoffice was swamped with the incoming and outgoing mail. There was an awful rush at the stamp window and the first day of the convention the clerk there sold 25,000 penny stamps. What had caused the unprecedented demand for stamps of this denomination the postmaster was unable to guess until the collectors came in complaining that the boxes were filled to overflowing with souvenir postal cards.

President Roosevelt's visit found the city almost beside itself with patriotism and enthusiasm. After speaking before a crowd of 12,000 conventioners he addressed several times as many people at the foot of Ocean pathway in the open air.

Among the Pittsburghers at the Bristol are Mrs. W. W. Scott and Willford Scott.

The St. Charles is entertaining from Pittsburgh Mrs. T. A. Neely and family. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Humphrey, residents of the Smoky City, are at the Hotel Brunswick.

Pittsburgh is represented at the Sterling by Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Rankin.

At the Knickerbocker from the Smoky City are M. E. Van Wagoner, Miss Katherine Kernan and Miss Annie G. Neumont.

The Marlborough is entertaining among its Pittsburgh contingent Mr. and Mrs. Charles V. Bryant and Miss Bryant.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 8.—"Observance day" will be celebrated tomorrow. It comes at a very opportune time for the whole resort has been so taken up with the meetings of the educational association that many of the tenters have forgotten they are here for worship and theoretically at least for no other purpose.

"The Nativity," Dr. Adam Geibel's new cantata, will be given for the first time a week from this evening and the Sunday following, children's Sunday, another musical program entirely new to Grove audiences is to be presented. Several juvenile scenic effects such as have never before been attempted in the Ocean Grove auditorium, are promised.

Among the Pittsburghers at the Alaska are Mr. and Mrs. Bernon T. Haddon and their daughters, Alice and Maude.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman T. Dodge of Pittsburgh are among the recent arrivals at the Arlington.

The Lakeside numbers among its guests Miss Florence Holden and Miss Catherine Frake, from the smoky city.

At the Queen from Pittsburgh are George H. Swain and Edward T. Sloat.

AMPERSAND, N. Y.

AMPERSAND, N. Y., July 8.—Overlooking the Lower Saranac, surrounded by its attractive cottages and artistic grounds, Hotel Ampersand stands, the center of Adirondack social life. G. S. Moulton, its well-known manager, reports a most successful opening of the present season. July guests begin to arrive in large numbers. Golf, driving and fishing are diversions enjoyed by Ampersand patrons.

Among prominent Pittsburgh guests will be Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Bidwell, who will occupy Overlook cottage; Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Huselton, Miss Frances Huselton and Miss Romer Huselton, who will spend the season at Hemlock lodge.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Nicola have engaged rooms at Ampersand for the season.

Glenmore cottage is the summer home of Mrs. Joshua Rhodes, Miss A. L. Rhodes and Miss L. B. Rhodes.

D. R. Hanna, son of the late senator, will occupy his camp after August 1.

ALLENHURST, N. J.

ALLENHURST, N. J., July 8.—Fourth of July week has been filled with diversions for people here, both old and young. Theatricals were given at the clubhouse on Thursday evening. All during Independence day there were field and water sports in front of the Curlew and at the ocean pavilion.

Among the Pittsburghers at the Allenhurst club are Mr. and Mrs. Jacob O. Sayre and their daughter, Helen and Virginia.

The Dunes is entertaining from the Smoky City Bernard F. Keenan and Clayton F. Sherman.

At the Curlew from Pittsburgh is Miss Aleen G. Turner, accompanied by her sister, Miss Catherine Turner.

SPRING LAKE, N. J.

SPRIN GLAKE, N. J., July 8.—Among the notables at Spring Lake this week have been Mr. and Mrs. William R. Harper of Chicago. Mr. Harper is the son of President Harper of the Chicago university.

Among Pittsburghers who are spending the season in the cottages run in connection with the Essex & Sussex are John Eaton, Mrs. V. L. Crabbe, W. B. Rogers and Charles L. Taylor.

Pittsburgh is represented at the Monmouth by Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Shields, William Osborn, Arthur Osborn, Thomas L. Marsolle and Willis L. King.

Mrs. George W. Dilworth, accompanied by Miss Pauline Dilworth, are guests at the Essex & Sussex.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 8.—Mayor George B. McClellan of New York is seen out in his automobile on Ocean avenue almost daily. The mayor has a way of running his machine which makes his driving recognizable, for he himself is close enough to be seen distinctly, and although the pace he frequently "hits up" along Ocean avenue, the big thoroughfare for automobiles here, is pretty swift, he has not yet had any accidents.

Pittsburgh is represented at the Hollywood by Miss Genevieve Fisher and Miss Viola Hertzheimer.

The Elberon is entertaining from Pittsburg Mr. and Mrs. Marcus M. Beuseille, prominent residents of the smoky city.

BEACH HAVEN, N. J.

BEACH HAVEN, July 8.—Beach Haven has settled into its summer manners and this July promises to be a banner month for hotels and cottages. Perfect weather has contributed much to the pleasure of those who are fond of sailing, and every day the bay has been dotted with sails filled with a spanking breeze. Fishermen also have cause for rejoicing and many arms were aching on Wednesday from pulling in the weakfish. Mr. John McArdle of Philadelphia, taking 201 fish in a single morning, made a record catch.

DEAL, N. J.

DEAL, N. J., July 8.—Archbishop Farley of New York and Bishop McFaul of Trenton, were here with other prelates early in the week, taking part in the dedicatory services at the Roman Catholic church, St. Mary's, which has recently been completed at a cost of about $50,000.

Miss Alma C. King and Miss Esther C. Hiltner are registered among the Pittsburgh contingent at the Hathaway Inn.

Frank C. Strauss of Pittsburg is spending a few days at Country Club.

Dr. and Mrs. A. A. Barr of Pittsburgh are summering at Deal.

BELMAR, N. J.

BELMAR, N. J., July 8.—The week of the Fourth has brought great crowds to Belmar and it is years since the resort has been so thickly peopled.

Among Pittsburghers at the Colorado and Atlantic are Mr. and Mrs. Jacob A. Duncan, accompanied by their son and daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard C. Southard come from the Smoky City to spend a month at the Colorado and Atlantic.

The Melrose Inn is entertaining among its Pittsburgh contingent Misses Dorothy and Grace Mapel.

POINT PLEASANT, N. J.

POINT PLEASANT, N. J., July 8.—Several exhibitions in expert swimming have been given much to the delight of the cottagers and hotel guests, by Miss Eleanor Webber. Miss Webber has made her summer home at Point Pleasant for several years and is considered one of the best swimmers among women in the state.

From Pittsburgh at the Warwick Arms are registered Mr. and Mrs. Harold Logan and Miss Logan.

The Pittsburgh contingent at the Leighton includes Edward Holden, Charles Mann and Peter Snook.

CAPE MAY, N. J.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 8.—Record-breaking crowds came to this resort from all over the United States to celebrate the Fourth of July.

The Duquesne Villa and the Elberon, two favorite stopping places for Pittsburghers, are filled with guests.

Cape May is enjoying a boom and the hotel men are jubilant over the prospects for August. The automobile races which begin on July 25 will continue every week to the close of the season.

"While a man is imbibing the insidious cocktail the world looks rosy."

"But it doesn't look rosy next morning."

"No; then it is his nose that looks rosy."—Chicago News.

Most Popular Vacation Trip.
Pittsburgh & Cincinnati Packet Line Steamers for Cincinnati Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4:00 p. m. Fare $7.00; Round trip, $12.00 and $13.00, meals and berth included. Booklets mailed.

FADING FOOTPRINTS

By R. T. WILEY.

Echoes of Revolutionary Days.

REFERENCE has been made before in this series of articles to the controversy between the proprietary province of Pennsylvania and the crown colony of Virginia over the possession of what now forms the southwestern corner of the state of Pennsylvania, including all of the present Westmoreland, Washington, Allegheny, Fayette and Greene counties and parts of other ones. This condition grew out of conflicting claims concerning the terms of certain grants by the British throne at different periods, which cannot be gone into here. In the period following the close of the war between France and Great Britain settlers were harassed for some years by the depredations of the Indians and such a scourge was this that the region was almost depopulated of the whites. But Bouquet's expedition in 1763 brought relief, and in a few succeeding years many pioneers came to the region about the head of the Ohio to find homes.

Then it was that the conflicting claims for jurisdiction over the region began to make trouble for the inhabitants. Having the Delaware river for its eastern border, between designated parallels of latitude, the southern line being what has since come to be known as the celebrated Mason and Dixon's line, Penn's grant was described as extending westward five degrees of longitude. The Virginia contention was that this was not farther than the Laurel Ridge of the Allegheny mountains, and that colony laid claim to all the territory west and northwest of that. The eastern boundary of Pennsylvania, as marked by the course of the Delaware river, is roughly in the form of a W. A strict construction of the terms of Penn's grant would have made a western boundary for the province and subsequent state in like form to the eastern, and surveys have shown that the line, beginning near the present southwestern corner of the state would have proceeded in a northeasterly direction, crossing the Monongahela river at about the present town of Elizabeth, and leaving Pittsburgh outside the boundaries some miles where the line again began to bear to the northwest to make the first half of the W.

It is an interesting fact that commissioners representing Pennsylvania actually proposed to have the line run thus as a settlement of the controversy, but the Virginia commissioners would not agree to it. Think of Pittsburgh in the panhandle! As a matter of fact, Virginia had no legal claim on the excluded region, the earlier charter covering the northwest territory having been forfeited and the land reverted to the crown.

With the rival claims of jurisdiction, land titles were felt to be insecure. Many of the newcomers in the region were emigrants from Virginia, and for the most part they continued to give allegiance to that colony. Many others were induced to do so, doubtless, by the fact that the prices put by Virginia on land taken up for settlement were much lower than those established by the Pennsylvania proprietary. So the Virginia party became the stronger and finally prevailed for a time. But this was not until rival courts had been maintained for some time in the same territory, with attachments and arrests for the officers of each other, and some personal encounters of even more serious character between their respective adherents.

Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, was erected in February, 1773. It comprised practically all of the territory in dispute, with its seat of justice at Hannastown. There court was held by a number of justices appointed by Gov. Penn. Capt. Arthur St. Clair was prothonotary of the county, and was prominent in affairs of the time. Later he became a major general of the American army in the Revolution. Dr. John Connolly, the trusted agent of Lord Dunmore, governor of Virginia, announced that he had been made commandant of the forces of militia at Pittsburgh and vicinity, and took possession of Ft. Pitt, the name of which he changed to Ft. Dunmore. He was arrested by order of St. Clair and imprisoned at Hannastown for a few days, but was let go on his promise to return for trial. He did return, but it was at the head of a force of militia, who forcibly stopped the proceedings of the Pennsylvania court.

A Romantic Episode.

Three justices of this court, Andrew McFarlane, Aeneas Mackey and Devereux Smith, were arrested by Connolly and sent to Staunton, Va., then the seat of Augusta county. They were detained there a short time, and then released. A pretty romance of the incident is that McFarlane fell in love with Margaret Lynn Lewis while in Staunton, and brought her back as his bride to his Monongahela valley home. A little later the territory in dispute was organized by Virginia as a judicial district, under the name of West Augusta, and its first court was held at Pittsburgh in February, 1775, being held there subsequently at stated times until the latter part of 1776, when for a few months it was held at Augusta Town, near what is now Washington, Pa. Then the territory was divided by Virginia into three counties, namely, Ohio, with its seat at what is now West Liberty, W. Va.; Monongalia, with its seat at a point about two miles above the present New Geneva, Pa.; Yohogania, with its seat "on the plantation of Andrew Heath, on the Monongahela." At these points court houses were built and court was held regularly until 1780, when the boundary dispute was adjusted and Virginia withdrew her claim to the territory. The sessions of court at Hannastown continued during the same time, but its operations were restricted to a much narrower territory than the Westmoreland county claimed by the Penn government. The Revolution brought a truce between the contesting parties in the territory, so far as actual hostilities toward one another were concerned.

There were many marauding raids by the Indians and their white allies in the region under consideration during the revolution, but the most severe blow inflicted was the burning of Hannastown July 13, 1782. The place consisted of about 30 houses. The inhabitants escaped by entering the stockaded fort. All of the village was destroyed except the fort, the court house and one cabin, which the beleaguered inhabitants protected from their position. The surrounding country was ravaged and many of the people were murdered or carried into captivity.

The Rise of Augusta Town.

There remain some interesting memorials of the exciting times under consideration. Hannastown was never rebuilt, though court continued to be held there until 1787, when the county seat was moved to Greensburg, which the laying out of a new road between the east and west had caused to grow up about three miles to the southwest. Hannastown today consists of three or four old houses and a blacksmith shop at a crossroads. A few rods to the westward, where the first court was held west of the Allegheny mountains, the plow still occasionally turns up bits of burned wood, and many interesting relics have been gathered there, among them the ponderous iron key which once unlocked the oaken door of Westmoreland county's log jail.

The site of "Augusta Town" has been fixed on what has been known as the Gabby farm, about a mile from the present town of Washington, Pa., and recently was marked by a granite monument, suitably inscribed, erected by the Washington County Historical society. Recently, also, the present writer has been able to locate accurately and satisfactorily the site of the Yohogania court house, "on the plantation of Andrew Heath, on the Monongahela." The place is on the west side of the stream and the court house was on the brow of a low hill a short distance back from the river, commanding a fine view of Elizabeth and West Elizabeth, a mile down the valley. Court records and family traditions of the neighborhood fix the farm, now owned by George Gilmore, and the ground yet shows traces of a building on the very spot where men who lived half a century ago said the old court house continued to stand in their boyhood. Some relics of it have been plowed up, one such a number of years ago being a quaint old ink-stand.

If any traces of the courthouses of Monongahela and Ohio counties remain the writer is not aware of it, but would like to hear of it from anyone having the information. The records of these old courts of the West Augusta district and two of the three counties yet remain, and have recently been published by the Carnegie institute of Pittsburgh. They contain much interesting data of the cases tried, road views, etc., preserving the names of hosts of people then living in the region. The specifications of the courthouses themselves are given in some cases. Thus are learned the interesting details that the one which stood near Elizabeth was built of round logs and was two stories high. The lower story was utilized for a jail and the upper one for the courtroom, the latter being reached by an outside stairway. The original building was 16x24 feet in size. Subsequently an addition was built, 16 feet square and one story high, for a jail, and the first story of the main building was then utilized for a courtroom, the upper story, which was surmounted by a "cabin roof," to quote from the records, being used for a juryroom. In the jailyard were stocks, pillory and whipping-post.

Andrew McFarlane, the loyal Pennsylvania justice, who was carried a captive to Virginia, there to become further enthralled through the witchery of a pair of bright eyes, had his home on the west bank of the Monongahela, two miles above Elizabeth, and in plain view of the old Yohogania courthouse. His wife was a niece of Gen. Andrew Lewis, the hero of the battle of Point Pleasant in Dunmore's war. The house which was his residence still stands in a good state of preservation and inhabited. The main structure is of frame and it has an addition of stone, evidently of later date. The old house has other and tragic associations, as shall appear later in this series.

Graves of Pioneers.

Back of the house, on the summit of a little knoll, are two graves. They are marked by two flat stones covering the entire graves and laid even with the surface of the ground. The inscriptions, perfectly legible, tell that: "Andrew McFarlane departed this life November 7, A. D., 1829, in the 89th year of his age," and "Margaret L. McFarlane departed this life January 22, A. D., 1814, in the 58th year of her age."

Devereux Smith, one of the other justices, carried to Staunton, continued to live at Pittsburgh, and the Pittsburgh Gazette of December 28, 1799, made note of his death, which occurred on the 23d, at the age of 64. Who can tell where he was buried? Aeneas Mackay became colonel of the Eighth Pennsylvania in the revolution, and died in New Jersey in 1777 from the results of exposure and hardship in the historic march of that command across the state of Pennsylvania in the rigor of an unusually severe winter. His daughter Elizabeth became the wife of Stephen Bayard, who later was lieutenant colonel of the same regiment. In 1787 Colonel Bayard laid out the town of Elizabeth and named it for his wife. General Arthur St. Clair's dust lies in an old burying ground at Greensburg, appropriately marked and easily found.

R. T. WILEY.

Stop Right Here! Read This!

Do You Use Poultry, Eggs and Butter?

If you do how would you like to procure them fresh from the "Sunny Fields" of Crawford county at the same price your dealer has to pay?

A co-operative association is now being formed to establish a large poultry plant and creamery in Crawford county about three hours from Pittsburgh. Poultry and eggs will be produced in the most scientific manner as no chickens will be allowed near a filthy barnyard.

This association guarantees to pay no less than 7%, and are confident that they will pay 20%. Large blocks of the stock have already been subscribed for and an ideal site secured with pure spring water thereon.

A few shares will be offer at $2.50 each, par value $5.00.

All stockholders will have the privilege to purchase goods on credit to the amount of the value of their holdings in the association.

Best of references given as to responsibility, honesty and ability of the officers of the association.

IF YOU WANT IN ON A GOOD THING

that will pay you big both ways, viz., on your investment and on your purchases and secure the very best product that can be placed on the market it will pay you to write us at once for any information you want or send in your subscription for one or more shares to be paid for when receipt for certificate is issued. The company will be incorporated before any receipts are issued.

A Few Good Positions Will Be Open For Stockholders.

Poultry and Creamery Association
SHERMANSVILLE, PA.

FINANCIAL REVIEW

By JOHN O. BAGLIN.

The stock market last week was a surprise from start to finish. On Monday preceding the Fourth it was the general expectation that nothing would be done, because so many prominent traders had left for the holiday, but the market was very active, sales exceeding 860,000 shares and prices closing strong and higher all around. On the same day the government issued its figures on the cotton crop and placed the average condition at 77, whereas something above 81 had been looked for. The effect was a wild cotton market and an advance of more than a cent a pound within an hour. This advance was well sustained, and the following day while our market was closed Liverpool had an exciting time covering shorts and going long. The low average condition was all the more surprising because the weekly crop bulletins had been reporting favorable weather and some improvement throughout the month. The acreage of cotton is estimated at about 11 per cent below the acreage last year, and it is hardly probable that the crop will recover its lost ground, so that a comparatively short yield is the best that can be expected. The stock market gave no heed whatever to this unfavorable development, and on Wednesday after the holiday it opened buoyant, the sales exceeding a million shares. During the first half of that day prices advanced steadily, but in the afternoon declined on the announcement that $1,000,000 gold had been taken for export. This was the only reaction worthy of note all week. On Thursday there was continued activity and a resumption of the upward movement, although the trading was congested in a comparatively small number of stocks. The confirmation of the report that the Japanese government was in the market for a new war loan of $150,000,000 did not have more than passing effect upon prices of war loans already in the market, and the report that English and German bankers were scrambling over each other to obtain a piece of the underwriting, and bidding a premium of 2 per cent for more than their allotment, was construed as evidence of the abundance of investment funds seeking investment. It was argued that when there were no more war loans offering, foreigners would come to our market and buy railroad stocks, and the fact that in London call loan rates declined to 1 per cent held out the opportunity for transferring loans from New York thither in case of need. There were other developments of the week which might naturally have been taken as cautionary signals, such as the advance in wheat, the reduction of estimates as to the winter wheat yield, and the reports of cold, wet weather retarding the growth of spring wheat and corn. But none of these things checked the enthusiasm of the bulls.

Why Professionals Are Confident.

It has been a matter of comment that the rise in the market has not been accompanied by the usual flamboyant stories of deals and "melon-cutting," such as marked the movement early in the year. On the contrary, there has been very little heard save predictions of increased dividends, and some of the stocks mentioned as in line for larger dividends have already largely discounted the event. Nevertheless, the professional traders display much confidence in their position, and the verification of many of their predictions—particularly with respect to Reading common—is having the invariable effect of attracting the public. What is the basis for this confidence? A plausible explanation is furnished by a Pittsburgh financier who has spent some time in Wall street trying to get an inside view of the situation. According to this gentlemen, the large professional operators were given to understand early last month that if they felt so disposed, they could safely take the bull side of the market and no obstacle in the way of pool liquidation or higher money rates would be permitted to interfere with a campaign for higher prices. This intimation is said to have come from some of the most influential banking houses in the street. Furthermore, assurance was given that certain dividends would be increased according to program, and a legitimate argument thus provided for higher investment values. Of course, this information was not entirely philanthropic. The banking interests referred to had been left with considerable amounts of underwriting on their hands. The most important of these was the Pennsylvania Railroad convertible bond underwriting. The public had been offered $100,000,000 of these 3½ per cent bonds, and the most liberal estimate placed the amount the public took at $10,000,000. The underwriters, therefore, have $90,000,000 that it is desirable should be transferred from their hands to the strong boxes of the investor, and in order to stimulate the appetite of the latter it is necessary to advance the price of Pennsylvania stock to a parity with the price at which these bonds are convertible. This is one reason why the bankers are willing to encourage a bull market. Another is the fact that when the Equitable Life affairs were looking most dangerous large financial interests were compelled to support their favorites and are credited with large accumulations which they desire to liquidate at a profit.

For the Purpose of Unloading.

The inference is that the whole movement is engineered for the purpose of unloading stocks upon the public, who will be permitted to carry them over the period of crop-moving, when money is likely to be considerably firmer, and during the winter, when the opportunity will be furnished for observing the attitude of congress toward the railroads in the matter of rate regulation, and the attitude of the administration toward some of the large combinations of trade which are now under investigation. The information of the gentleman referred to—and it came from high financial sources—was that it would be comparatively safe to follow the market on the long side for the next few weeks, but that it would be the part of prudence to take profits when the market is strong, and stand aside during the last quarter of the year. Of course, with the public holding stocks at the time congress convenes, there will be a stronger and more general sentiment against any legislation that may change the present corporation status. It is a fact that banks and trust companies hold a larger amount of securities today than ever before in their history. The controller of the currency estimates that there are 19,000 such institutions in the United States, controlling nearly fourteen billions of resources. The influence wielded by interests of that magnitude is beyond calculation, and that influence will be cast into the balance against any radical legislation for the control of corporations, and against any radical disturbance of the tariff; but the large financial interests who give direction to the stock market are evidently inclined to reduce chances to a minimum, and therefore prefer to share their burden with the public during the period when the legislative weather-gage points to unsettled conditions.

The artificial character of the market during the period of recovery is indicated by the dealings in Reading common, which has been the leader in point of activity and net advance. In the four weeks ended with yesterday nearly 2,000,000 shares have changed hands. The stock being $50 par, these sales represent half shares but the total is equivalent to 1,000,000 full shares. The total amount issued is 1,400,000 shares, and of this total the Baltimore & Ohio and the Lake Shore together own 500,000 shares. This would leave 900,000 full shares in the hands of the public, and of this total a considerable amount is held in large blocks and is not available for speculation. The conclusion is that a very large proportion of the dealings must have represented the resale many times over of the same stock, which has advanced 15 per cent during the month to the highest price in its history, and is now above the parity of many railroad common and preferred stocks paying the same rate of dividend.

Present Position of Market.

The following table shows the extent of the present rally from the low of the year, and also how much below the high of 1905 the market still is:

	Low 1905.	High on rally.	Recovery.	High 1905.	Below high.
Amal. Copper	70	83¾	13¾	89⅞	6⅛
Am. Locomotive	30	49⅞	19⅞	61¼	11⅜
Am. Smelters	79¾	119⅝	40	123⅞	4¼
Atchison	77⅝	85¾	8⅛	93⅞	7⅝
B. R. Transit	56⅞	73⅜	16½	73⅜	...
Can. Pacific	130¾	152⅝	22⅛	155⅝	3⅜
C., M. & St. P.	168⅛	181⅛	13¼	187½	6⅜
Del. & Hudson	178½	192	13⅝	196⅝	4⅝
Erie	37½	45⅛	9⅝	45⅞	⅝
Louis. & Nash.	134½	151⅝	17¼	156¼	4⅝
Met. Securities	73	85¼	12¼	91	5¾
N. Y. Central	136⅜	149⅜	12⅝	167⅝	18¼
N. Y., O. & W.	40⅜	53⅛	13⅛	64	10⅞
Nor. & Western	76	86½	10½	88½	2⅛
North. Pacific	165	189½	24½	196	6½
Pennsylvania	131¼	143½	12	147⅞	4¼
Reading	79	108⅝	29¾	108⅝	...
Southern Pacific	59⅞	66	6¼	72⅛	6⅛
Southern Ry	28	34⅛	6⅛	36⅛	2⅛
Union Pacific	113	131¼	7⅞	137⅞	6⅝
U. S. Steel	24⅞	34⅜	9½	38¼	3⅞
Do preferred	90⅜	102	11¼	104⅝	2⅞
Average	92.40	108.54	16.14	113.97	5.43

Surplus Reserves Unsually Low.

The weekly statement of the New York associated banks yesterday was unfavorable. The decrease in total cash reserves was much larger than the estimates, amounting to $5,634,500, and surplus reserve decreased $3,801,050. The total surplus now stands at $7,957,825, which is the lowest for any corresponding period since 1893, a year of unhappy memory in the stock market. At the same time in 1904 the surplus was in excess of $36,000,000 or more than four times the present total, and the banks continued to gain in this item until the middle of August, when the total exceeded $58,000,000, the largest for the year and an ample fund upon which to draw for crop-moving purposes. The prospect for a similar increase at this time is not so flattering, although bankers continue to express the opinion that there will not be any decided change for the ensuing two months, and probably no stringency in the fall. Still, there is a strong probability of additional gold exports this month and next, some estimates placing the amount as high as $25,000,000, and during the present week $15,000,000 will be withdrawn in the shape of repayment of government deposits. It is true that the weekly bank statement is not the fair criterion of the condition of the money market that it was years ago, before the growth of the trust companies; but present bank reserves are too slender to sustain a large speculation in stocks and commodities and at the same time take care of commercial and industrial requirements. The following shows the changes in the bank statement in detail:

Loans	$1,116,450,500	Dec.	$4,410,500
Specie	210,971,300	Dec.	3,772,800
Legal tenders	86,562,800	Dec.	1,861,700
Deposits	1,158,305,100	Dec.	7,733,800
Circulation	48,859,900	Inc.	323,300
Reserve held	297,534,100	Dec.	5,634,500
Reserve required	289,576,275	Dec.	1,933,450
Surplus reserve	7,957,825	Dec.	3,701,050
Surplus in 1904	36,017,725	Dec.	87,675
Surplus in 1903	3,008,475	Dec.	369,200
Surplus in 1902	12,226,900	Inc.	2,142,175

Saturday's Market and Week's Changes.

The stock market on Saturday was less active than for any previous day of the week. At the opening there was a display of strength in Union Pacific and the United States Steel stocks. Heavy buying of Reading was again a feature, but for the first time in two weeks the stock failed to record a new high price and closed at a net loss for the day. After the appearance of the bank statement there was a rather sharp reaction in the general list, led by Union Pacific, but the Steel stocks held firm. A moderate recovery took place in the final dealings, but the market closed irregular.

The strongest features of the market during the week were Reading, the Steel stocks, St. Paul and Union Pacific. Pennsylvania was very active and strong at times, and Baltimore and Ohio followed in sympathy, but the last named closed unchanged. The following shows net changes for the week, comparing final sales yesterday and one week ago:

	July 1.	July 8.	Ch'ge.
Amalgamated Copper	81⅞	83¼	+1⅜
Am. Car & Foundry	34½	35½	+1
Do preferred	97	98½	+1½
American Locomotive	48⅛	48⅝	+⅝
Do preferred	112	112	0
American Smelting	117⅝	117	−⅝
Atchison	83⅝	85⅛	+1⅝
Do preferred	101½	102½	+1
Baltimore & Ohio	113⅝	113⅝	0
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	71⅝	71⅛	−½
Canadian Pacific	151¼	151⅞	+⅝
Chesapeake & Ohio	53¼	53⅜	+⅜
Chicago Great Western	20	20½	+½
Colorado Fuel	44⅛	46⅝	+2⅛
Cotton Oil	31½	31½	0
Colorado Southern	27¾	27½	−¼
Erie	46⅛	47½	+1⅜
Do 1st preferred	82½	83⅛	+⅝
Do 2d preferred	72	72⅝	+⅝
General Electric	176¼	177½	+1¼
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	29	28¾	−¼
National Lead	45⅞	46½	+⅝
Metropolitan St. Ry	127⅞	128⅞	+1
Missouri Pacific	99⅝	100¼	+⅝
M., St. P. & S. St. M.	122⅜	123	+⅝
Mexican Central	21⅜	21⅞	+½
Northern Pacific	188	189¾	+1¾
Nashville	149⅞	149½	−⅜
New York Central	145	148½	+3½
Norfolk & Western	85⅝	85⅝	0
North American	100		
Ontario & Western	53½	53	−½
Pacific Mail	43½	43	−½
Pennsylvania R. R.	140⅞	143	+2⅛
Peoples Gas	104¼	105⅜	+1⅛
Pressed Steel Car	39⅝	39½	−⅛
Do preferred	99⅝	107⅜	+7¾
Railway Steel Spring	31	35¾	+4¾
Do preferred	96½	98¼	+1¾
Republic Iron	19¼	20⅛	+⅞
Do preferred	78½	81	+2½
Rock Island	29⅝	31½	+1⅞
Do preferred	75½	76	+½
Southern Railway	32⅝	34	+1⅜
Do preferred	98	98½	+½
Southern Pacific	64⅞	65⅝	+¾
Sugar	135¼	140	+4¾
St. Paul	177½	180½	+3
Tennessee Coal & Iron	83½	91⅝	+8⅛
Texas	34	34⅞	+⅞
Toledo, St. L. & W.	38	38⅞	+⅞
Do preferred	55	57⅝	+2⅝
Union Pacific	127⅞	130½	+2⅝
United States Steel	32⅜	34⅜	+2
Do preferred	99¼	101¼	+2
Wabash	19½	19	−½
Do preferred	40½	40¼	−¼
Wisconsin Central	23¾	24	+¼

MORE LOSSES THAN GAINS IN LOCAL STOCK MARKET

Pittsburgh Securities Fail to Sympathize With the Strength in Wall Street, but Prices Close Above the Lowest.

The principal activity in the local stock market on Saturday was in the Steel stocks, with United States Steel common contributing a third of the total sales. Crucible Steel preferred rallied to and closed at 63¾, but there were no dealings in the common stock, which closed at 10¾ bid, 10⅞ asked. National Fireproofing preferred opened higher at 33 and closed at that price bid, a gain of a dollar. Pittsburgh Coal preferred sold to the extent of only 30 shares at 62¾, and closed offered at 62½, with 62 the best bid for quotable lots. The common closed at 14½ bid, 15 asked, but no stock changed hands. A small lot of Westinghouse Airbrake sold at 147¼, a decline of 2½ points from the last previous sale, and quotable lots were offered at 148. The decline caused some surprise in view of the announcement during the week that the company had obtained the contract for equipping a large number of freight cars for the Pennsylvania railroad. Luster Mining was active, selling down to 22, a loss of a dollar a share.

The local stock market has ruled dull and heavy all week, and final prices show more losses than gains, although the close was above the lowest of the week. The explanation for the situation here is that dividend reductions and the fear of more to come have kept buyers out of the market, and in some measure securities regarding which there is no doubt of dividends have been depressed. During the week Pittsburgh Coal preferred and National Fireproofing preferred declined to the lowest prices of the year and closed near the bottom. Crucible Steel preferred, both the United States Steel issues and all the Brewing securities were firm and closed higher. The bond list was moderately active, and the Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Connellsville 5s advanced to the highest ever quoted, taking account of the coupon which came off last week.

Following were the sales in detail on Saturday:

10:00 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.

50 Crucible pfd	63¾	10 U. S. Stl. pfd.	101⅝
10 do	63½	30 U. S. Stl. com.	33⅞
50 do	63½	200 do	34
50 do	63¾	100 do	34
25 do	63⅝	100 do	34¼
75 do	63⅝	100 do	34¼
10 P. Coal pfd	62¾	100 do	34½
1 P. Brew. pfd	48	10 do	34

10:30 A. M. to 11:00 A. M.

20 Mfrs. L. & H.	34¼	100 F. Proof pfd	33
50 do	34¼	25 do	33
15 U. S. Stl. com.	34	50 Luster	22
25 Sewer Pipe	33⅝	50 do	22
50 U. S. Stl. pfd.	102	50 do	21
15 Electric 2nds	83½	5 do	21
100 Ohio Tonopah	.30		

11:00 A. M. to 11:30 A. M.

100 U. S. Stl. com.	34	200 P. Brew. com	27
100 do	34	55 F. Proof pfd	33
5 Luster	20¾	25 do	33
150 do	20½	20 P. Coal pfd	62¾
50 do	20½	45 Merch. S. & T.	55
26 Pgh. Wareh'se	90		

11:30 A. M. to 12:00 M.

25 F. Proof pfd	33	20 Ohio Fuel	39¼
20 Crucible pfd	63⅝	10 Luster	22
10 P. Oil & Gas	55	50 do	21½
7 W. Airbrake	147¼	15 do	22
10 Ind. Brw. pfd.	39½	25 Sewer Pipe	33½

Summary.

Sales.	STOCKS.	High	Low.	Last Sale.	Chg.
230	Crucible Steel pref	63¾	63½	63¾	+½
230	Fire Proofing pref	33	33	33	+1
10	Ind. Brewing pref	39½	39½	39½	0
435	Luster	22	20½	22	−1
70	Mfrs. L. & H.	34¼	34¼	34¼	0
20	Ohio Fuel	39¼	39¼	39¼	0
100	Ohio Tonopah	.30	.30	.30	0
200	Pgh. Brewing	27	27	27	0
1	Do preferred	48	48	48	+¼
30	Pgh. Coal pref	62¾	62¾	62¾	0
10	Pgh. Oil & Gas	55	55	55	0
26	P. T. W. H. & T.	90	90	90	....
50	Sewer Pipe	33⅝	33½	33½	−⅛
875	U. S. Steel	34¼	33⅞	34	+⅜
60	Do preferred	102	101⅝	102	+⅜
7	West. Airbrake	147¼	147¼	147¼	−2½
15	West. Elec. 2ds	83½	83½	83½	−¼
	BANKS, ETC.				
45	Merch. S. & T.	55	55	55	0
2454					

Closing Bids and Offers.

STOCKS.	Par.	Bid.	Ask.
Pittsburgh Banks—			
Arsenal	50	....	155
Farmers Deposit National	100	1000	....
Fort Pitt National	100	....	230
Marine National	100	....	165
Second National	100	....	750
Miscellaneous—			
American Sewer Pipe	100	33½	34
Consolidated Ice pref	50	39¾	41
Crucible Steel	100	10¾	10⅞
Do. preferred	100	63⅝	....
Luster Mining	10	21½	22
Manufacturers Light & Heat	50	34¼	34½
Monongahela River Coal pref	50	....	28½
National Fire Proofing	50	9⅛	9½
Do. preferred	50	33	....
Ohio Fuel Supply	25	39	....
Pittsburgh Oil & Gas	100	55	....
Pittsburgh Terminal Warehouse	100	84	....
Pittsburgh Brewing	50	26⅞	27
Do. preferred	50	47¾	47⅞
Pittsburgh Coal	100	14½	15
Do. preferred	100	62	62½
Standard Underground Cable	100	....	206
Tonopah Extension	1	....	4.70
Ohio Tonopah	1	.30	.31
United States Glass	100	59	....
United States Steel	100	34	34½
Do. preferred	100	101⅞	102
Westinghouse Electric 2d pref	50	....	84
Westinghouse Electric 1st pref	50	89	....
Westinghouse Air Brake	50	....	148
Independent Brewing pref	50	....	39⅞
United Copper	100	23¾	24
BONDS.			
Pgh., McK. & Conn. 1st 5s	....	102½	103
Independent Brewing 6s	....	106	....

NOTES AND COMMENT.

In the language of the street, the big professional operators who control the present speculation in Wall street "have made good." They predicted higher prices for Reading common, and yesterday was the first time in more than a week that the stock did not score a new high record. They made confident predictions regarding Tennessee Coal and Iron and that stock scored the largest net gain of the week for the industrials. They picked Union Pacific and St. Paul among the high-priced western railroad stocks for a good advance and they were leaders of their group. In making these predictions the bulls did not give detailed specifications as a basis for the movement. They merely referred to current business conditions, the prospect for continued prosperity and the inference that these meant increased dividends sooner or later. On Saturday they were just as confidently predicting that U. S. Steel and Amalgamated Copper will be the leaders for the coming week. Amalgamated has been a laggard in the upward movement so far, but the condition of the metal trade is good and some people think it will improve. The bull argument on U. S. Steel is that earnings for the current quarter will approximate the best in its history. The report of earnings for the past quarter and for the half year will be made on the 24th inst., on which date the preferred dividend will be declared. No one looks for a dividend on the common stock this year.

A group of local stocks which have repaid the patience of investors are the fire insurance companies. A score or more of years ago these stocks were quite active, and with a few exceptions they had difficulty in earning their dividends. Now they are as closely held as the highest class bonds or bank stocks, and a public transaction in them is a curiosity. Last week a number of companies declared semi-annual dividends and the rates reflect highly prosperous conditions. With the extra dividends declared three of the companies are paying holders 16 per cent per annum. The others are paying from 6 to 10 per cent per annum and are adding to their undivided profits.

A Philadelphia dispatch says: There seems to be a sudden desire on the part of some capitalists in this vicinity to buy insurance companies. A number of negotiations are on foot and the Jefferson Fire has been sold, as was announced yesterday. Whether the American will change hands is not known, but it is known that the County and perhaps the other companies which have been approached will not be sold. On the face of it there is no good reason why capitalists should be suddenly seized with a desire to possess insurance companies, though the Baltimore fire losses have long ago been paid and insurance companies generally have recovered from that disaster. It is true, however, that the insurance business is attractive and it is nearly always profitable in the long run. The older companies are almost always richer and more prosperous concerns than they appear to be. They all have, besides book assets which are known and tangible, hidden riches in their non-book assets.

Vice President Coleman of the Jefferson Fire Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, has made a circular bid of $125 a share for the stock of the company. The market price is $124. The par value of the stock is $50 and it is paying 12 per cent dividends.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. are receiving subscriptions to the 4½ per cent $50,000,000 Jap bonds at the price at which the former issue was offered to underwriters. Subscriptions are stated to be heavy. Subscribers expect the total to reach nearly $250,000,000. No public offer is expected before next Tuesday, when the bonds will probably come out at about 87¾.

In July, 1904, the directors of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad approved an issue of $35,000,000 4 per cent 50-year refunding mortgage bonds. These bonds underlie the issue of $50,000,000 4 per cent 50-year general mortgage bonds authorized in January last. The $35,000,000 bonds have been distributed as follows: $15,023,000 have been reserved to retire prior liens at maturity; $1,477,000 have been reserved to be issued on the completion of betterments now in process of construction, and the balance, $8,500,000, have been or will be taken by investors.

Sales of Japanese bonds on the New York exchange last week foot up $3,690,000, of which $2,500,000 consisted of the 4½s. The other active issues were Rock Island collateral trust 4s, Colorado Industrial B 5s and United States Steel sinking fund 5s.

Though the fact may not be generally realized the Pennsylvania is making some record breaking earnings. The enormous increases for May were not merely by reason of comparison with the lean earnings in 1904. Current earnings are running far ahead of corresponding periods in 1903 as well as in 1904, and consequently new high records are being established because heretofore 1903 has been the largest year. This showing is apparent from the fact that while gross earnings for all lines directly operated east and west of Pittsburgh fell off $3,399,500 in the first five months of 1904, they have increased $6,504,900 in the first five months of 1905. In other words, the shrinkage in 1904 has been made up and about $3,500,000 more to the good.

The regular dividend meeting of the Baltimore & Ohio directors takes place next Wednesday. Baltimore banking interests are somewhat less confident that the rate will be raised from 4 to 5 per cent. It is said in these quarters that in view of the company's plans to spend $35,000,000 for new equipment, the dividend question will be a subject for deliberation by the board. On the other hand, is the fact that the current fiscal year will, in all probability, prove the best in the road's history. The stock closed yesterday at identically the same price as a week ago.

United Copper common was a little firmer in the bid price on the Pittsburgh exchange yesterday. Application has been made to list the stock on the Boston exchange.

The Fort Pitt National bank yesterday removed to its new banking rooms at 330 Fourth avenue and will open for business there tomorrow. The new location is that formerly occupied by the Farmers Deposit National bank. For the last six months the quarters have been undergoing remodeling and decorating and the Fort Pitt National now has one of the finest and most convenient banking homes in the city.

The window glass and the plate glass trade is said to be better than for years, but there is no interest in the market for the stocks representing this industry.

A Fourth avenue house expresses the following opinion on two local stocks: "The coming week will remove existing uncertainty regarding the maintenance of regular dividends on Pittsburgh Coal preferred and National Fireproofing preferred. Both these stocks have declined during the week and they are, of course, entirely too low if the present dividends are maintained. The market usually anticipates future events, and with the recent experience furnished by Pittsburgh Oil and Gas the public is probably warranted in its apprehensions regarding other stocks. The impression prevails, however, that the regular dividends will be declared by both Coal preferred and Fire Proofing preferred, but it would require a financial statement showing a safe margin over dividend requirements to restore confidence in the stocks."

The directors of the Electric Co. of America have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent, or the same dividend disbursement that was paid in January. The dividend is payable July 31 to stock of record July 25.

The Teutonia Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of $3 a share and an extra dividend of $1.

The production of anthracite in June was 5,844,652 tons, against 5,723,736 tons in June, 1904, an increase of 120,916 tons. The total anthracite production for the half year ended June 30 was 30,718,207 tons, against 29,289,907 tons during the corresponding period of 1904, and increase of 1,428,300 tons. The anthracite coal tonnage by the different railroads for the month of June was as follows:

	1905.	1904.
Philadelphia & Reading	1,141,408	1,121,584
Lehigh Valley	986,481	926,794
Jersey Central	730,917	728,181
Del., Lack. & Western	986,273	883,041
Delaware & Hudson	537,450	513,127
Pennsylvania R. R.	460,936	473,942
Erie	701,942	682,487
N. Y., O. & W.	371,841	330,680
D. S. & S.	142,638	134,076
Totals	5,844,652	5,723,736

SALES FOR THE WEEK.

The sales for the week (five days) ending July 8, 1905, were as follows:

Sales.	STOCKS.	High	Low.	Last Sale.	Chg.
490	Crucible Steel	*10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+⅛
2736	Do preferred	63⅞	*61½	63¾	+2⅛
100	Fire Proofing	9½	9⅛	9½	0
1834	Do preferred	*34½	32	32	−1½
10	Ind. Brewing	15	15	15	0
430	Do preferred	39⅞	39⅜	39½	0
542	Luster	*24	20½	22	−1½
816	Mfrs. L. & H.	34⅝	34¼	34¼	−1½
175	Marsden	4	4	4	−½
100	Ohio Fuel	40	39¼	39¼	−¾
1300	Ohio Tonopah	.30	.30	.30	−.02
470	Pgh. Brewing	27	26⅝	27	+⅛
43	Do preferred	*48	*47	*48	+½
290	Pgh. Coal	15	14⅝	*14⅝	+⅛
2316	Do preferred	63⅝	62⅝	62⅝	−¾
235	Pgh. Oil & Gas	56½	*54⅝	55	−2
101	Pgh. Plate Glass	118	118	118	0
26	P. T. W. H. & T.	90	90	90	....
490	Sewer Pipe	34⅛	33½	33½	−⅛
200	Tonopah Ext.	4.70	4.70	4.70	0
3350	U. S. Steel	34⅜	33⅛	34	+1⅜
556	Do preferred	102	100	102	+1⅞
7	West. Airbrake	147¼	147¼	147¼	−2½
125	West. Elec. 2ds	85⅞	83	83½	+⅛
50	Wind. Glass pref	40	40	40	0
	BANKS, ETC.				
30	First N. B. Birm.	235	235	235	−22
45	Merch. S. & T.	55	55	55	0
25	Safe Dep. & Trust	400	400	400	0
16212					
	MEMBERSHIP.				
1	Pgh. Stock Ex.	5000	5000	5000	−1000
	BONDS.				
13000	Ind. Brew. 6s	106	*106	106	−1½
1000	Pgh. Brewing 6s	*111	111	*111	−⅞
29000	P., McK. & C. 5s	102½	102½	102½	+½
4000	River Coal 5s	111½	111½	111½	−½
$39000					

*Less than 10 shares. †Ex-dividend or ex-interest.

MARKET LACKS SNAP, BUT TONE IS STRONG

Has to Contend With Disturbed Foreign Sentiment and Considerable Profit-Taking.

[BY PRIVATE WIRE TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, July 9.—The Herald this (Sunday) morning says:

There was a further curtailment in activity on the stock exchange yesterday, the average for the two hours falling decidedly below that of recent days. This was in part attributable to the meagre attendance of brokers in consequence of the half holiday, but the market itself lacked snap and had to contend with a disturbed sentiment abroad, considerable profit-taking and an unexpectedly unfavorable bank statement, which reflected a loss of $5,624,500 in actual cash holdings.

Despite these features and in spite of some irregularity the undertone of the market was strong, and the pool and clique operators succeeded in influencing some recovery at the last. This of course, was in line with the program of keeping issues strong in order to impress outsiders over Sunday and permit a Monday distribution of stock.

Very little developed in the way of important news during the day aside from the publication of the weekly bank statement. The effect of this on the market was only temporary, probably in consequence of the highly professional character of the trading. The sensational news of the day, bearing upon the "doctoring" of cotton crop statistics to assist speculation, passed without effect on stock prices. Cotton broke sharply but recovered largely as a result of the speculative maneuver due to the theory of a short crop.

Whether the discredit cast upon the cotton crop estimate had any sympathetic influence upon those who are looking forward to the reports on wheat and corn on Monday, it was impossible to tell. There was, however, decidedly less enthusiasm in the market, and this might have been due to the unpleasant incident, in its application to other statistical work, upon which markets rely.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Today's weekly statement of the associated banks did not conform to the preliminary estimates given out by the leading institutions of the clearing house yesterday showing a loss of $5,634,500 in cash holdings. The known movements of money indicated a gain of $700,000. This difference, however, was no doubt largely explained by losses carried over from last week, which were not reflected in last Saturday's return. Loans were reduced $4,450,000 this week, surplus falling off $3,701,050.

Noteworthy changes from last Saturday in cash holdings of separate institutions, figured out for The Sunday Gazette from this afternoon's individual statements, are as follows:

	Increase.	Decrease.
Bank of New York	$83,000	....
Manhattan Company	....	$80,000
Merchants National	....	203,000
Mechanics National	1,250,000	....
Bank of America	....	27,000
National City	....	357,000
Chemical National	....	281,000
American Exchange	82,000	....
Commerce	....	944,000
Mercantile National	....	441,000
North America	....	122,000
Hanover National	83,000	....
Corn Exchange	782,000	....
Importers & Traders	....	62,000
National Park	....	337,000
Fourth National	22,000	....
First National	....	1,699,000
Chase National	....	659,000

Important changes in the loan accounts were as follows:

	Increase.	Decrease.
Bank of New York	$594,000	....
Manhattan Company	592,000	....
Merchants National	....	$1,132,000
Mechanics National	705,000	....
Bank of America	234,000	....
National City	....	4,847,000
Chemical National	684,000	....
American Exchange	1,171,000	....
Commerce	....	1,116,000
Mercantile National	145,000	....
North America	....	1,162,000
Hanover National	....	1,328,000
Corn Exchange	265,000	....
National Park	294,000	....
Fourth National	....	615,000
First National	3,567,000	....
Chase National	....	3,698,000

COMPLETE RECORD OF THE NEW YORK STOCKS

Daily range of prices reported by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co., Peoples Savings bank building, members of New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Chicago stock exchanges and Chicago board of trade.

ACTIVE LIST.

Sales.	STOCKS.	Open	High	Low	Closing Sale.
2600	A., T. & S. F.	85⅛	85½	85	85⅛
	Do preferred	102⅛	102½	102½	102½
600	Am. Sugar Ref.	140	140¼	140	140
2300	Am. Locomotive	48⅝	48⅞	48⅝	48⅝
300	Am. Car Foundry	35½	35½	35¼	35½
13200	Amal. Copper	83¼	83⅜	82⅞	83¼
400	Anaconda Cop.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
6000	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	118⅛	118⅛	117	117
10200	B. & O.	114	114¼	113⅝	113⅝
5800	Brooklyn R. T.	71⅝	71⅝	71	71⅛
1400	Canadian Pacific	152	152	151⅝	151⅞
800	C. & G. W.	20¼	20½	20	20⅛
700	C. & O.	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
300	C. & N.	209½	210½	209½	210½
3100	Col. Fuel & Iron	47	47¼	46½	46⅝
100	Colo. Southern	27½	27½	27½	27½
500	Do 1st preferred	58½	58½	58½	58½
700	Do 2d preferred	38⅝	38⅝	38	38
600	D. & H.	191½	191½	191	191
7200	Erie	47⅝	47½	46⅝	47½
2200	Do 1st preferred	83⅝	83⅝	82⅞	83⅛
2600	Do 2d preferred	72⅞	72⅞	71⅞	72⅝
200	Illinois Central	168½	168⅝	167⅞	167⅞
300	Iowa Cent. pfd.	51¼	52¼	51½	52¼
1200	L. & N.	149⅝	149⅝	149	149½
1600	Missouri Pacific	100⅛	100⅝	100⅛	100¼
200	M., K. & T. pfd.	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼
3000	Metropolitan	130	130	128⅞	128⅞
800	Do securities	83⅜	83⅜	83¼	83½
200	Mexican Central	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
100	National Lead	46½	46½	46½	46½
	National Biscuit	61⅛	61⅛	61½	61½
	Do preferred	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼
	N. Y. Airbrake	148½	149½	148½	149½
2500	N. Y. Central	148¾	148⅝	148	148½
700	N. Y., I. & W.	53	53	52⅞	53
900	Norf. & Western	85⅞	85⅞	85½	85⅝
600	North Am. Co.	99½	99½	99½	99½
700	Peoples Gas	105⅞	106	105⅛	105⅜
200	Pressed Steel Car	39⅝	39⅝	39½	39½
200	Do preferred	94½	94⅝	94½	94½
17700	Penn. R. R.	142⅞	143¼	142⅞	143
	P., C., C. & St. L.	....	....	....	76
49100	Reading	108⅛	108⅛	107⅛	107⅞
3500	Do 1st preferred	93½	95	93½	95
12800	Do 2d preferred	93⅞	95⅞	93⅞	95¼
1800	Rock Island	31⅛	31⅜	31⅛	31½
600	Do preferred	75⅞	76⅛	75⅞	76
700	Republic Iron	20⅝	20⅞	20¼	20⅛
2300	Do preferred	81	81½	81	81
5500	Southern Pacific	65	65¼	64⅞	65⅝
1900	Southern Ry	34¼	34¼	33⅞	34
100	Do preferred	98½	98½	98½	98½
6100	St. Paul	179⅝	180¼	179¼	180½
100	St. L. S. W. pfd.	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞
6200	Tenn. Coal & Iron	92⅛	92⅜	91¼	91⅝
100	Texas & Pacific	....	....	....	....
100	T., St. L. & W.	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
	Do preferred	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝
50200	U. S. Steel	33⅞	34⅝	33⅞	34⅜
29100	Do preferred	101½	102	101	101⅞
	Do 2ds 5 p.c.bds.	95	95¼	95	95⅛
26200	Union Pacific	130½	130½	129¼	130½
1100	U. S. Rubber	44	44	43⅞	43⅞
700	Do preferred	109	109	109	109
100	U. S. Leather pfd.	....	....	....	....
	U. S. Cast Iron P.	31¼	31⅝	30⅝	30¼
	Do preferred	94	94	94	94
200	U. S. Realty	91	91	90½	90½
200	Wabash pfd.	40	40¼	40	40¼
100	West. U. Tel.	93½	93½	93½	93½
100	Wheel. & L. E.	....	....	....	....
	Wisc. Central	24	24	24	24
700	Northern Pacific	190	190½	189⅞	189⅞
	Am. Woolen Co.	37½	37½	37½	37½

INACTIVE LIST.

Sales.	STOCKS.	Open	High	Low	Closing Sale.
	Am. Stl. Fdys. pfd	....	38½	35½	38¼
	Am. G. & Twine	....	6	6	30⅞
	A. H. & L.	....	6¼	6¼	6¼
1200	Do preferred	....	35¾	35½	35¼
	Am. Malt pfd.	....	25½	25½	25½
	Am. Wool	....	37⅞	37¼	37¼
500	D. & R. G. pfd.	....	87	87	87
	E. & T. H.	....	65	64½	64½
100	Inter. Pump. pfd.	....	80½	80¼	80½
200	K. C. & S. pfd.	....	56½	56½	56¼
	Knick. Ice	....	30	29¾	29¾
	Do preferred	....	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
400	M. S. P. & S.S. M.	....	123¼	123	122⅞
	Met. Securities	....	83⅜	83⅛	82¼
	M., K. & T.	....	29	29	29
	N. Y. Airbrake	....	146½	145¼	148½
	Ph. Coal	....	14⅛	14¼	14½
	Do preferred	....	62⅝	62⅞	62⅞
400	Rubber Goods	....	34⅛	34¼	34⅛
	Sloss	....	85	84	84¾

99 do	91⅝	1 Green Bay Bs	23⅞
3 Jap 6s	100⅝	10 do	23½
3 do	101	32 Havana Elec 5s	92⅝
10 do	101	15 do	92½
5 do	101¼	4 Int Paper 5s	91½
25 do	101⅝	25 K C Ft S & M 4s	89¾
10 do	101⅛	25 K S U 3s	72¼
5 do	101⅛	4 do	72⅝
64 do	101⅞	6 do	72½
21 do 2d series	99	8 do	72
1 do	99⅛	2 do	72¾
15 do	99	14 Lake Shore deb 4s	101⅜
15 do	99⅛	7 Kings Co L 4s	95
2 do	99	9 Mex Cen con 4s	77½
10 do	99⅛	11 M K & G 5s of 1942	107
1 U S Mex 6s	99½	1 M K & T 2ds	87⅞
2 do	100	5 do	88
10 Va B B ctf 6s def	18	17 Nat Mex 4s	82⅛
7 A T & T col 4s	96⅛	1 N Y C & StL 4s	105½
2 do	96⅛	1 N Y C 4s	101
10 Am Tob 4s	76⅛	8 H & P 4s	93⅛
84 do	76⅛	8 O & W 4s	104½
30 do	76⅛	10 N & W 4s	102⅞
1 Atchison gen 4s	104⅛	10 Pocchontas 4s	95⅛
1 do	104	10 do	95⅝
5 do	104⅛	10 do	96⅛
2 Beech Crk 1st	105⅝	10 do	96⅛
2 B & O S W div 3½s	91⅛	36 Oregon 4s	96¼
7 B R T 4s	89⅞	1 Penna con 3½s	104⅞
5 Can Sou 2d 5s	107⅝	5 Pa con of 1915	101¼
5 Ga con 5s	113⅝	3 do	101¼
8 Ga 3d inc	73⅛	3 Reading gen 4s	101⅛
5 Cen Pac 3½s	88¼	2 R & N J col 4s	100⅛
10 C P 1st ref 4s	102⅛	5 S F ref 4s	88⅝
2 C O 5s	118½	3 S S con 4s	89
2 Alton 3½s	88	7 do	81¼
10 C & E 1st s	123¼	2 do	82
2 St P 5s	114⅝	10 S S ists	98⅝
3 N W 3½s	101¼	1 St P ext 4s	104
7 R I 4s	82¼	5 S A & P 4s	88⅞
10 do	82⅝	2 S P col tr 4s	94
62 do	82½	5 S P ref 4s temp	96
26 do	82⅝	10 do	95⅞
1 do	82¼	3 Third Ave 4s	96
3 R I ref 4s	97	8 U P 4s	105⅞
3 C H T & T 4s cpn off	97½	20 U P con 4s	130
5 C I St L & C 4s	102	50 do	129⅝
10 Colo Ind 5s A	75½	1 do	129
30 do	75⅝	10 U R of S F 4s	89⅞
8 Colo Ind 5s B	74¼	3 do	90
37 do	74⅝	10 U S R & R 6s	100⅞
3 Col Mid 4s	75⅛	3 Steel S F 5s	94⅞
10 do	75⅝	10 do	95
1 Colo So 4s	94⅝	5 do	95¼
1 do	95	8 do	95
10 Con Tob 4s	81⅞	25 do	95⅛
2 do	81⅝	46 do	95
13 do	83	20 do	95¼
50 do	82½	5 W & P T 2d 4s	89⅞
		20 W S 1st gen 4s	107⅝
		10 W & L col 4s	94⅛
		7 W C 4s	94⅝

NEW YORK BOND MARKET.

Following is a record of sales on the New York stock exchange yesterday, reported over the private wires of Whitney, Stephenson & Co., Frick building:

(Sales in $1,000.)

106 Jap 4½s	91⅝	15 D & R G con 4s	100⅞
7 do	91⅝	1 do	100⅛
119 do	91⅝	2 do	100⅛
1 do	91⅝	5 Det City Gas 5s	101
50 do	91⅛	1 Dis Sec 5s	79⅞
208 do	91⅛	1 Erie gen lien 4s	93⅛
11 do	91⅝	3 do	93⅛
40 do	91⅛	5 Erie con 4s	108⅛
4 do	91⅛	4 FtW & D C 1st	112⅛
1 do	91⅛	10 do	112⅞

Boston Stocks and Bonds.

Atchison	85⅛	American Sugar	140
Do preferred	102½	Do preferred	138⅛
Boston & Albany	256	Am. Tel. & Tel.	137½
Boston & Maine	177	American Woolen	37
†Boston Elevated	158	Do preferred	104¼
*Fitchburg pfd	145	Dom. Iron & Steel	25½
Mexican Central	21¾	Mass. Gas	55
N. Y. N. H. & H.	199½	United Fruit	106⅛
†Pere Marquette	98	United Shoe Mach.	57¼
Union Pacific	130½	Do preferred	32½
Am. Arge. Chem.	24	U. S. Steel	34
Do preferred	90½	Do preferred	101⅝
Am. Pneu. Tube	6⅞		

*Bid. †Asked.

*New York Curb Stocks.

(Reported by Henry Sproul & Co.)

Amer. Tin Can	11½	Otis Elevator	54
Do preferred	69	Do preferred	105
Electric Vehicle	21½	Seab'd A. L. (new)	26
Do preferred	28¾	Do preferred	90
Greene Con. Cop.	22	Standard Oil	618
Interborough	200½	Tennessee Copper	26
Int. Mer. Mar.	13¾	Tonopah	13
Do preferred	30⅞	Beth. Steel	28½
International Salt	24	Do preferred	76
Do 5s	62	Greene Gold	4⅝
North. Securities	168		

Philadelphia Closing Bids.

Amer. Railways	50⅝	Penna. Steel pfd	89
Cambria Steel	27⅞	Phila. Co.	42¼
Cambria Iron	45½	Do preferred	48
Cons. Trac. N. J.	83	Phila. Traction	100
Lake Sup'r Corp	16	Phila. Rap. Trans.	28½
Elec. Stor. com.	82	Phila. Elec. Co.	8 15-16
Elec. Co. Amer.	11	Tidewater Steel	1
Lehigh Valley	68	Do preferred	2
Marsden	4½	Union Traction	59⅝
Penna. R. R.	71⅛	United Gas Impt.	93½
Penna. Steel com.	50	Welsbach Co.	18

Electric Stocks at Boston.

Westinghouse com.	72	Mass. Electric	19⅛
*Edison Elec. Il.	245	Do preferred	60⅛
General Electric	178		

*Asked.

Government Bonds.

U. S. ref. 2s, reg.	103¼	U. S. new 4s, reg.	132
Do coupon	103⅞	Do coupon	132¼
U. S. 3s, reg.	103⅞	U. S. old 4s, reg.	104
Do coupon	104	Do coupon	104

Express Companies' Stocks.

Adams	243	United States	122½
American	225	Wells-Fargo	240

FINANCIAL CHRONOLOGY FOR THE WEEK

MONDAY, July 3.—Stock market active and buoyant, closing near the highest prices of the day. Sales foot up 862,000 shares. Reading common advanced to the highest prices ever quoted. Foreign markets firmer, despite the news from Russia indicating a spread of the revolutionary sentiment. Government report on cotton places the average condition at 77, and the price of cotton jumped more than a cent a pound amid great excitement. Local stock market steady to firm for the steel stocks, but weak and lower for oil and gas issues. New York money market easier for call loans, which ranged between 3½ to 2½ per cent. In London the rate for call loans declined to 1 per cent. Sterling exchange firmer, foreshadowing a resumption of gold exports.

TUESDAY, July 4.—Domestic markets closed for the holiday. Foreign markets irregular. English consols declined slightly, while French rentes advanced. American securities in London higher for New York Central, Pennsylvania and United States Steel, but lower for the Erie issues. Liverpool cotton market excited, closing 51 points higher for the day.

WEDNESDAY, July 5.—Stock market very active, sales reaching 1,076,000 shares. Reading common advanced to 106, the highest ever quoted, and other railroad and industrial shares were higher, but late in the afternoon the whole list sold off sharply on the engagement of $1,000,000 gold for export. Call loans ranged between 3 and 2½ per cent. Cotton active and excited, closing slightly higher. Wheat broke violently near the close. Weather crop bulletin reported favorable conditions for the past week. In Pittsburgh Crucible Steel preferred sold above Pittsburgh Coal preferred for the first time in its history. The Union National Bank stockholders will meet August 1 to vote on an increase in capital from $500,000 to $600,000.

THURSDAY, July 6.—Continued activity in the stock market under the lead of Reading and Union Pacific, which were strong and higher. Cotton market higher. Wheat declined on better crop prospects. Call loans easy at 2½ to 3 per cent. Time loans firmer. No more gold exports, but shipments of currency were made to New Orleans. Confirmation of the report that Japan will issue a new 4½ per cent war loan for $150,000,000, to be allotted to English, American and German bankers. News from Russia indicates an alarming spread of the revolt against the government. Pennsylvania Railroad orders the equipment of all its freight cars with Westinghouse air brakes. Local stock market dull and heavy.

FRIDAY, July 7.—Under the lead of Reading, Union Pacific and the Steel stocks, the market continued active and closed higher. Union Pacific and Southern Pacific made very favorable reports for May, but both stocks lost their early gains. Call loans remained easy at 2½ to 3 per cent, but time loans were firmer and the demand more active than for some time past. In London the new Jap war loan advanced to a premium of 1¼ per cent bid and 2 per cent bid for the underwriting. In Pittsburgh National Fire Proofing preferred declined to 32, the lowest of the year, on the announcement that an underlying company had issued $1,000,000 bonds. Pittsburgh Coal stocks also lower, but Brewing securities strong and higher.

SATURDAY, July 8.—Stock market dull and reactionary for the railroad stocks, but strong and higher for United States Steel. Weekly bank statement unfavorable, showing a decrease in cash reserves of $5,634,500 and a decrease in surplus reserves of $3,701,050. In the local market Fire Profing preferred rallied and the steel stocks were firm, but Pittsburgh Coal prefered and Westinghouse issues closed lower.

THE MONEY MARKET.

While there has been no change in the regularly quoted 5@6 per cent rates on call and time loans, there is reason to believe that the local money market is easier. Stock brokers report free offerings of call loans at 5 per cent, but the local stock market is so dull that their requirements have dropped to a minimum. Clearing house comparisons:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Yesterday	$ 8,565,108 19	$ 1,645,889 74
For the week (5 days)	48,551,508 70	10,119,259 11
Previous week	52,398,957 02	11,450,614 75

Compared with the corresponding week in previous years the exchanges were as follows:

Week ending—	
July 8, 1905	$ 48,551,508 70
July 9, 1904	38,384,062 11
July 11, 1903	47,422,436 53
July 12, 1902	43,452,397 21
July 13, 1901	41,987,515 43
July 14, 1900	31,649,476 17
Total to date—	
1904	$1,009,131,960 40
1903	1,322,793,858 27
1902	1,140,430,107 81
1901	1,108,353,280 37
1900	878,122,098 37

Bradstreet's say that bank clearings for June at 84 cities aggregates $10,756,655,430, that at New York, $6,735,810,119 and at 93 cities outside of New York it equals $4,021,845,311, each of these totals exceeding any previous June in the country's history, with the sole exception of June, 1901, at New York. Adding the June totals to those which have gone before this year, a total for the country for six months is reached of $70,606,947,025, of which New York has contributed $46,94,606,207, or just about two-thirds.

Foreign Money Markets.

LONDON, July 8.—Money was in less demand in the market today and supplies were scarce owing to the large repayments to the Bank of England yesterday and to the fact that an additional $5,000,000 is due on Monday. Business on the stock exchange was dull and irregular and uneasiness was felt concerning the Kaffir settlement. Consols were easy, depressing home rails.

Americans opened dull and irregular. They improved somewhat in spots, but the movements were mostly downward and the market closed quiet. Japanese were offered in anticipation of the new loan which was quoted at a small premium. Kaffirs were the center of interest. They relapsed on continued liquidation. Consols for money, 90 1-16d; consols for account, 90 3-16d. Bar silver steady at 27 1-16d per ounce. Money, 1@1½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 1 1-16@1 15-16 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills, 1⅞@1 13-16 per cent.

PARIS, July 8.—Prices on the bourse today were feeble and trading was inactive. Russian imperial fours were quoted at 86.50 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 499.00. Three per cent rentes, 99 francs 27½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 14 centimes for checks.

BERLIN, July 8.—Prices on the Boerse today had a firm tendency. Exchange on London 20 marks, 47¾ pfgs. for checks.

FINANCIAL AND TRADE NOTES.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—National bank notes received today for redemption, $986,635; government receipts from internal revenue, $1,028,070; customs, $787,884; miscellaneous, $72,821; expenditures, $2,310,000.

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Guaranteed Dividends
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FINANCIAL.

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My customers succeed because I give them the best chances to know how.
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STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, PROVISIONS

MANIPULATION IS A WORD DISLIKED BY THE BIG MEN

Present Rising Market, However, Is Said to Be Due Largely to Adroit Maneuvering by Those on the Inside.

By EDWIN LEFEVRE.

Always at the beginning of any substantial advance in the prices the cry of manipulation is raised by those who do not take, or are not taking an active part in the bull campaign. To the public this talk of manipulation is full of dimly understood menace, the one thing clear being the conviction that such manipulation is necessarily a species of thimble-rigging designed to lure the public on and in the end, part that public from its money. The desire for such a separation may not be absent, but stock manipulators are not necessarily thimble-riggers or thieves working under the protection that the dollar can always bring.

However, any suspicions the public may entertain are natural enough for every outsider who has lost money in stock speculation firmly believes himself the victim of a deliberate plot. He does not know how he came to lose in a week what it took him a month or a year to earn, and he blames the men who, according to the veracious newspapers, have made millions at the game in Wall street. It is on a par with the notion that the favored few must have made exactly as much as the unfortunate may have lost.

But to hear veteran Wall street men misuse the word manipulation and misinterpret its meaning, is surprising. Yet from none does one hear so much about the dangers of a manipulated market as from commission brokers, who persist in considering the manipulative process as one fraught with grave perils—so long as their own customers are not trading actively and paying enough commissions to induce more kindly feelings toward the rest of the world, including stock manipulators. This is no exaggeration. Eliminating the traders and chronic dyspeptics and people who have minds of their own and do their own thinking and their own observing, you will find hundreds of men in Wall street, commission brokers, who will tell you: "I don't like the market because there is too much manipulation and the public isn't coming in."

Uncertainty of Predictions.

They really mean the public isn't coming in yet. It all depends in their minds upon whether the sucker-public is caught or not, but at the beginning they will shake their heads and predict disaster. It comes at times; at others it does not. But at all times there are sound reasons for either the success or the failure. The curious delusion that the manipulation is unsuccessful and therefore a danger because at a certain stage of the game the public is not promptly "filled up" with a few hundred millions of securities, persists in spite of all that the experience of the past has taught these professional Wall stret men. The reason is probably one not so much of technical knowledge or the lack of it as of the scarcity of accurate analysts in all walks of life.

The average business mind drops into a certain attitude. A slow and steady decline or a prolonged period of dullness may make these commission brokers imagine that a turn in the market tide can come only from some spectacular change in general conditions or some sudden event of importance. And if all that happens is a slow and quiet accumulation of securities by the large moneyed interests and after a time the moneyed interests become aggressive on the upward side, the average mind in Wall street and out of it, finds it impossible to get out of the rut until it is forced to do so by the development of public buying on such a large scale as to make it obvious that a different state of affairs prevails.

The average Wall street man will acknowledge readily enough that manipulation is necessary and that no big bull market, with its thousands of bleating lambs, was ever started by the bleating lambs themselves. None the less, half of them find the manipulation disturbing. They do not remember that the Flower boom of 1898 was started by manipulation by the late Roswell P. Flower and his enormously rich and extremely shrewd and courageous associates. They remember instead that in December of 1899 the late William C. Whitney and other very rich and adroit stock operators manipulated the stock market with such signal unsuccess that we were treated to what was aptly called a "rich man's panic." They forget that in the fall of 1900 they shrieked for months at the glaring manipulation of J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Speyer & Co., the Berwind pool in Atchison, the Philadelphia crowd in Pennsylvania, Norfolk & Western and Chesapeake & Ohio, etc., and later by James P. Keene in United States Steel, which culminated in the wildest boom in our history in 1901. But they remember that when John W. Gates and his blustering pals a year or more later manipulated stocks in their uncouth western way, by putting up prices by main force, they came a cropper which served as text for many a day afterward for stock moralists.

Fictitious Activity Evident.

These reflections are prompted by the fact that during the past three weeks stocks have risen very sharply, emerging from utter stagnation into what many professionals are pleased to term fictitious activity. Since the public did not realize that United States Steel preferred was cheap last month at 93, and did not buy enough to make the price sell above par, and so on through the list—the fact that somebody else did and criminally did it with a blare of trumpets so as to wake up the sleepers, makes it manipulation. As of nearly everything else in life, in the stock market much may be said for and against stock manipulation. It is both legitimate and illegitimate, inevitable and deplorable. It has its use and its abuse. What has not? But in the present instance whether it is morally justifiable or not, whether it shall prove financially successful or not and the big men win and the little men lose, a striking feature of the so-called bull manipulation at the moment is that when you ask for the names and identity of the guilty men, you receive no better answer than that "they" are all at work—Standard Oil, Morgan, Harriman, Baker, Gould, Moore, Ryan, Brady, and the rest, as well as divers pools. Many of the accused happen to be out of the city, but there are telegraph lines and cables and a vision of all these men munching sandwiches beside the ticker which they are studying too closely to take time to eat a square midday meal is conjured up.

In the old days there was less talk about manipulation. Mr. James R. Keene disliked to see the word in print in connection with his market operations, and he even made the request once as a personal favor that his name be not coupled with the hateful word in the stock market paragraphs. Considering that he never asked to be allowed to suggest what those paragraphs should contain, which though useless was comprehensible, his request as to the one thing he did not wish them to contain shows that the greatest stock manipulator in the world realized that an appearance of spontaneity and naturalness is indispensable to successful and artistic manipulation.

Since the days of Mr. Keene's pre-eminence there have arisen a dozen men who have become what the street mistakenly calls manipulators, merely because they are plungers, but there is also no denying that the ticker since 1897 has become an indispensable piece of banking office furniture. The bigger the banking house the greater the number of tickers.

Had to Put in Tickers.

One of the great firms of the street—the third greatest—for years refused to have such a nasty, voluble little machine in the office. They took no interest in speculation, not even in the speculation in their own stocks. Tickers were duly put in just as soon as the boom showed ways of making money that made the old-fashioned banking profit resemble 30 cents. It is natural that the ticker should be in offices like Kuhn, Loeb & Co., or J. P. Morgan & Co., who are sponsors for so many issues that require careful market nursing until they can stand on their own feet, and learn to walk unaided. But because of the odium that attaches to the word manipulation—comparable to what the average man thinks of when he hears "politician"—none of the high financiers relishes its use in connection with a rise in one of his pet stocks any more than Mr. Keene does. If a personal experience may be pardoned, I recall one instance of this hatred. There was reason to suspect that a great banker was manipulating a certain stock. I wrote as much, instead of saying that the price has risen because a mighty host of discriminating investors was willing to pay any old price for that wonderful stock. He was angry to the point of threatening dire things against the paper, its owners, editors and office boys and Wall street man. Under no circumstances must the word manipulation be used in connection with his firm ever again. It happened that on the next day the price declined because his firm was selling. As the advice to buy that stock continued to come in huge volumes from his office I explained the decline by saying it was due to bull tips by the great firm. The implication of a lie aroused no indignation. It was the word "tips." It was even worse than "manipulation." I was summoned to answer for the latest literary crime.

"We never, never give tips, sir. How dare you say in your paper that we do?"

"Never?"

"Never!"

"Never?"

"Well, don't you use that word again. And never say manipulation."

"I'll never do it again, if you never again manipulate."

"Well, look here, my boy, say that inside interests speak well of the stock or something like that. But don't say tips. And don't use manipulation. Damn it, call it buying; but please, please don't call it manipulation."

Naturally every stock has its natural protectors and whenever these men think the time is ripe for an "appreciation in prices" they act accordingly. And as these men are in more or less close touch with one another and equally well-informed on general and special conditions by reason of their diversified financial interests, they act not only at the same time but as a rule they use much the same methods. But there are to be considered, in addition to men like Mr. Morgan, Mr. Harriman, Mr. Schiff, Mr. Speyer, Mr. Reid and others, who are heavily interested in certain groups of stocks by reason of their active participation in the actual management and finances of great corporations, a dozen men of the John W. Gates class who if they think market conditions have changed for the better will buy stocks in such quantities and so obviously with the sole desire of selling later at a profit, that they are compelled by the magnitude of their individual operations to help to "make a market" in the stocks in which they are temporarily interested. Hence their "manipulation." And hence the reason why it has such an unpleasant sound.

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Turpentine and Rosin.

SAVANNAH, GA., July 8.—Turpentine steady, 55¾c. Rosin firm; quote A. B. C, $3 25; D, $3 35@3 37½; E, $3 57½@3 60; F, $3 70@3 72½; G, $3 75@3 77; H, $3 80; I, $3 85; K, $3 90@4 00; M, $3 95@4 05; N, $4 00@4 10; WG, $4 25@4 35; WW, $4 60@4 80.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 8.—Turpentine and rosin, nothing doing.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 8.—Spirits turpentine firm, 52c. Rosin, nothing doing. Tar firm, $2 00 bid. Crude turpentine firm, $2 50, $4 15 and $6 15.

New York Clearing House.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The statement of averages of the clearing house banks of this city for the five days show: Loans $1,116,450,000, decrease $4,410,600; deposits $1,158,305,100, decrease $7,732,800; circulation $48,859,900, increase $323,100; legal tenders $86,563,800, decrease $1,861,700; specie $210,871,300, decrease $3,772,800; reserve $297,584,100, decrease $5,634,500; reserve required $289,576,275, decrease $1,933,450; surplus $7,957,825, decrease $3,701,050; ex-United States deposits $10,953,225, decrease $3,803,500.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Prime mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4 86.90@4 87 for demand, and at $4 85.15@4 85.25 for 60 days' bills. Posted rates, $4 86 and $4 88. Commercial bills, $4 84¾@4 85. Bar silver, 58¾c. Mexican dollars, 45½c. Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds steady. Money on call nominal, no loans; time loans steady, 60 days, 3 per cent; 90 days, 3¼ per cent; six months, 3½@3¾ per cent.

SEPTEMBER GOES DOWN ONE CENT

Free Movement of New Wheat in Southwest Causes Weakness in the Market.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

CHICAGO, July 8.—Free movement of new wheat in the southwest caused weakness in the wheat market here today. At the close the September option was precisely 1c below yesterday's final quotations. Corn is off ⅛@¼c. Oats are down ½c. Provisions are 7½@22½c higher.

Weakness in the wheat market developed soon after the opening. At the start the market was quite firm, September being up ⅛c to ¼c, at 88c to 88⅛c. Heavy rains throughout Kansas were the main cause of the initial firmness. In the northwest, however, weather conditions were generally favorable for the spring-sown crop and this fact led to free selling by several prominent commission houses, resulting in a quick decline. Later the market became still weaker, largely in sympathy with a sharp decline in cash prices, following reports of an increased movement of new wheat in the southwest. There were a number of advices of a bullish nature, but they seemed to have little effect on the market. One report from San Francisco claimed that the wheat crop of California had deteriorated 25 per cent. From Minneapolis came another report asserting that black rust had caused considerable damage to spring-sown wheat. A factor that brought out much of the late selling was a revised estimate by a Chicago expert regarding the total winter wheat crop, based on statistics furnished since July 1. According to these figures the total yield was 400,000,000 to 420,000,000 bushels. September reached the lowest point of the day at 87⅛c. The market closed week with spot at 87¼c. Clearances of wheat and flour were equal to 116,000 bushels. Primary receipts were 217,700 bushels, compared with 181,400 bushels a year ago. Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago reported receipts of 119 cars, against 319 cars last week and 148 cars a year ago.

Larger receipts than expected and more liberal acceptances caused weakness in the corn market, notwithstanding a sharp advance at Liverpool. Cash houses were the principal sellers. Receipts at primary points were more than double those of a year ago. The market closed weak and near the lowest point of the day. September opened ⅛c lower to ⅛c higher at 56⅛c to 56¼c, sold off to 55⅝c and closed at 56⅛@56¼c. Local receipts were 436 cars, with 153 of contract grade.

A firm tone prevailed in the oats market early in the session on an active demand from commission houses. Later the market weakened in sympathy with the declines in other grain. September opened a shade to ⅛c higher at 31⅛@31¼c, sold between 31⅛c and 31⅜@31½c and closed at 31⅛c. Local receipts were 140 cars.

Provisions were firm from start to finish. The volume of trade was fairly large. A 5-cent advance in the price of live hogs had a strengthening effect. At the close September pork was up 22½c at $13 00. Lard was up 7½@10c at $7 30. Ribs were 15c higher at $7 92½.

Estimated receipts for Monday—Wheat, 29 cars; corn, 655 cars; oats, 10 cars; hogs, 32,000 head.

The leading futures, as reported by John D. Armstrong & Co., Farmers' bank building, Pittsburgh, members of Chicago board of trade, ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yes'r-day's Close.
WHEAT, No. 2					
July	91½	91½	89½	89⅞	89⅞
September	88½	88½	87¼	87⅜	88⅜
December	88¾	88¾	87½	87½	88⅝
CORN, No. 2.					
July, old	57⅜	57⅜	57	57¼	57⅜
July, new	57½	57½	57	57⅛	57¼
Sept., old	56⅜	56⅜	56¼	56⅜	56⅝
Sept., new	56¼	56¼	55⅝	55⅞	56⅛
Dec., new	50	50⅛	49⅝	49⅞	50
OATS, No. 2.					
July	33⅜	33⅜	32½	33⅛	33½
September	31⅜	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	31⅝
December	33⅜	33⅜	33	33	33⅛
MESS PORK.					
July	12 75	12 75	12 75	12 75	12 55
September	12 82½	13 02½	12 82½	13 00	12 77½
October	12 85	13 02½	12 85	13 02½	12 80
LARD.					
July	7 12½	7 12½	7 10	7 10	7 05
September	7 22½	7 32½	7 22½	7 30	7 22½
October	7 30	7 35	7 30	7 35	7 27½
SHORT RIBS.					
July	......	......	......	7 72½	7 57½
September	7 77½	7 92½	7 77½	7 92½	7 77½
October	7 85	7 95	7 85	7 95	7 82½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady. No. 2 spring wheat, $1 12@1 15; No. 3, $1 05@1 12; No. 2 red, 92¼@93¼c (new). No. 2 corn, 57¾@58c; No. 2 yellow, 57¾@58c. No. 2 oats, 33⅜c; No. 2 white, 34@35½c; No. 3 white, 32@34¼c. No. 2 rye, 78c. Good feeding barley, 42@44c; fair to choice malting, 47@49c. No. 1 flaxseed, $1 26; No. 1 northwestern, $1 44. Prime timothy seed, $3 25@3 30. Mess pork, per bbl., $12 75@12 80. Lard, per 100 lbs., $7 10@7 12½. Short ribs, sides, loose, $7 70@7 80. Short clear sides, boxed, $7 75@7 87½. Whisky, basis of high wines, $1 27. Clover, contract grade, $12 25@12 60.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	23,300	19,300
Wheat, bushels	35,000	12,600
Corn, bushels	522,000	202,100
Oats, bushels	171,100	62,400
Rye, bushels	1,000	......
Barley, bushels	27,500	800

NEW YORK, July 8.—Flour—Receipts, 17,985 bbls.; exports, 11,614 bbls; dull, partially lower; winter patents, $4 90@5 25; winter straights, $4 60@4 80; Minnesota patents, $5 50@6 15; winter extras, $3 10@3 65; Minnesota bakers, $3 75@4 15; winter low grades, $3 00@3 55. Rye flour steady; fair to good, $4 25@4 60; choice to fancy, $4 60@4 90. Cornmeal firm; fine white and yellow, $1 25@1 30; coarse, $1 14@1 16; kiln-dried, $3 20@3 00. Barley dull; feeding, 48½c, c. i. f. New York; malting, 46@52c, c. i. f., Buffalo. Wheat—Receipts, 3,000 bushels; spot easy; No. 2 red, $1 00@1 04, elevator; No. 2 red, $1 00, f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 northern, Duluth, $1 19, f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 hard Manitoba, $1 12, f. o. b. afloat; wheat opened firmer on strength at Minneapolis, but at once gave way a cent per bushel under more bearish weather and crop news and poor Liverpool cables; rallying on further reports of black rust, it closed about steady at ¼ to ⅝c net decline; July, 96¼@97c, closed 96c; September, 91⅛@92⅞c, closed 92c; December, 91⅝@92⅝c, closed 92¼c. Corn—Receipts, 116,100 bushels; exports, 120,296 bushels; spot corn easy; No. 2, 63c, elevator, and 62¼c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 yellow, 63¾c; No. 2 white, 63¾c; options market was easier, without transactions, closing partly ⅛c net lower; July closed 62⅜c; September closed 65c. Oats—Receipts, 71,300 bushels; exports, 5,300 bushels; spot quiet; mixed oats, 26 and 32 lbs., 35½@36½c; natural white, 30 and 32 lbs., 37½@38½c; clipped white, 36 and 40 lbs., 38@41c.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 8.—Wheat—September closed at 93¾c; December, 89¾c; No. 1 hard, $1 11½; No. 1 northern, $1 09½; No. 2 northern, $1 05½@1 06½. Flour—First patents, $6 10@6 20; second patents, $5 90@6 00; first clears, $4 00@4 10; second clears, $2 75@2 85. Bran in bulk, $12 75@13 00.

TOLEDO, O., July 8.—Cloverseed—Cash, $7 50; October, $5 87½; August alsike, $7 90 bid; prime timothy, $1 60.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—Wheat—No. 2 red cash, 90¼c; July, 83½c; September, 84c; No. 2 hard, $1 05. Corn—No. 2 cash, 55c; July, 55c; December, 45⅝c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 32½c; July, 31½c; September, 29¼c; No. 2 white, 35c.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., July 8.—Wheat—No. 1 northern, $1 13@1 14; No. 2 northern, $1 06; September, 87¾c asked. Rye—No. 1, 83@84c. Barley—No. 2, 53c; sample, 45@53c. Corn—September, 56½@56⅝c bid.

DULUTH, MINN., July 8.—Wheat—No. 1 northern, $1 09½; No. 2 northern, $1 01; July, $1 06½; September, new, 87c; September, old, 93½c.

NEWS FROM THE MINES.

Houghton (Mich.) mining companies report that they are down very close as regards production and that they have almost no metal save what accumulates from the daily production between shipments.

The Zinapan Mining and Smelting Company, a New York corporation, has assigned for the benefit of creditors to William E. Ellis. The company was incorporated in 1901, with a capital stock of $500,000.

Tonopah advices state that the ore shipments over the Tonopah railroad last week aggregated 1,697 tons. The shipments are divided as follows: From Tonopah—Tonopah Co., 980 tons; Tonopah Extension Company, 295 tons; Montana-Tonopah, 266 tons; Belmont, 140 tons. From Reveille district—Southwestern Nevada Mines Company, 27 tons.

It is expected to have the sampling works of the Arizona Smelting Company of Val Verde, Ariz., completed by August 15. These sampling works are to be operated in connection with the smelter. There will really be two smelters—a copper smelter and a lead smelter—with a combined capacity of 800 tons a day. The capacity of the copper smelter will be 600 tons a day; the capacity of the lead smelter will be 200 tons a day. The plant when completed will cost in the neighborhood of $400,000. The Arizona Smelting Company is made up largely of New York people.

The New York Commercial says: The alleged expert testimony of three additional mining engineers on the value of the properties of the Greene Consolidated Gold Company, of Sonora, Mex., were added yesterday to the collection of opinions which this perplexing problem has already brought forth.

From a numerical standpoint, the engineers who have passed upon the merits of the case, now stands seven to six in favor of the impression that the placers are not as rich as the officials of the company assert them to be.

This change in the last 24 hours is due to the fact that the engineers whose reports were submitted yesterday, were handed in to E. B. Tustin, thus swelling his reports from four to seven, which are unfavorable to the mines. Tustin said yesterday that none of the reports which he had in his possession would be made public before Saturday. He intimated, however, that the later reports were even more startling than those of which portions have already appeared. While he did not care to give out any details as to what the report would show, still he intimated that the tests taken by his engineers show the gravels to average about nine cents a yard and that it would cost 21.50 to work them.

At the office of the Greene Gold Company it is still maintained that the motives underlying the present attack were influenced by stock market conditions. During the day Col. Greene sent out a letter to stockholders saying that 12 per cent annual dividends on par would be paid on the stock and that the gravels were showing up higher than anticipated.

Largest Gasser Ever Found Will Furnish Heat for Pittsburghers

On Katy Lick run, near Sardis, Sardis district, Harrison county, the Philadelphia Company has drilled in a Gordon gasser on the David L. Ash farm that is estimated to have a greater pressure than any well ever drilled in West Virginia. It was drilled in last Thursday and up to yesterday all efforts to shut it in had failed, notwithstanding General Manager Joseph F. Guffey and General Superintendent J. K. Beatty, of the Philadelphia Company, have been on the ground directing the work. No gauge has been taken, but those who have visited the well say it is no doubt the largest gasser that has ever been found, not excepting the famous Big Moses, in Tyler county. The well is located six miles from Clarksburg, and the noise occasioned by the escaping gas can be plainly heard at that place when the wind is blowing in that direction. On Flag run, in the same district, the same company completed a Big Injun gasser on the A. E. Martin farm that showed a capacity of 7,000,000 cubic feet a day.

On Mods run, near Downs, Marion county, Glen Cracker & Co. have drilled their test on the J. M. Reese farm through the Gordon and have a duster. It will be drilled to the fifth sand. In the Smithfield district, Wetzel county, the South Penn Oil Company has drilled its test on the James Wade farm from the Big Injun to the Gordon and the hole has filled up 1,500 feet with fluid. In the Hebron district, Tyler county, the Carter Oil Company has drilled its No. 10 on the M. Denning farm through the Cow Run sand and has a duster in the Cow Run sand. In the Wick district the Carter Oil Company has drilled its No. 3 on the Charles Eberhart farm into the second Big Injun pay and will have a 20-barrel producer.

On Churchs Fork, Church district, Wetzel county, the Manufacturers' Light and Heat Company has drilled its test on the E. Clovis farm through the Maxon and Big Injun and found nothing. It is now drilling to the lower sands. On the Long Drain, in the same district, the Philadelphia Company is due in the sand at a test on the William Teaganien farm. In the Clay district, on the West Virginia Fork of Fish creek, the same company is drilling tests on the M. E. Gorby and J. A. Connelly farm.

In the Fairview district, Marion county, the Fisher Oil Company has started to drill at a second test on the Corbly Ammons farm.

On Simpson creek, Simpson district, Harrison county, the Bridgeport Gas Company is drilling at 2,300 feet at its test on the Jesse Willis farm. On Limestone creek, Coal district, the Hutton Gas Company is down 2,250 feet at its test on the John R. Flynn farm. On Smoke Camp run, Freeman's Creek district, Lewis county, the Philadelphia Company has started to drill at a test on the Abigail Moss farm. On the same stream the Philadelphia Company is drilling a test on the M. T. Low farm. On Gillespie run, Grant district, McGregor & Co. have drilled their test on the D. McGregor farm through the Salt Sand and have a show for a light pumper. On Devil Hole creek the Salina Oil Company's No. 14 on the J. P. Marshall farm is good for seven barrels a day from the Salt Sand.

On the Ohio side in the Wolf Creek district, Washington county, the Tecumseh Oil and Gas Company has completed another good producer. It is this company's No. 17 on the Ruth A. Chapman farm that produced 240 barrels the first 24 hours after it was drilled into the pay. In the same district A. J. Lockard & Co. have completed No. 11 on the John Bachelor farm and have a 10-barrel pumper. The Pure Oil Producing Company is drilling No. 12 on the E. H. Palmer farm. In the Jerusalem district, Monroe county, Mooney & Co. have drilled their test on the Fred Haren farm through the Berea grit and have a duster. In the Jackson Ridge district the Traders' Oil Company is due in the sand at a test on the Henry Wittenbrock farm.

Shipments and Runs.

Shipments and runs of the Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana fields:

PENNSYLVANIA OIL.

SHIPMENTS.		RUNS.	
July 7	61,566	July 6	58,970
Previously	344,600	Previously	258,000
Total	406,166	Total	316,960
Daily average	58,077	Daily average	57,478

LIMA OIL.

SHIPMENTS.		RUNS.	
July 7	50,092	July 6	66,149
Previously	259,238	Previously	182,565
Total	309,330	Total	247,544
Daily average	51,476	Daily average	41,424

The Oil Market.

The Standard Oil Company quotes the following prices for credit balances in the various fields: Pennsylvania, $1 27; Tiona, $1 42; Second Corning, 94c; North Lima, 86c; South Lima and Indiana, 86c; Somerset, 86c; Ragland, 58c; Canada, $1 36.

OIL CITY, July 8.—Credit balances, $1 27; certificates, no bid; shipments, 61,565 bbls.; average, 58,027 bbls.; runs, 58,969 bbls.; average, 57,456 bbls.; shipments, Lima, 50,092 bbls.; average, 57,302 bbls.; runs, 66,148 bbls.; average, 51,257 bbls.

TOLEDO, July 8.—North Lima, 86c; South Lima and Indiana, 86c.

STOCKS.	Open	High	Low.	Close. Bid.	Close. Ask.
Tamarack	116	116	116	117	118
United Fruit	......	......	......	105½	106
Utah	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	44
U. S. Mining	29	29¾	29	29¾	29¾
Victoria	3	3	3	3	3¼
Wolverine	110	110	110	110½	......
Winona	......	......	......	10½	10¾
Black Mt.	......	......	......	3.25	3.50
Mitchell	......	......	......	6⅝	......

BISBEE MINING STOCKS.

Calumet & Ariz.	......	......	......	......	13¾
Calumet & Pgh.	......	......	......	20	21
Junction	......	......	......	......	50
Lake Superior	......	......	......	21	24
Pittsburgh & Dul.	......	......	......	11	11
North Butte	......	......	......	29¼	29¾

BOSTON, July 8.—The market today showed a little more activity in coppers, Centennial being specially strong, the buying being steady and at advancing quotations. Mohawk was 50¾ and Osceola 90½ to 91½. Adventure is reported to be doing better and good buying of the stock appeared around 4⅝. Wolverine closed strong at 110½ bid, one house having an order to buy all the stock offered at 109.

New York Mining Stocks.

Adams Con.	.20	Little Chief	.05
Alice	.50	Ontario	4.00
Breece	.25	Ophir	6.50
Brunswick Con.	.05	Phoenix	.02
Comstock Tunnel	.05	Potosi	.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.20	Savage	.25
Horn Silver	1.75	Sierra Nevada	.35
Iron Silver	1.00	Small Hopes	.25
Leadville Con.	.06	Standard	1.20

Pig Iron Certificates Market.

NEW YORK, July 8.—(Special.)—The pig iron maret was lifeless early in the session and without important change. First call, 11 a. m.:

	Regular. Bid.	Regular. Asked.	Foundry. Bid.	Foundry. Asked.
Cash	13.75	....	....	....
July	13.75	....	14.25	14.75
August	12.75	....	14.25	14.75
October	14.15	....	14.40	14.75
November	14.00	....	14.25	....
December	....	....	14.25	14.75
February	14.25	....	13.75	....

Sales off call—100 tons foundry, October, at 14.40.

The Metal Markets.

NEW YORK, July 8.—There was no business of importance in metal markets and prices were unchanged. Spot tin is firm at $30 75@31 15. Copper remains unchanged at $15 00 for Lake Superior and electrolytic and at $14 75 for casting. Lead is steady at $4 50@4 60 and spelter at $5 30. No further change is reported in iron which is said to be showing a slightly improved tone.

Boston Copper Stocks.

(Reported by A. E. Masten & Co.)

STOCKS.	Open	High	Low.	Close. Bid.	Close. Ask.
Allouez	27⅝	28	27⅝	27½	27⅝
Adventure	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4⅝
Arcadian	1½	1½	1½	1¼	1½
Atlantic	13½	13½	13½	13¼	14
Bingham	28	28	28	28	29
Calumet & Hec.	......	......	......	635	640
Centennial	19¾	20¾	19¾	20¼	20½
Daly West	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	14
Elm River	......	......	......	2½	3½
Franklin	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9½	10
Granby	6	6	6	5	6½
Greene	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22	22½
Isle Royale	......	......	......	20	21
Mohawk	......	......	......	50	50½
Michigan	13½	13½	13½	13½	14
Osceola	......	......	......	90	90½
Old Dominion	......	......	......	24¼	24⅝
Old Colony	......	......	......	⅝	1
Parrot	22½	22½	22½	22¾	22½
Phoenix	......	......	......	60	75
Quincy	......	......	......	100	105
U. Consolidated	69⅝	70	69⅝	69⅝	70
R. Island	1½	1½	1½	1¼	1½
Swift	......	......	......	107	108
Trinity	......	......	......	8	8¼

GOOD NEWS FOR THE IRON REGION

Steel Corporation's Decision to Operate Plants in Summer Means Busy Season.

ACTIVE WINTER PROMISED

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

IRON MOUNTAIN, MICH., July 8.—The announcement from Pittsburgh that because of the unprecedented demand for the finished product the Steel Corporation and other large manufacturers of steel would forego the customary shutdown this summer and would keep their mills in commission during July and August was good news to the iron region. The decision is taken to indicate an indefinite period of activity at the mines and has quieted the apprehension manifested in some circles that over-production consequent upon the record-breaking movement of ore to the lower lakes would be productive of dire results.

An active winter, followed by a season as prosperous as the present, is now the anticipation. It cannot be said that the ore movement has yet reached its maximum, but it is ahead of all past seasons at this time of the year. In the opinion of F. A. Wilder, state mine inspector, the two Minnesota ranges—Mesaba and Vermilion—will better their production of 1904 by 50 per cent. His estimate would make the total for the Superior district in the neighborhood of 33,000,000 tons—3,000,000 more than the amount set by conservative estimators early in the year.

The amount of taxes to be paid by the mining corporations operating within the limits of the city of Negaunee, Marquette range, will be practically the same this year as last. The valuations of some properties have been increased and those of others have been lowered, so that the total is little changed. As approved by the board of review, the valuations are:

	1905.	1904.
Negaunee	$1,050,000	$1,150,000
Mary Charlotte	325,000	250,000
Jackson	150,000	150,000
Cambria	310,000	310,000
Lillie	75,000	75,000
Mass	250,000	300,000
Hartford	325,000	265,000
Regent group	800,000	800,000
Breitung Hematite	35,000	......
Totals	$3,320,000	$3,300,000

Capt. John Cuff, who has been exploring a tract owned by Hamilton & Merryman in 40-29, near Norway, Menominee range, has found a deposit of good merchantable ore at a depth of 42 feet, and is confident he has a mine in sight. He is negotiating with Chicago parties in an effort to interest them in the development of the property.

The machinery at the old Quinnesec mine is being shipped to the Crystal Falls district by Corrigan, McKinney & Co. This concern has for some time now been the chief operator at Crystal Falls and vicinity, and during the last two years it has increased its production in that field materially. There was a time when its group of mines there were considered played-out properties. Renewed exploration, however, located new and important ore bodies.

Coffee and Sugar.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The market for coffee futures opened steady at an advance of 5@15 points in response to higher European cables and expectations of smaller Brazilian receipts owing to rainy weather. European houses and Wall street interests were buyers, but there was considerable realizing at the advance and the market lost a partial 5 points, closing steady at a net advance of 5@10 points. Sales were reported of 31,500 bags, including September at 6.85@6.90c; October at 6.95c; December at 7.10@7.15c; January at 7.20c; March at 7.35c and May at 7.40@7.45c. Spot Rio steady; invoice, 7¾c; mild steady; Cordova, 10@13c. Sugar—Raw nominal; fair refining, 3¾c; centrifugal 96 test, 4⅛c; molasses sugar, 3⅜c; refined steady; No. 6, 4.90c; No. 7, 4.75c; No. 8, 4.65c; No. 9, 4.60c; No. 10, 4.55c; No. 11, 4.45c; No. 12, 4.40c; No. 13, 4.35c; No. 14, 4.25c; confectioners' A, 5.25c; mold A, 5.75c; cutloaf, 6.10c; crushed, 6.10c; powdered, 5.50c; granulated, 5.40c; cubes, 5.55c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH UNION STOCK YARDS,
Saturday, July 8, 1905.

Cattle—Supply light, market steady; choice, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs, $5 70@5 85; fair, $1,300 to 1,400 lbs, $5 40@5 65; good, $1,200 to 1,300 lbs, $5 10@5 35; tidy, 1,050 to 1,150 lbs, $4 50@5 00; common, 700 to 900 lbs, $3 25@4 00; choice heifers, $4 00@4 50; common to fair, $3 00@3 75; good fresh cows and springers, $35@45; common to fair, $15@30.

Sheep and lambs—Supply light, market steady; prime wethers, 95 to 100 lbs, $4 80@5 75; good mixed, 85 to 90 lbs, $5 35@5 60; fair mixed, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 75@5 25; common, $3 00@4 00; spring lambs, $5 00@6 25; veal calves, $7 00@7 50; heavy and thin, $3 50@4 50.

Hogs—Receipts light; 8 double decks on sale; market steady and from 5 to 15 cents higher; prime heavy hogs, $5 95; mediums, Yorkers and pigs, $6 10@6 15; roughs, $4 00@5 00; stags, $3 00@3 75.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

KANSAS CITY, July 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 100 head; market steady, unchanged; choice export and dressed beef steers, $5 00@5 70; fair to good, $4 25@5 00; western fed steers, $4 25@5 25; stockers and feeders, $2 75@4 50; southern steers, $3 00@4 75; southern cows, $2 25@3 75; native cows, $2 25@4 50; bulls, $2 25@4 00; calves, $3 00@5 50; receipts for week, 29,400 head. Hogs—Receipts, 2,700 head; market 2½@5c lower; top, $5 45; bulk of sales, $5 37½@5 42½; heavy, $5 35@5 40; packers, $5 37½@5 45; pigs and light, $5 35@5 45; receipts for the week, 31,600 head. Sheep—Receipts, 300 head; market strong, active; native lambs, $6 00@7 40; western lambs, $5 75@7 00; fed ewes and yearlings, $4 35@5 75; Texas clipped yearlings, $5 00@5 75; Texas clipped sheep, $4 00@5 75; stockers and feeders, $2 50@3 25; receipts for the week, 17,500 head.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 600 head; market steady; good to prime steers, $5 50@6 15; poor to medium, $3 60@5 70; stockers and feeders, $2 50@4 35; cows, $2 80@4 50; heifers, $2 50@5 00; canners, $1 50@2 80; bulls, $2 00@4 00; calves, $3 00@6 75; Texas fed steers, $4 55@5 15. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000 head; market 5c higher; mixed and butchers, $5 45@5 75; good to choice heavy, $5 60@5 77½; rough heavy, $5 10@5 40; light, $5 45@5 75; bulk of sales, $5 60@5 75. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000 head; sheep steady, lambs weak; good to choice wethers, $4 75@5 50; fair to choice mixed, $3 50@5 10; native lambs, $4 50@8 00.

The Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The cotton market was very excited today, fluctuations being violent and transactions reaching 300,000 bales for the half session and closing last night at 10.71. October contracts sold as low as 10.43 at the opening and before the close had rallied to 10.80, an advance from the lowest of about $1 85 a bale. Secretary Hesters' statement of the world's visible supply cotton market made up from special cable and telegraphic advices, shows 120,345 bales for the week just closed, a decrease of 89,840 as compared with last year. The total visible supply is 3,306,196, of which 2,048,196 is American.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Spot closed quiet; middling uplands, 10.90c; middling gulf, 11.15c; sales, none. The range of prices:

	Open	High	Low.	Close
January	10.63	10.90	10.64	10.89
February	....	....	....	10.91
March	10.76	10.96	10.75	10.96
April	....	....	....	10.97
May	10.80	11.01	10.80	11.00
July	10.40	10.63	10.39	10.65
August	10.30	10.69	10.28	10.68
September	10.38	10.59	10.36	10.72
October	10.43	10.80	10.43	10.78
November	10.60	10.60	10.60	10.81
December	10.65	10.87	10.60	10.85

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Butter steady, unchanged; receipts, 5,643 cases. Cheese quiet, unchanged; receipts, 1,151 boxes; weekly exports, 1,735 boxes. Eggs steady, unchanged; receipts, 5,935 cases.

CHICAGO, July 8.—On the produce exchange today the butter market was steady; creameries, 16@19½c; dairies, 15@18c. Eggs steady at mark; cases included, 13c; firsts, 14½c; prime firsts, 15c; extras, 17½c. Cheese firm at 9¾@10½c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—Butter — Extra western creamery, 21½c; extra nearby prints, 23c. Eggs firm; nearby fresh, 17½c, loss off; nearby fresh, 16½c at mark; western fresh, 16½@17c at mark. Cheese quiet; New York full cream fancy, new, 10½c; New York cream, fair to good, new, 9¾@10c; domestic Swiss, 11@14c.

Banks and the Treasury.

NEW YORK, July 8.—(Special.)—In redemption of checks drawn by depositors of gold at the Seattle assay office, today's official records show that the sub-treasury paid out yesterday $130,198, against $224,245 a week ago. Total payment by government to New York banks for the day, $3,372,000. Payment by banks to government, $3,193,000. Balance on the day's transactions, $179,000 paid by government to banks, against $165,600 similarly paid a week ago. Included in the foregoing summary is $150,000 deposited by banks with the sub-treasury for payment at New Orleans.

PUBLIC LEARNS TO ESCHEW FLOUR

Calculations of Wheat Market Gamblers and Millers Have Been Badly Upset.

MANY OTHER GOOD THINGS

Bread is the staff of life. The Good Book also says: "Man cannot live by bread alone." It is this statement in the Good Book which seems to be upsetting the calculations of flour dealers at the present time, for man is not attempting to live by bread alone.

Millers have been having a hard time of it for the past six months or more. The Gates-Armour clash in the wheat market forced wheat away above what there was any reasonable excuse for asking for it. Flour was compelled to follow suit, for the millers always give the public to understand that they are dependent upon the speculative price of wheat. This is merely a bit of fable, so far as the really big millers of the country are concerned. They buy under contract, early in the season, and their wheat costs no more than the contract price, regardless of what a few gamblers may do in the wheat market. Any advances in the price of flour due to wheat market advances are velvet for the miller. The dealer is the man who gets squeezed occasionally.

The high price of flour received a serious set-back when the sensational slump in the wheat market took place this spring. Millers could not cut the price down fast enough when that drop began. Wheat was going down at a rate flour could scarcely keep pace with. Then the check-up came and flour began to move back again, along with wheat.

But the millers are not happy. Out in the northwest, where the bulk of the flour is made, there is little doing. Mills are not running more than half time and sales do not exceed the output. Buyers refuse to buy. It is not because flour is high-priced, but because they are not willing to risk big purchases under such uncertain conditions.

The wheat gamblers and the millers were confident the public would be forced to get into the market, regardless of prices or conditions. They had overlooked the fact that man cannot live by bread alone, and he did not care to do it if he could. Potatoes have not been so cheap for twenty years as they were this year. There was an enormous crop last summer and everybody ate an unusually large allowance of potatoes last winter because they were unusually good. This cut into the flour market to a considerable extent. The high price of flour drove many people to a more extensive use of buckwheat and cornmeal last winter. Every sack of cornmeal or buckwheat which went over the grocer's counter meant that much less wheat flour to be sold. They were cheap substitutes and undoubtedly as wholesome, if not more so, than the patent process flour which some physicians blame for the alarming spread of appendicitis and other things.

Now the warm weather is on. New potatoes are just bursting from the ground. Vegetables of every kind are in season. The stands in the markets are groaning under the weight of fresh berries and fruit of every kind. Really, a fellow scarcely knows whether he wants any bread at all or not these hot days. The sales of flour have dropped off more during the last two months than they have in a similar period for many years. There is no improvement in sight. The public is unconsciously economizing. It has discovered that flour is away up and it can use less bread and more vegetables and be better for it. As a result the northwestern millers are getting the worst of it. They are between the grain market and the consumer, and are being ground on both sides at once.

What will be the outcome none of the dealers care to say. Some western and northwestern mills are already grinding this year's wheat crop. Good milling wheat was short last year and it has nearly all been used up. The small mills have used theirs and are starting in on new wheat. This is bound to have some effect on the price. The harvesting will not be completed for a month yet. It will be nearly two months before it is known to a certainty what the supply of milling wheat will be. Then there will undoubtedly be something doing. Wheat may jump up with astonishing swiftness or it may drop the same way. Flour will follow the grain. In the meantime the public is learning to use less bread and more other things and discovers the truth of the saying: "Man cannot live by bread alone."

WEEPING BRIDAL PARTY.

Shedding Copious Tears Woman Heads Procession for Marriage License.

An odd bridal procession yesterday morning wended its way to the office of the marriage license clerk with a crowd of spectators trailing in its wake. The bride was apparently weeping piteously, and this fact, together with the appearance of an aged, bare-headed, and solemn-looking woman at her side, added peculiar interest.

It was a party of Syrians, and in accord with the custom of that country the bride continued her moans and sobs while filing through the corridors. License Clerk Herman L. Hegner thought the tears were due to the fact that the woman was marrying against her will, and, refusing to accept the plea of the groom that she was merely following out a custom, interviewed the prospective bride privately. She informed him that she was eager to be united to her love. She had been in the country eight years, and spoke English fluently. The license was issued to Isaac Ezer of Rochester, and Nasta John of 1214 Grant boulevard. Gaining the license, the bridal party went as it came and sought a Syrian priest.

RENEWS THE CONTRACT.

American Company Will Again Guard Wealth in Federal Building Vaults.

The contract was renewed last week with the American District Telegraph Company to protect the vaults in the federal building of this city. For this the company receives $1,800 a year. The American District Telegraph company has had this contract for several years. The service rendered is much the same as that afforded by other companies who look after safes in jewelry stores and banks.

There is not much money kept in the federal vaults, but at all times there is about $30,000 worth of stamps on hand. The money taken in at the postoffice is deposited each day in local banks, and there is but a small amount taken in at the money order department of the postoffice after 3 o'clock each afternoon. This is deposited in the federal vaults.

YOUNG PEOPLE ELOPE.

School Girl and Youth Surprise Their Belmar Neighbors.

Belmar residents were surprised yesterday to learn of the elopment and marriage on June 10 of Miss Lena Duerr, aged 13, and Robert E. Long, aged 22, both of 7236 Race street. Long and his mother board with the Duerr family, and on June 10, under pretext of going to a matinee, boarded a train for Youngstown, where they had the nuptial knot tied and returning to the city, spent the evening honeymooning in Luna park.

The announcement of the marriage in a Youngstown paper was seen by a local resident, and the news flew widely about. It had been the intention of the young people to keep the marriage secret until Mrs. Long graduated from school, she being a pupil in the seventh year class in the Belmar school.

The Wool Market.

LONDON, July 8.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 12,508 bales, chiefly cross-breds. Competition was brisk throughout. Australian greasy sold readily. Light-conditioned was taken by Americans at extreme prices. They also secured some good half-breds. Faulty scoureds were in good demand for France. A fine selection of Punta Arenas sold at an advance of 5@10 per cent. Next week 62,670 bales will be offered. Following are the sales: New South Wales, 1,200 bales; scoured, 1s@1s 1d; greasy, 5½d@1s 1d. Victoria, 400 bales; scoured, 10d@1s 9d; greasy, 10d@1s 3½d. Tasmania, 300 bales; greasy, 8½d@1s 4½d. New Zealand, 7,600 bales; scoured, 11d@1s 11d; greasy, 6¼d@1s 4½d; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 100 bales; scoured, 1s 1½d@1s 9½d; greasy, 8½@8d; Punta Arenas, 2,500 bales, greasy, 6¼@1s 2d. The arrivals for the fifth series amount to 7,223 bales, including 4,500 bales forwarded direct to spinners. The imports this week were: New South Wales, 851 bales; Queensland, 13 bales; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 3,869 bales; elsewhere, 900 bales.

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FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

PITTSBURGH CONSOLIDATED.
The large smelter now in course of construction for this company will be in operation about the first of October, when the stock will probably be listed on the Pittsburgh exchange. This will cause an unusual rise in the stock and will further demonstrate that this stock is the best mining investment that has ever been offered, and is promoted by the best business men in Pittsburgh. Get my quotations.

MINING STOCKS I WILL SELL

100	Alaska Copper	7.75	500	Lige Harris Bullfrog	.04¼
1000	Anchor Oil and Gas	.15	1200	Montana Mineral Land	.27
1000	Blue Bird Cons.	.09½	1000	Newark Lead & Zinc	.11
3500	Black Bird	.02	100	Pgh.-Montana	32.50
500	Canton Gold M. & M.	.21	3000	Par Value Cons.	.02¾
4	Continental Com'l Co.	Bid	10000	Platts Group Gold (E. Oregon)	Bid
2000	California Nevada (Pf.)	Bid	150	Red Rock Mining	.80
4200	Cracker Creek G. Mines	Bid	30	Rains Copper	1.75
300	Elsinor M. & M.	.07¼	200	Sater Copper	.38
105	Eureka Oil & Gas	.06½	1000	Sater Copper	.42¼
200	Empire State Oil	.03	1100	Surprise Gold Mines	.08¼
1000	Five Bears Mining	.07¼	4000	Sunset Gold M. & M.	.02
30	Golden Anchor	.38	50	Star Petroleum	.55
2000	Goldfield Double Eagle	.04½	500	Sierra Madre Gold	.21
1000	Goldfield Coming Nation	.05½	500	Tonopah Tres. Mining	.03
1000	Goldfield Big Elk	.03	1000	Tonopah Pros. Dev.	.02
2000	Goldfield Rex	.04½	4	Vista Hermosa (full pd)	210.00
200	Great Standard Copper	.12	2436	Wabash Consolidated	Bid
500	Highland Gold Mines	.11			

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It has been officially announced that the smelter of this company has been blown in. The proposition is evidently an assured success and the stock will unquestionably sell at higher figures within the near future. If interested will say that we are in position to give full detailed information. This information was furnished us by a practical mining man who has just returned from a visit to the company's property. We have stock for sale at an attractive figure, at which price we advise its purchase.
We Also Offer the Following:

1,000	Blue Bell (Goldfield)	.08	1,000	Mergenthaler M. B.	.06
10	Columbia Sav'gs & Trust	13.00	100	Mine LaMotte	2.50
100	Geo. A. Treadwell	8.60	1	Obispo Rubber	276.00
200	Golden Anchor	.27	2,000	Pitts. Cons. M. M. & T.	Bid
2,000	Great Western (Henderson)	.10¾	5,000	Par Value Cons.	.03
50	Goldfield Mining	Bid	2,000	Star of the East	.19
1,000	Lige Harris Bullfrog	.04	500	Spearfish	.10
10	Leader Department Store	9.50	250	Tonopah Gold Mountain	.18
300	Montana Bullfrog	.11	1,000	Tonopah Home	.06¼

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MOUNTAIN TRAVEL IN INDIA HAS ITS RISKS AND REWARDS

Roads from Which One May Plunge to Death and Slopes Carpeted With Flowers.

KIPLINGY TRIP TO KOTGARH

(Special Letter to The Gazette.)

SIMLA, June 6.—It was in the heat of summer when our small daughter was taken ill with fever, and I had to fly up to Kasauli with the two children and leave my husband alone with mosquitoes and frogs and muggy heat. It was a real trial to have to leave him, but his vacation was to come by the first of August, so I tried not to worry and to banish visions of cholera and fever. Death comes with such fearful suddenness in eastern countries that one dreads to leave a dear one even for a day, for, indeed, one never knows what that day may bring forth.

Ten days passed slowly in Kasauli, but the little daughter's cheeks became less thin and pale and the fever broke, so when my husband wrote, telling us to meet him at Dharampur, a tonga station on the way to Simla, we were quite ready to do so.

We were to leave Kasauli early in the morning of the first of August in jinrickshaws, but a tremendous storm blew up in the night and I was awakened at 5 o'clock in the morning by a terrific clap of thunder; it seemed as if the heavens had been opened, the rain poured in torrents, the lightning flashed among the hills and our ears were almost deafened with the crash of falling trees and the booming of the thunder; every now and then a bit of the hillside would be carried away and the noise of falling stones would be added to the general uproar. By the time 8 o'clock arrived the noisy part of the storm was about over and the rain had settled down to a steady downpour. Then, storm or no storm, we could wait no longer, and the jinrickshaws and coolies were summoned and we started, the ayah in one jinrickshaw with the little daughter in her lap and I in the other with the nine months old baby. We tucked the mackintoshes around us and opened the umbrellas in front, the hoods were put up and we were off. Truly it was a fearsome journey. It was a steady descent down hill and the road seemed like a small river; there were landslips all along the way and firtrees uprooted and lying across the path, making the road quite impassable in some places, so that the coolies had to move them aside before the jinrickshaws could be taken further. We wound down the Kasauli hill and up the road to Sanawar, where the Lawrence Military asylum is; then down the other side of Sanawar hill, past the asylum graveyard and down, still down, until we had left the storm raging above us and had passed into a region of calm.

A Rest Beside the Road.

Finally we could see the tonga road lying before us, and after that it was not long before we reached Dharampur and alighted at the dak bungalow. There we stood on the veranda watching the turn of the road, where we could see tonga after tonga jingle gaily by. At last we were rewarded by the fluttering of a white handkerchief from a tonga which contained a single passenger, and a familiar figure leaped to the ground. Had it been only 10 days since we saw him last?

Our bedding and a small trunk and various small articles were immediately stowed into the tonga, rugs spread, and then we all clambered in, my husband on the front seat with the driver and the ayah and the babies and myself behind. The rest of the luggage was sent on by bullock train, as only a very small amount of luggage is allowed in the tonga. The horses were changed every three miles, certain stages providing mules instead of horses. We made a short stop at "Solon," the half-way station between Simla and Kalka, for tiffin, and then were on again, arriving in Simla about dusk. It is a good 50 miles from Kalka to Simla, and the journey is generally made in about eight hours.

We stopped in Simla over Sunday, and much enjoyed the little rest it gave us. This was not our first visit to Simla, and we had much pleasure in revisiting the spots we had become fond of the year before. Long before we had either of us seen Simla we had known it through Kipling, and we hailed Petitia as an old, familiar friend, and as we went round Jakko we almost expected to see poor Agnes in her "rickshaw" with her coolies in their magpie liveries and hear her melancholy wail, "It is all a mistake, Jack, all a mistake."

On Monday we laid in stores for our stay at Kotgarh, for we had been warned that it was almost impossible to get anything there. We purchased three "kiltas," tall baskets, that, filled with stores, were strapped on to coolies' backs and carried thus, three days' journey to Kotgarh. We filled the baskets with sugar and cocoa, flour and potatoes, etc., restricting ourselves to those stores which were absolutely necessary.

Bad luck seemed to pursue us. Tuesday we started in a pouring rain. We crawled round Jakko with the rain beating in our faces, passed through the short tunnel leading out of Simla, where the water dripped heavily from the roof; looked with interest at flower-bedecked Mashobra, where the "Gadsbys" went on their honeymoon. On and up we traveled, up, up, up, until we reached Fagu, 9,000 feet high.

We had enjoyed the trip in spite of the rain, for the road led through stretches of forest, where the ground was covered with tall ferns and wild flowers, and Jack-in-the-pulpits preached all along the wayside. The trees dripped with heavy mosses and proudly tossed their branches laden with delicate green ferns. But, nevertheless, we were thankful to arrive at Fagu and put up at the dak bungalow. We found that our bedding was completely soaked in spite of the mackintosh wrapped around it, and though we tried to dry the blankets and sheets by the fire, we spent a rather comfortless night of it.

A Carpet of Flowers.

The morning dawned bright and glorious and we were up early to prepare for our journey. The air was crisp and clear. Baby Philip crawled out on the veranda to play with a friendly dog and little Katherine and I took a short walk to pick some wild flowers. Oh, such wild flowers! If you could have seen them! There was a bank thick with blue forget-me-nots and white and pink anemones. The anemones were the real article, but the forget-me-nots were not, I discovered afterward, greatly to my disappointment; they were only weeds, and later in the season developed burra, but they were so large and blue and lovely that I was quite as well satisfied with them as if they had been the real thing. We picked a large bunch and returned to the house in time to find that the "sahib" had sent the coolies off with the baggage and that it was high time to start, so start we did. But alas! the mist came up the hillside and it rained in torrents again. And so it was all the rest of our journey, we would have a few hours of brilliant sunshine, then dismal rain again, glimpses of glorious mountains, then the veil of fog would hide them from our sight.

The road led round such bare peaks and rested on the brink of such awful precipices that sometimes I closed my eyes in sheer terror at the thought of what a false step would bring us to.

Little Philip behaved like a baby angel. No sooner would we start than he would close his brown eyes and be off to slumberland, and rain or no rain, he was completely happy all the way. But Katherine was older and became very tired after a while. She wanted to get down and play on the edge of the precipice and felt a much-abused little girl when she was made to sit in the jinrickshaw hour after hour.

We had a restful little stop for 12 o'clock breakfast at Therg. The dak bungalow was most beautifully situated at the edge of a pine wood, which stretched for several miles on either side of the road. The air was sweet with the scent of wild flowers and the pine trees. The babies were allowed to trot about for a little rest. We could hardly tear ourselves away, but we knew we must reach Matiana before nightfall, so that meant haste.

Poetry of Nature.

On the road wound round precipitous peaks, bare and gaunt, through dark woods, and past banks that were dripping with maidenhair, anemones, "forget-me-nots," ground orchids, columbine and potentillas in all shades, ranging from pink to dark chocolate.

Far, far below us raged the mountain stream, swollen with the heavy rains. The music of a thousand waterfalls reached our ears, great eagles soared above us, lifting their golden heads toward their lover, the sun. The shrill scream of a kite, floating far out over the abyss in search of prey, was echoed from the mountain sides. The tinkle of the bells around the necks of the sturdy black hill cows seemed music to us. Our coolies would start up one of their weird hill songs, unspeakably sorrowful in its minor key. Far off on some mountain side another group of hill men would send the answer back. The clear air was as nectar to us, and our beauty-starved eyes gazed north, and south, and east, and west, and saw mountains, ever mountains, rising peak after peak, their giant heads bathed in the glorious afternoon light, and the silent shadows beginning to creep across their feet. Then, lest so much beauty should be too much for us, the fog came rushing up upon us, and it rained. Oh, how it rained! We were hungry and cold and wet by the time we reached Matiana, and oh, how glad we were to get there!

We found some old "Harpers" in the room where we were. If you could have seen our surroundings you would have understood how incongruous it seemed to us to find those signs of civilization in the wilds.

We started again the next morning for Narkanda and were fortunate in having no rain. Some of the slopes we had to ascend and descend were simply frightful. The precipice descended sheer below us for several thousand feet, straight down to where the angry mountain torrent scolded its way over a pebbly bed. A fall there would have meant, ah—what would it have meant?

I put my hands over my eyes with horror at the thought and begged Katherine to sit still.

About 25 years ago a young lady, the daughter of the C. M. S. missionary at Kotgarh, rode out to meet her lover, who had just arrived in the country and was coming out from Simla to marry her. He was on horseback, too. She rode joyfully forward to meet him, but her horse was nervous and shied at seeing another animal so close. A fearful scream rent the air and in a moment it was all over, the bride-to-be was no more. Horse and rider had gone over, down that terrible, cruel precipice.

We reached Narkanda in time for tiffin. It lies in the crescent of a giant hill 9,000 feet high. Mount Hattoo towers above it and is 12,000 feet high. We could now see Kotgarh, 11 miles away, and as we were anxious to reach it we did not wait long at Narkanda.

We started with sunshine blessing us again. The way led through a giant forest, might fir trees pointed their green tops heavenward and seemed to be trying to pierce the blue heaven that lay so close to them. Great boulders covered the mountain sides, left there by some monstrous glacier in prehistoric ages. Tender green vines softened the gray stone now and delicate green moss spread its velvet carpet up to the boulders' base.

On the Edge of the Wild.

We arrived at Kotgarh at last, and found that our shanty, it was really not much better than a hut, was right on the edge of a great primeval forest which the hill men declared was infested with bears; delightful mountain roads wound here and there, but these our hill cook told us were impassable at nightfall because the bears blocked up the road! Can you imagine the great big bear, and the middle-sized bear, and the tiny baby bear standing arm in arm across the road and blocking it up?

How we did enjoy that month! We were as free and joyous, and as close to dear Mother Nature as Adam and Eve must have been in the Garden of Eden.

On sunny days we lay on the green hillside under the pine trees, and it almost seemed to us as if we could hear the beating of her tender mother heart. The soft wind, heavy with the odors of pine and the sweet wild thyme, brought healing on its wings; and we feasted on the beauty of the world.

All around us was forest, dark, mysterious forest—above the blue sky flecked with fleecy clouds. Around us mountains, blue and green and purple, and opposite us, straight opposite, the white eternal snows. Right at our feet flowed the Sutlej, a narrow stream, looking peacefully placid as it wound slowly between emerald green banks.

"O Sutlej! Are you indeed the same river that we left two weeks ago beside hot Ludhiana? Poor foolish stream, to leave these glorious mountains for those cruel burning plains."

But the Sutlej seemed to answer: "The sea calls me, the winds bring her messages to me over mountain and plain. The sea calls me, and I must go."

There are only two English residents in Kotgarh. The C. M. S. missionaries, and the widow of a tea planter. It was from the latter that we rented our hut.

A Queer Sort of Pet.

We had been longing to see a bear. We heard they were no uncommon sight in the cold weather; but though they were seen by other people when they came to devour peaches and plums, they were never seen by us. One morning we heard a curious grunting sound outside, and, upon peeping out we saw a tiny black baby bear. There was great excitement then, and we hurried out to see the little fellow. He was led by a string passed through his nose. Two men had brought him and offered to sell him as a pet for the children! They said they had caught him down by the Sutlej. He was about three months old, with the wickedest little red eyes it has ever been my lot to behold. My husband tried to stroke him, but the bear nearly snapped his hand off. He possessed exactly two teeth but he made such good use of those two that the men were exceedingly afraid of the fierce little fellow. They had to drag him away, however, as we were afraid that a bear would be worse than a white elephant on our hands. He went growling and snarling and pulling back on the rope at every step.

My husband went out shooting every day, and used to bring wild pigeons home for us to eat. We were very glad to have them, for we could only get mutton and chickens in Kotgarh. When a sheep was killed it was divided amongst the four or five families who had come to Kotgarh for the summer. Each day we went out on exploring tours, reveling among the ferns and sweet wild things. Here and there, on the hillside, we could see the houses of the hill men. Some with flat roofs with the yellow corn drying upon them; some built much like little Swiss chalets, with their pointed roofs. Outside the house there would always be a round stone threshing floor. It must have been just such a scene as this that Puran Bhagat saw when he looked down from his lonely crie on the top of the mountain. We could understand his absorption perfectly as we drank in great draughts of the beauty which lay around us.

Was there any outside world? Were there such things as plains? Or were not these vast mountains all in all?

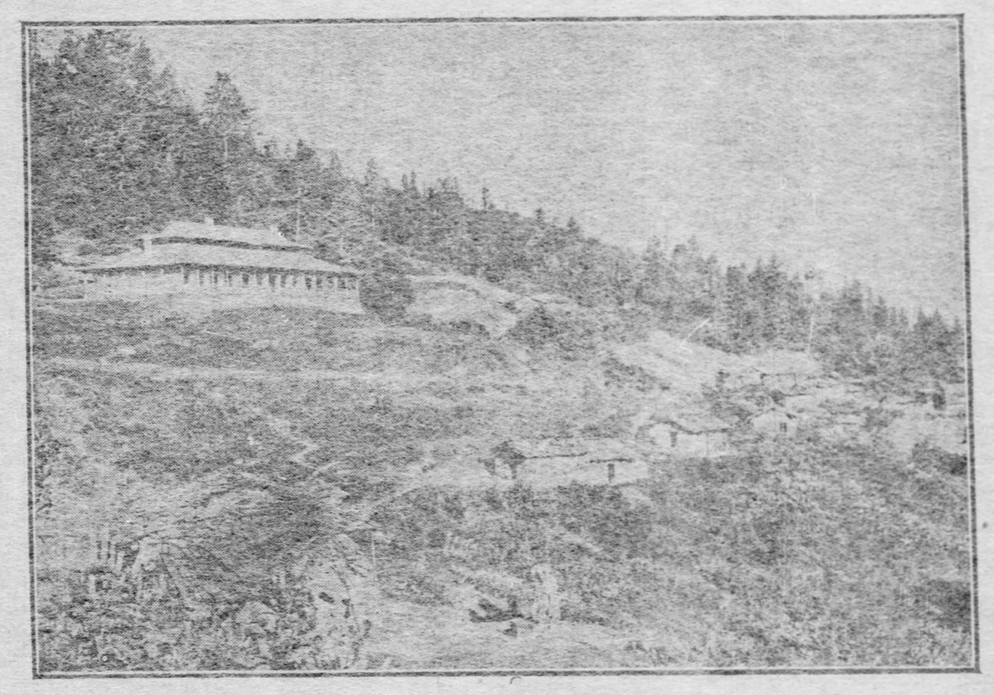
O, great mountains! Our beloved mountains, would we could stay with you always. Would that we could remain here and let the world rush on without us, while we lay on your green slopes and dreamed our lives away; here in this quiet Eden where the noise and hurry of vast cities never comes. Where the clang and bustle of the traffic of the world is unknown. Where things have remained as they were in that beautiful beginning when God made the world. Just so these hills have stood, year after year; seedtime and harvest, summer and winter, all pass silently by. The centuries come and go like dreams. Kingdoms rise up, flourish for a season and then are forgotten in the mist of years. Kingdoms? Aye, empires. A race of men ride forth to conquer; their bones bleach upon the battlefield, or in forgotten graves, but the great silent hills lie unmoved, waiting—waiting—

Speak, O hills! and tell us of that mysterious far-off creation; tell us of the world of ice, of animals, of men. O hills, you are so very old, so very old and wise! First-born of Mother Earth, will you be with her when she comes to die, and comfort her last lonely hours with tales of the dear, dead past, when men wandered among her forests, and birds sang among her trees?

What will you see, O ancient hills! when we, and all our race have passed away; when wars and strivings are no more, and the red, hot blood of man no longer stains the breast of Mother Earth? Poor, cold, deserted earth, will you stay with her to the last? Will you look up at the cold, dead moon, dead centuries ago, and will she look down upon you then, as now, and see you dead and cold as she has been for ages past?

And we—? Our cities, and our great highways will long have returned to dust. The pyramids will be no more; our graves will have disappeared, and our ashes will be the shroud of the dead, deserted earth.

"As for man, his days are as grass; as a flower of the field so he flourisheth. For the wind passeth over it, and it is gone; and the place thereof shall know it no more."



Bungalow Where We Stopped on Our Way to Kotgarh.

Jinrikisha in Which We Made the Journey to Kotgarh.

SHE WAS NOT READY FOR UNDERTAKER

Wagon Was at the Station to Receive Woman's Body When She Stepped from a Car.

BEVERLY, N. J., July 8.—George Sulcey, an aged colored barber of this city, called upon undertaker William Abbott and instructed him to meet the body of the former's daughter, which was to arrive on the 11:09 train. Both Sulcey and the undertaker were at the station when the train came in and they were amazed to see the woman step from a car. She went to her father's home in cab instead of a dead wagon.

The woman, Mrs. Ida Bruce, a widowed daughter of Mr. Sulcey, a few weeks ago was taken to a Philadelphia hospital to undergo an operation. Sulcey received a telephone message from Philadelphia telling him to meet his daughter on the train leaving the city at 10:30 o'clock. Sulcey declares the message implied that his daughter was dead and that he was to meet the body at the station.

The aged father and the undertaker gasped with astonishment when they saw Mrs. Bruce step from the train.

CREVASSE GIVES UP DEAD.

Body of Guide Who Perished in the Alps in 1877 Recovered in Good Preservation.

LUCERNE, July 8.—In an almost perfect state of preservation, and easily recognizable, the dead body of a guide, named Nagi, a native of Aosta, Italy, who fell into a crevasse in 1877, near the summit of Monte Rosa, has just been recovered from the ice.

Nagi was descending the mountain in company with two Milanese Alpinists when he suddenly disappeared, and the cord which bound him to the others was cut by a sharp piece of ice. A search party made many vain attempts to recover the body.

LITTLE STORIES TOLD BY WELL-KNOWN MEN

The Only Way.

Kang Yue Wei, the Chinese reformer, was describing the hardships that are undergone for reform's sake in China.

"But reform," he said, "is never brought about except with suffering. They who carry the torch of progress make targets of themselves. Reform and prosecution walk hand in hand. It is always so.

"It is always so. It is the only way. You remember our Chinese sage, Chang Wu?

"Chang Wu found one day among his disciples a beautiful princess. She had come to propound certain questions to the sage, but the old man's great age, his manifold infirmities, shocked her. She forgot her questions, and, kneeling, she gazed at Chang Wu in silence.

"'Daughter,' said Chang Wu, smiling, 'why do you regard me so strangely?'

"The princess flushed and murmured confusedly:

"'Oh, father, do you not find it very unpleasant to grow old?'

"'Yes, very,' Chang Wu answered. 'But is there any other way of living a long time?'"

Not the Proper Spirit.

Senator Depew was condemning an elderly millionaire who, having lost a lawsuit, had declared heatedly that the courts were unjust, and the entire government rotten to the core.

"He is not taking his defeat very gracefully, is he?" said the senator. "He is like the old bachelor whom the widow refused.

"There was an old bachelor who, after a brief courtship, proposed to a widow. But the widow very positively and coldly declined his offer.

"'I can never,' she said, 'be more than a sister to you.'

"The bachelor dropped her hand in a huff.

"'Ah, madam, indeed you can,' he murmured in a strange voice.

"'No, I cannot,' said she.

"'But you have daughters,' said the bachelor. 'You may yet be my mother-in-law.'"

Peary Overworks the Children.

A member of the American Geographical society, on the occasion of Robert E. Peary's recent departure for the north, said:

"Let me tell you a little anecdote of Peary.

"My son, the other day, sat and pored over a map of Greenland and the lands and waters adjacent to Greenland.

"His mother entered the room and looked over his shoulder.

"'Why,' she said, 'when I was a girl and studied that map, everything was white on it—we had practically nothing to learn. But now look at it—Melville Land, Heilprin Land, Cape Jessup—why, it's quite a hard map now, isn't it?'

"'Yes,' grumbled the boy, 'it is. And it's all the fault of that good-for-nothing Peary, too.'"

A Bright, Successful Boy.

A resident of Madison, Ind., said of the boyhood of David Graham Phillips, the novelist:

"Phillips was a quick, bright boy, eminently a successful boy. What he wanted he got always, and he only wanted sane things, things that were good for him.

"One day, having a cent and being hungry, he decided to buy with it—not foolish, frivolous candy—but a piece of cheese.

"Accordingly, he walked into a grocery, threw down his coin, and said:

"'A cent's worth of cheese, please.'

"The grocer smiled.

"'We can't make a cent's worth, sonny,' he said.

"'What's the smallest you can make?' asked little David Graham Phillips.

"'Two cents' worth,' said the grocer, and he cut off that quantity.

"'Now I'll show you,' said the boy, 'how in future you may make a cent's worth.'

"And he took up the cheese knife, cut the 2-cent piece in half, pointed to his copper, and walked out, munching calmly."

The Jilt.

Mary Wilkins Freeman, the novelist, nodded toward an angular woman of forbidding aspect at a tea.

"You would hardly believe," she said, "that she was once a very beautiful girl. And she was as vain and selfish as she was beautiful. She jilted three desirable young men in two years.

"She had, I suppose, a good time while her beauty lasted. Now her beauty is gone, and she is alone in the world—a hard, cruel old woman with a bitter tongue.

"And if she once triumphed over men, men now, if they are vindictive and cruel enough, may triumph over her.

"One of the men she jilted was sufficiently cruel and vindictive for such a triumph. She met him a few years ago and said:

"'Let me see, was it you or your brother who proposed to me when I was a girl?'

"'I don't know, madam,' the man answered. 'Probably it was my father.'"

The Bookworm Tutor.

President James of the University of Illinois, who recently attacked certain forms of college athletics strongly, told during the commencement exercises a story about one of his tutors—a bookworm.

"This young man," said President James, "sits down, buries himself in a book, and straightway forgets the world, forgets he is alive.

"Thus he often gets into trouble.

"He came home the other morning about noon, and found a philological magazine awaiting him. There was in the magazine a 72-page article about his specialty. He threw himself into a chair and began to read gluttonously.

"After a while his wife appeared in the doorway.

"'Jerome,' she said, 'I——'

"But he frowned and shook his head at her impatiently.

"'Don't bother me, Ann,' he said. 'I am reading, and I would rather read than talk just now.'

"'Very well, Jerome.'

"The young woman withdrew calmly.

"And the bookworm read on and on. He read till he got tired, till he got stiff, till he got hungry. Then he opened his watch, and found that it was 3 o'clock.

"'By Jove, Ann,' he cried, running upstairs to his wife, 'how much longer have I got to wait for lunch? It ought to have been ready two hours ago.'

"'It was, Jerome,' said the young woman. 'That was what I was going to tell you when you insisted that you were not to be disturbed. We have all finished, and everything is, of course, quite cold; but you needn't wait another minute.'"

Yankee Thrift.

H. C. Frick was talking about Yankee thrift.

"The Yankee of the past, the old school Yankee," he said, "was so thrifty that he could literally make something out of nothing; he could literally create property where none existed.

"In West Overton, where I was born, there used to live an old Yankee. This veteran conducted a big business in eggs and chickens. I asked him one day how his business started, and the answer that he gave me afforded a good example of the Yankee's thrifty genius.

"He said that, having little to do one summer, he borrowed from a neighbor a setting hen, or clucker, along with a dozen eggs.

"He set the hen on the eggs, and she hatched them all out. Thus he was the possessor of a dozen chickens.

"But he had still the 12 borrowed eggs to return. After thinking the matter out, he kept the hen till she had laid 12 times. Then he returned her, along with the 12 eggs, to her owner.

"Thus, out of nothing, out of absolutely nothing, the Yankee created a property of 12 chickens, which gradually developed into the finest chicken farm West Overton had ever seen."

An Odd Prescription.

Dr. William Osler, in one of his Baltimore lectures, recited a quaint old cure for the gout—a cure, from a seventeenth century medical work, that was designed to show gout's hopelessness.

"First pick," said this odd cure, "a handkerchief from the pocket of a spinster of 25 who never wished to wed; second, wash the handkerchief in an honest miller's pond; third, dry it on the hedge of a parson who never was covetous; fourth, send it to the shop of a physician who never killed a patient; fifth, mark it with a lawyer's ink who never cheated a client; and, sixth, apply it, hot, to the gout-tormented part. A speedy cure must follow."

The Household's Economy Plan On a nutshell

815 PENN AVE

Same Furniture for half price and all the credit you want

"Think it Over"

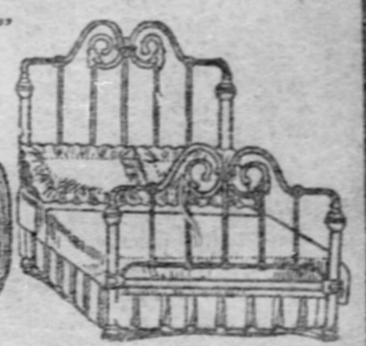
What has hitherto been considered by business houses generally, as the **dull** summer months, the new manager of **The Household** proposes to turn into **busy** summer months—by offering all our stock of misfit carpets and odds and ends in sample and shopworn furniture at prices that the Prudent People of Greater Pittsburgh will certainly appreciate. It's his way of making room for the large shipment of fall goods that will soon be here.

Why not secure the few pieces, or furnish that extra room or two, or the whole house **now**—and save one-half the price—**cash** or **credit** it matters not.

"THINK IT OVER."

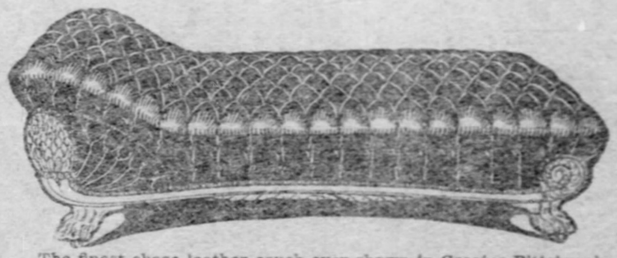
This is one of a number of Parlor Suites, worth $75.00, that will be sold for one-half..... **$37.50**

All the misfit carpets and shopworn rugs are included in our summer sale. Some all wool ingrain carpets, room-size, worth $7.50..... **$2.75**



See this line of Iron Beds—and you will take the old shaky wooden bed and chop it to pieces.

Enamel Iron Bed like picture—woven wire spring and soft top Mattress, slightly shopworn, all complete..... **$5.95**



The finest chase leather couch ever shown in Greater Pittsburgh, regular price $30.00. The Household's summer price one-half..... **$15.00**

And all the credit you want.

Another lot of these sample shopworn Mattresses, with soft top — the $3.00 to $5.00 kind — the Household's summer price..... **95c**

The Household

815 PENN AVE

SPORTING SECTION

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

SPORTING SECTION

PITTSBURGH AND CHICAGO BREAK EVEN IN THEIR DOUBLE-HEADER

The Pittsburgh Gazette.
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SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1905.

Now for the First Place Fight.

These Pirates of ours have slowly but surely cut down the lead of the Giants, and if the same kind of ball that the team has been showing for the past two weeks is kept up there is going to be a warm finish to the National league pennant race. President Dreyfuss who is an expert in the matter of baseball "dope" has it figured out that his team can win the pennant, and to tell the truth he is chuck full of confidence. Within the past month the Pirates have cut the Giants lead down nearly two hundred points, and now but comparatively few games separate the teams.

In order to win the pennant it will require the Giants to be up and doing, and that team will have to make a great deal better showing against the western teams than it did on its last western trip, when it split even. As pointed out by the writer last week the New York team's real test will start this week when the western teams make their second invasion of the east, and if the Giants cannot do much better at home than they did in the west there is liable to be a new leader when the western teams get back home. Of course in order to oust the Giants from first place it will take hard work on the part of the Pirates or any other team, but with any kind of baseball luck as well as good play this can be done.

The acquisition of Dave Brain to the Pirates' list seems to have been a move in the right direction, as that player has already shown his worth. This move was not made by the club owner as has been stated, but was engineered by Manager Clarke, who knew Brain's real worth, and wanted him for his team. Clarke had a warm spot for McBride, but at this stage he wanted a player who is not an experiment, and he found that player in the ex-Cardinal. Clarke has always contended that it is bad policy for a team that is out for the pennant to do any experimenting with players and his move in trading McBride is simply following out his oft-defined policy.

The Reds Are Not Well Liked.

It seems singular, but it is a fact that outside of a victory over the New York team at this stage of the game the Pirates and their friends would rather have a win over the Cincinnati team than any other club in the league, and there was more real joy over the double victory on the Fourth of July than if the locals had toppled over the despised Giants and had taken the lead in the pennant race. There is, of course, a reason for this and that reason is that the Reds are not well liked here.

The baseball fans of this city seem to be in possession of good memories, and one of the things they will not forget in a hurry is the manner in which the people of Cincinnati, as well as the sporting writers of that town boasted at the conclusion of the last playing season when the Reds just managed to beat out the crippled Pirates in the pennant race. It is a fact that to have read the Cincinnati papers one would have been led to believe that the Reds had won the pennant so great was the rejoicing over the team's finishing ahead of Clarke's crew.

This feeling of baseball enmity does not exist among the local followers of the game alone, but it finds a place in the breasts of the players, and it is a fact that they would rather win a game from the Reds than from any other team in the league. This is also due to the boasting of last fall. This spirit of rivalry is a good thing from all points as it insures the very best of games when the two teams meet. It might also be well to remark that if the Pirates put the same spirit into their games with the other teams that they do with the Reds they would now be a bit closer to the Giants in the pennant race.

Jeffries Sees Chance for Fight.

Now that Marvin Hart has proved his superiority over Jack Root and has fought his way into the front ranks of pugilism, it would not be a bit surprising to hear of a match between the Louisville boy and Champion Jeffries for the pugilistic supremacy, and it looks as if that is the way things are headed just at present. The announcement on Monday night that Jeffries had surrendered the title to the winner of the fight seems to have been a bit premature, as the big Californian still clings to his title and has no notion of giving it up at present.

It has been a matter of comment in pugilistic circles for a long time that there is not a fighter fit to cope with Jeffries, and the prospect of a long lay off is what made the Californian a bit tired of this championship job, and led to the reports that he intended disposing of the title and retiring from the ring. The financial end of things also had some weight, for no matter with whom Jeffries would be matched the fight would not be a paying one for the reason that people would figure it out a walkover for the champion, and no one would care to go to a fight of that kind.

Marvin Hart has, however, proved that he is a tough proposition in the fighting line for any man, and this makes it look like a good thing for Jeffries and a chance to get some of the coin that a big fight is supposed to bring. Jeffries himself says that the Louisville fighter is a game man, who will take all kinds of punishment, and it will take a good man to beat him. This makes it look as though the big fellow is paving the way for a battle for himself.

Ball players who do not take the proper care of themselves will find the traveling in the big leagues rather rocky these days. Bill Clancy, the big first baseman, from whom so much was expected, should take this lesson to heart, for he is one who has fallen by the wayside, and his slip has cost him his position with the Pittsburgh team. It was Manager Clarke's intention to return Clancy to his place, but when he found that the big fellow had not been taking care of himself that settled it. Clancy's days as a Pirate are now over and he has himself alone to blame for it.

The fellows who have been sending Manager Clarke back to his Kansas farm and cutting him out of baseball seem to have been doing a line of dreaming, that is, if Manager Clarke can be believed, and surely he should know his own mind. Clarke says his contract with the Pirates has another year to run and he means to play it to the finish and win another pennant for this city before he takes to the woods. This will be good news to Pittsburgh followers of the game, who look upon Clarke as the greatest ball player in the business and a credit to the profession.

Pete Dowling Is Dead.

MILWAUKEE, July 8.—Word has been received here of the death of Pete Dowling, the ... left hand pitcher at La Granada, Oregon. Dowling was accidentally killed by being run over by a train. He was well known in baseball circles.

CUBS WIN FIRST; PIRATES SECOND

Great Crowd Present to See the Games—Lynch and Flaherty Are Hit Hard.

LEEVER LANDS HIS GAME

NATIONAL LEAGUE RESULTS.

New York	Rain		Brooklyn
Pittsburgh	1-5	Chicago	8-1
Philadelphia	4	Boston	3
St. Louis	6	Cincinnati	3

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
New York	52	21	.712	Cincinnati	37	35	.514
Pittsburgh	46	28	.622	St. Louis	27	46	.370
Philadelphia	43	28	.606	Brooklyn	22	52	.297
Chicago	43	31	.581	Boston	21	51	.292

NATIONAL SUNDAY GAMES.

Pittsburgh at Chicago.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

CHICAGO, July 8.—Before the largest Saturday crowd of the season the Cubs and Pirates battled through two games this afternoon, and in the end each team had a victory to its credit. The first game was a walkaway for the local players, who won 8 to 1. The second was a strenuous contest that lasted for 10 innings and went to the Pirates 5 to 1.

The first game was carded for 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and when the gong rang every available seat in the grand stand and bleachers was taken. Great lines were standing outside waiting for a chance to get to the window and lay down their money. As fast as they went inside others took their places in the waiting line. By the time the first game was over the enclosure was packed and hundreds were standing up in the aisles and rear trying to get a good view of the players.

The congestion was relieved in the short space between the games for the gates were thrown open and several thousands swarmed out on the green. Ground rules were in order. In all nearly 18,000 persons paid their way through the gates. They yelled and cheered from the opening inning of the first game until the last man was out after 10 innings had been played in the second. The result of the double battle gives the Pirates three out of four of the games so far in the series, and one will be played the day before the teams start on the eastern invasion.

After the Cubs had had such an easy time of it in the first contest, the fans were confident of a second victory. They could hardly wait for the battle to begin. However, the Pirates soon displayed a playing form that brooded trouble for the youngsters of the West Side. They sent Schoolmaster Sam Leever into the pitching box, and he handled the boys on the Cub's team as though they were his pupils in the country district. Only the most careful playing by the locals held the trouble off until the tenth inning.

Pittsburgh was always a bit the stronger and with each team having a run to its credit the game was intensely exciting. The balloon finally went up in the tenth. The Cubs could hold out no longer against the mighty schoolteacher. "Buttons" Briggs, who was pitted against the learned man, was doing the most creditable kind of work until that fateful tenth, when he lost himself for a tiny moment and the ever ready Pirates pounced upon him like outlaws. When the inning was cleared away the visitors had counted four times and the Cubs failed in their last attempt.

Pittsburgh had taken the lead in the third inning by getting a run which they in no way deserved. With two out, Tommy Leach hit one into the outfield crowd and was given two bases. The mighty Hans Wagner then smashed a difficult one to Tinker, who in his hurry threw just enough too high and Hans was safe at first. Leach, however, did not stop at third as would be expected, but raced for the plate. Chance whipped the ball to Kling, but it was low and wide and Tommy counted. Wagner tried to steal but was caught.

The one bad inning for Leever came in the next and for a time it looked as though the fast Cubs were going to trounce him. Schulte had led off with a single. Maloney sacrificed. Chance was hit on the head and laid off for a time, O'Neill running for him. Tinker hit a long fly to center and both Schulte and O'Neill moved up to third and scored. Evers sent an easy one to Ritchey, but he fumbled it and Schulte's run counted. Casey then walked, but Kling went out.

From then on until the tenth it was an even thing, with the men on both teams fielding in grand style. However, in the tenth, when Ritchey started with a double, which was immediately followed by a sacrifice and a three-base hit by Leever, the Cubs let up and two more singles with an error gave the Pirates four tallies.

Mordecai Brown pitched the first game for the locals and was at his best, holding the goodly Pittsburgh stickers to four singles. Three of these happened to come in the sixth inning and gave the Pirates their only run. Lynch started the game for Pittsburgh but after six innings he had been pounded so hard that Clarke took him out, sending in Flaherty. Pat soon had the bases full and then let Tinker clear them with a three-bagger.

The Cubs bunched a single and a sacrifice with a double in the fourth and made two runs. They added a pair to their lead in the sixth on a pass, a sacrifice and two singles. In the seventh they opened fire on Flaherty and two singles and a man hit filled the bases. Tinker then tripled to right center, the ball going to the bleachers. In the eighth the Cubs tallied once more on a single, an error and a fielders' choice. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Chicago.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Pittsburgh.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Slagle, m.	1	1	2	0	0	Clymer, r.	1	1	2	1	0
Schulte, l.	2	1	3	0	0	Clarke, l.	0	0	0	0	0
Maloney, r.	1	2	1	0	0	Leach, m.	0	1	1	0	0
Chance, 1.	2	0	12	1	0	Wagner, s.	0	1	3	4	0
Tinker, s.	0	1	5	6	1	Howard, 1.	0	1	8	1	0
Evers, 2.	1	1	2	4	0	Brain, 3.	0	0	0	1	1
Casey, 3.	0	0	0	3	0	Ritchey, 2.	0	0	2	4	0
O'Neill, c.	1	3	3	0	0	Peitz, c.	0	0	6	1	0
Brown, p.	0	1	1	1	0	Lynch, p.	0	0	2	2	0
						Flaherty, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	8	10	27	15	1	Totals	1	4	24	14	1

Chicago .... 0 0 0 2 0 2 3 1 *—8
Pittsburgh .... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1

Hits off Lynch, 6 in 6 innings; off Flaherty, 4 in 2 innings. Left on bases—Chicago 9, Pittsburgh 4. Two-base hit—Slagle. Three-base hit—Tinker. Sacrifice hits—Shulte, Chance, Clarke, Tinker, Brown. Stolen base—Leach. Double play—Wagner, Howard and Lynch. Struck out—By Brown 2, by Lynch 3. Passed ball—O'Neill. Bases on balls—Off Brown 1, off Lynch 5, off Flaherty 1. Hit by pitched ball—Chance. Time of game—1:45. Umpire—O'Day.

SECOND GAME.

Chicago.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Pittsburgh.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Slagle, m.	0	0	5	0	0	Clymer, r.	1	1	2	0	0
Schulte, l.	1	1	4	0	0	Clarke, l.	0	1	1	0	0
Maloney, r.	0	0	3	0	0	Leach, m.	2	3	6	0	0
Chance, 1.	0	2	5	2	1	Wagner, s.	0	1	5	2	0
Tinker, s.	0	0	0	3	2	Howard, 1.	0	1	6	0	0
Evers, 2.	0	1	5	2	0	Brain, 3.	0	0	3	1	0
Casey, 3.	0	0	2	1	0	Ritchey, 2.	1	2	3	1	1
Kling, c.	0	2	3	2	0	Carisch, c.	0	0	4	1	0
Briggs, p.	0	0	2	0	0	Leever, p.	1	2	0	4	0
*M'Carty	0	1	0	0	0						
Totals	1	7	30	11	2	Totals	5	11	30	9	1

*Batted for Briggs in the tenth.

Pittsburgh .... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 4—5
Chicago .... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Left on bases—Chicago 8, Pittsburgh 6. Two-base hits—Leach, Ritchey. Three-base hit—Leever. Sacrifice hits—Tinker, Maloney, Carisch. Stolen base—Evers. Double plays—Leever, Wagner and Howard; Kling and Evers; Evers and Chance. Struck out—By Briggs 3, by Leever 3. Bases on balls—Off Briggs 1, off Leever 2. Hit by pitched ball—Chance. Time—2:15. Umpire—O'Day. Attendance 17,500.

Philadelphia 4—Boston 3.

BOSTON, July 8.—Philadelphia tied in the ninth and won in the tenth today in a game full of good hitting and loose fielding. Abbaticchio was put out of the game in the fourth inning and Lauterborn, who replaced him, virtually lost the game for the home team by his errors. Score:

Boston.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Philadel'a.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Abb'chio, s	0	0	1	2	0	Thomas, m.	0	0	4	0	0
Laut'b'n, s	0	1	1	1	2	Gleason, 2.	0	1	5	4	0
Tenney, 1.	0	0	6	0	0	Courtney, 3.	0	2	2	1	1
Dolan, r.	0	3	2	0	0	Titus, r.	1	3	2	0	0
Deleh'ty, 1.	0	0	0	0	0	Magee, l.	1	1	2	0	0
Wolv'r'n, 3.	0	0	5	1	0	B'nsfield, 1.	1	1	8	0	0
Cannell, m.	1	0	3	0	0	Kruger, s.	0	0	2	3	2
Raymer, 2.	1	0	1	6	0	Dooin, c.	0	0	2	2	1
Moran, c.	0	0	9	1	0	Pittinger, p	0	0	0	1	0
Willis, p.	1	2	2	3	1	*Duffy	1	1	0	0	0
						Sparks, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	3	6	30	8	3	Totals	4	11	30	11	4

*Batted for Pittinger in the ninth.

Philadelphia .... 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 1—4
Boston .... 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—3

Sacrifice hit—Magee. Two-base hits—Willis, Dooin. Stolen bases—Magee, Cannell. Double play—Gleason, Kruger and Bransfield. First base on balls—Off Pittinger 2, off Sparks 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Pittinger 1, by Willis 1. Struck out—By Willis 3, by Pittinger 2, by Sparks 2. Time of game—2:08. Hit—Off Pittinger, 6 in 8 innings; off Sparks, 0 in 2 innings. Umpire—Klem. Attendance 1,621.

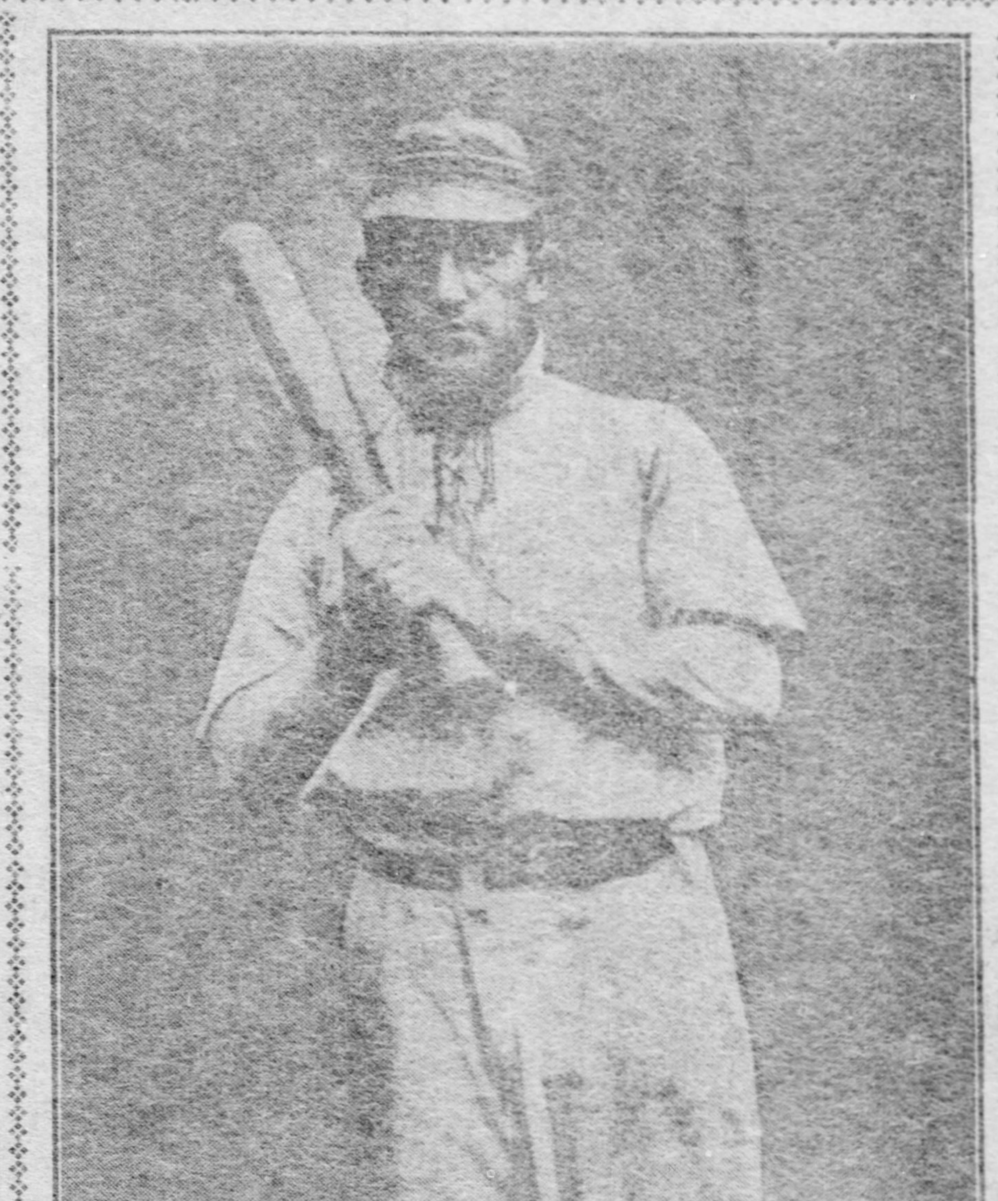
St. Louis 6—Cincinnati 3.

CINCINNATI, July 8.—Three-base hits predominated in today's game, each team securing three. Harper's wildness was largely responsible for the defeat of Cincinnati. Attendance 2,460. Score:

Cincinnati	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	St. Louis.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Huggins, 2.	1	1	2	2	0	Clarke, r.	1	2	0	1	0
Barry, 1.	0	1	11	1	0	Shannon, l.	2	1	1	0	0
Odwell, l.	0	0	2	0	0	Smoot, m.	1	3	2	0	0
Seym'r, m.	0	1	3	0	0	Grady, 1.	0	0	11	1	0
Corcor'n, s.	1	1	2	8	0	Arndt, 2.	0	1	2	5	0
Sebring, r.	1	3	1	1	0	Shay, s.	0	0	5	5	1
Steinf't, 3.	0	2	0	2	2	Burke, 3.	1	1	1	1	0
Schlei, c.	0	1	4	3	0	Zearfoss, c.	0	0	5	0	0
Harper, p.	0	0	2	1	0	Thielman, p	1	1	0	2	0
Totals	3	10	27	18	2	Totals	6	9	27	15	1

St. Louis .... 1 0 0 1 0 2 0 1 1—6
Cincinnati .... 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—3

Two-base hit—Sebring. Three-base hits—Corcoran, Sebring 2, Smoot 2, Clarke. Stolen base—Schlei. Double plays—Harper and Barry; Schlei and Huggins; Arndt, Shay and Grady 2. Bases on balls—Off Harper 4. Sacrifice hit—Barry. Struck out—By Harper 3, by Thielman 3. Passed ball—Schlei. Wild pitch—Harper. Time of game—1:38. Umpire—Bausewine.



CHARLEY DEXTER,
The Former National League Star Who Has Just Resigned the Management of the Louisville Team.

PLAYED LOOSE BALL.

Wheeling Team Had An Off Day. Terre Haute Team Changes Hands.

WHEELING, July 8.—(Special.)—Wheeling outdid Grand Rapids in loose and indifferent playing and lost one of the most tiresome games of the season. Miller weakened in the eighth after four runs had been scored with none out and was succeeded by Bliss. Score:

Wheeling.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Gd. Rapids.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Smith, m.	0	1	1	0	0	Perry, 1.	1	2	3	0	0
Wessel, s.	0	0	5	1	1	Havel, s.	0	1	4	2	2
Cog'well, r.	0	0	2	0	0	Backoff, m.	1	3	1	0	0
Spangler, 1.	1	1	11	4	1	Morrisey, 2.	2	2	2	3	0
M'Combs, 2.	1	1	1	8	1	Carey, 1.	1	0	8	0	0
Price, l.	2	2	1	0	0	Geyer, r.	3	3	1	0	0
Deiters, 3.	1	1	0	0	1	Kennedy, 3.	1	0	2	3	1
Li'ston, c.	1	0	6	1	0	Andrews, c.	1	2	5	0	0
Kennedy, p	0	1	0	1	1	Barber, c.	0	0	0	1	0
						Miller, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Bliss, p.	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	6	7	27	15	5	Totals	10	13	27	9	3

Wheeling .... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 5 0—6
Grand Rapids .... 0 0 4 0 0 3 3 0 0—10

Stolen bases—Deiters 2, Price, Backoff. Two-base hit—Geyer. Sacrifice hit—Wessels. Struck out—By Kennedy 5, by Miller 2, by Bliss 1. Bases on balls—Off Kennedy 2, off Miller 5, off Bliss 1. Hit batsman—By Miller 1. Wild pitch—Miller. Base hits—Off Miller 6, in 7½ innings; off Bliss 1, in 1½ innings. First base on errors—Wheeling 3, Grand Rapids 3. Left on bases—Wheeling 11, Grand Rapids 10. Attendance—1,684 paid. Time—2:00. Umpires—Rigler and Bugher.

TERRE HAUTE, June 8.—Score: R.H.E.
Ft. Wayne .... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 4 1
Terre Haute ..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—2 8 2
Christian and Hardy; Gay and Curtis.

DAYTON, July 8.—Scores: First game: R.H.E.
Dayton ... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1—4 10 3
So. Bend. 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0—3 13 2
Smith and Hawkins; Hammond and Tieman.

Second game: R.H.E.
Dayton .... 0 0 5 1 0 0 0 0 *—6 6 1
South Bend .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 3 3
Johns and Kellar; Farrias and Searles.

TERRE HAUTE, July 8.—L. D. Smith today tendered his resignation as president of the Terre Haute Baseball association. John M. Heenan, formerly owner of the Grand Rapids club, was elected to succeed him. Smith's interest in the club has been taken over by the association. Heenan will reorganize the Terre Haute Central league team.

EVANSVILLE, July 8.—Scores:

FIRST GAME. R.H.E.
Evansville .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 *—3 14 2
Springfield ...... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 0
Batteries—Coy and Kingkelly, Merryman and Shannon.

SECOND GAME. R.H.E.
Evansville .... 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2 8 0
Springfield ...... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—2 8 0
Batteries—Freeman and Cross, Summers and Shannon.

AMERICAN BOY WINS.

Came Very Close to Breaking the English Record.

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, July 8.—At the athletic sports here today H. A. Hyman of the University of Pennsylvania won the 250-yard run. His time was 31 seconds and at first it was thought he had broken the English record for the distance, which was 31 2-5 seconds and was held by C. D. Wood. Measurements of the courts after the race showed it to be four feet five inches short of 300 yards and the time made by Hyman therefore will not be allowed to stand as a record. A special race at 250 yards has been arranged between Wood and Hyman for July 29.

Trust League Standing.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Land Trust	5	1	.833	Guar. T. & T.	2	2	.500
Common. Tr.	3	1	.750	Real Est. Tr.	0	6	.000

CENTRAL LEAGUE PASSES THROUGH AN UGLY CRISIS

Wheeling Fans' Action Helped Along Greatly—Players Who Are Ready for Big Leagues.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

WHEELING, July 8.—The Central league has passed through a crisis unscathed, and Wheeling has incidentally earned the gratitude of President Carson and the respect of all lovers of clean baseball. When the Stogies last visited Grand Rapids, the bleacherites in that city assaulted the players and interfered with their work on the field, and it was charged that they were aided and abetted by Manager John Ganzel, late of the New York Americans. President Carson threw out a game won by Grand Rapids by rowdy methods, and Wheeling "fans" vowed vengeance. The sporting writers throughout the league heard the ugly threats, and wrote columns about what Wheeling proposed to do to Ganzel and his players in retaliation. Carson appealed to the local management to preserve order.

Then Grand Rapids came here. It was last Thursday. The biggest crowd of the season went to the opening game, most of them to witness the expected assault on Ganzel and his men, some to participate in it. But there was also the chief of police and 10 of his bluecoats, to preserve order, and everything went Wheeling's way in the game, and the crowd actually forgot its anger and twice applauded brilliant plays by Grand Rapids' players. Ganzel had expected serious trouble, and the Sabbath school serenity of the occasion unnerved him. That night he invited the Wheeling management and prominent stockholders in the local club, to his hotel, where he apologized for his previous bad behavior, and the local baseball people accepted his proffers of friendship and good feeling.

The man who made the Central league schedule arranged for Fourth of July games in the four weakest cities in the circuit from the attendance point of view, and the receipts, which were pooled and divided pro rata, gave each club about $400. Visiting clubs have been paid that much for Sunday games on several occasions, and Wheeling gave Grand Rapids more for last Thursday's exhibition here. Wheeling continues to draw the banner crowds, and all the clubs are eager to play here. The club made about $6,000 last year, and it will be surprising if the management does not clean up $15,000 this season, with a club that has never been out of first place for more than three consecutive days since the opening of the season.

The race continues to be intensely exciting. Wheeling and South Bend have been tied in the lead nearly all week, but Evansville, which has been pushing hard for first place, has dropped back slightly and is but a few games ahead of Grand Rapids. Some of the second division clubs are complaining that the leading clubs, having changed the 12-men limit to 13 men, are in reality carrying 14 or 15 players on the pay rolls. President Carson has evidently found that there is ground for the charge, as he has called a meeting of the representatives of the clubs for Monday of this week, in Dayton, to take action in the matter.

Notwithstanding the scores of the games from day to day are smaller than in either of the major leagues, there are at least 15 men who are batting over the .300 mark and some of them will doubtless be drafted at the close of the season. Connors, the South Bend first sacker, has been doing remarkable stick work and has a good lead over all the other batsmen. Coggswell, who was released by Louisville and purchased by Wheeling, is close behind. He led the league in hitting last season. "Bull" Smith, who was given a trial by Pittsburgh last fall, is constantly improving in his hitting, and now stands fifth. "Pat" Livingston, who was sold by Wheeling to New York, and refused to join the latter team, is again with the Stogies, and is batting ninth in the Central, with a percentage of .320. There are several youngsters who are showing up remarkably well in the box, and are already attracting the attention of agents for major league clubs.

St. Louis 6—Cleveland 5.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—St. Louis defeated Cleveland 6 to 5 today in a ninth inning finish. Attendance 4,200. Score:

St. Louis.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Cleveland.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Roc'field, 2.	0	2	1	3	0	Jackson, 1.	2	1	2	0	0
Stone, l.	0	2	2	0	0	Bay, m.	1	2	0	0	0
V'Zant, m.	0	0	1	0	0	Flick, r.	1	2	0	0	0
Frisk, r.	0	0	0	1	0	Kahl, 2.	0	2	4	1	0
Wallace, s.	1	1	5	9	1	Bradley, 3.	0	0	1	7	0
Koehler, 1.	1	1	12	0	0	Turner, s.	0	0	2	4	0
Gleason, 3.	1	2	0	5	0	Stovall, 1.	1	3	11	3	0
Roth, c.	2	1	6	2	0	Bemis, c.	0	1	4	1	1
Pelty, p.	0	0	0	4	0	Moore, p.	0	0	1	2	0
*Sugden	1	0	0	0	0						
Totals	6	9	27	15	1	Totals	5	11	†25	17	1

*Batted for Pelty in the ninth. †One out when winning run was scored.

St. Louis .... 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 3—6
Cleveland .... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—5

Two-base hits—Gleason 2, Kahl, Stovall 2, Jackson. Sacrifice hits—Moore, Bemis, Rockenfield. Passed ball—Bemis. Stolen base—Koehler. Bases on balls—Off Pelty 1, off Moore 3. Struck out—By Pelty 5, by Moore 3. Left on bases—St. Louis 7, Cleveland 6. Time of game—1:58. Umpire—Connolly.

Camnitz Will Return to Toledo.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., July 8.—Pitcher Howard Camnitz, who with Pitcher Minnehan quit the Toledo American association ball team two weeks ago, wired President Grillo today from Rutland, Vt., asking to be taken back. President Grillo replied requesting Camnitz to report at once. It is understood Minnehan will not be reinstated.

HAD TROUBLE TO PLAY THE GAMES

Monster Crowd at Philadelphia Surges on Field and Players Had to Lend a Hand.

TEAMS MADE AN EVEN SPLIT

AMERICAN LEAGUE RESULTS.

Chicago	3	Detroit	3
St. Louis	6	Cleveland	5
Philadelphia	8-11	Boston	11-4
New York	6-5	Washington	4-5

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	41	23	.641	Boston	29	31	.483
Cleveland	40	25	.615	New York	29	34	.460
Philadelphia	41	26	.612	St. Louis	25	42	.373
Detroit	32	34	.485	Washington	23	43	.348

AMERICAN SUNDAY GAMES.

Detroit at Chicago.
Cleveland at St. Louis.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—The first Saturday half holiday and two games for one admission combined to attract a record-breaking crowd to the American league grounds today. The immense throng surged into the field and crowded even into the diamond, resulting in a temporary suspension of play. A special detail of police was summoned to the grounds. They succeeded in forcing the crowd behind the ropes. Fifty balls were used in the two games. Boston and Philadelphia each won a game, the second being a called game after the eighth inning, because of darkness. Attendance, 25,075. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Boston.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Phila.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Selbach, r.	3	3	1	0	0	Hartsel, l.	1	3	1	0	0
Parent, s.	0	1	3	7	2	Hoffman, m	0	1	0	1	1
Burkett, l.	3	2	1	0	1	Lord, m.	1	1	0	0	0
Collins, 3.	2	2	0	1	1	Davis, 1.	0	1	8	0	1
Stahl, m.	0	1	0	0	0	L. Cross, 3.	1	3	1	1	0
Ferris, 2.	1	4	3	3	0	Seybold, r.	2	1	2	0	0
Freeman, 1.	1	2	12	1	0	Murphy, 2.	1	2	2	4	0
Criger, c.	0	1	3	0	0	M. Cross, s.	1	1	3	1	0
Dineen, p.	1	2	1	1	0	Schreck, c.	1	1	9	3	0
Tan'hill, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Plank, p.	0	0	0	2	0
						Bender, p.	0	1	1	2	0
						*Barton	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	11	18	27	15	4	Totals	8	15	27	14	2

*Batted for Bender in the ninth.

Boston .... 2 0 0 5 0 3 1 0 0—11
Philadelphia .... 0 1 1 1 1 0 3 1 0—8

Left on bases—Boston 10, Philadelphia 10. Stolen base—Criger. Two-base hits—Freeman, Ferris 3, Hartsel 3, Selbach, Dineen, Burkett 2, Collins, Schreckengost, L. Cross. Sacrifice hits—M. Cross, Criger, Collins. Double plays—Bender and M. Cross; Parent, Ferris and Freeman 2. Proportion of hits—Off Bender 8, in 4 1-3 innings; off Dineen 13 in 7 innings; off Tannehill 2 in 2 innings. Struck out—By Plank 2, by Bender 5, by Dineen 6, by Tannehill 1. Bases on balls—Off Bender 2, off Dineen 1. Hit by pitched ball—Davis. Time of game—2:25. Umpires—McCarthy and O'Loughlin.

SECOND GAME.

Boston.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Phila.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Selbach, r.	0	0	0	0	0	Hartsel, l.	2	1	0	0	1
Parent, s.	0	0	5	4	0	Hoffman, m.	3	3	0	2	0
Burkett, l.	0	2	2	0	0	Davis, 1.	1	3	12	1	0
Collins, 3.	1	1	0	4	0	L. Cross, 3.	1	1	2	2	0
Stahl, m.	1	2	0	0	0	Seybold, r.	2	4	1	0	0
Ferris, 2.	1	2	3	3	0	Murphy, 2.	1	3	2	4	1
Freeman, 1.	0	2	11	0	0	M. Cross, s.	0	1	1	4	0
M'Gov'n, c.	0	0	3	1	1	Barton, c.	0	2	5	1	0
Winter, p.	1	1	0	2	0	Henley, p.	2	2	1	3	0
Totals	4	10	24	11	1	Totals	11	19	24	16	2

Philadelphia .... 0 0 2 1 1 0 3 4—11
Boston .... 0 0 0 1 1 2 0 0—4

Left on bases—Boston 5, Philadelphia 9. Stolen bases—Davis, L. Cross, Hoffman. Two-base hits—Davis 2, Henley 2, Ferris 2, Murphy, Seybold 2, Freeman 2, L. Cross, Hoffman. Home run—Davis. Sacrifice hits—Murphy, Hoffman, Selbach. Double plays—Henley, L. Cross and M. Cross; Davis and Freeman (unassisted); Murphy and Davis. Struck out—By Henley 4, by Winter 5. Bases on balls—Off Henley 2, off Winter 2. Passed ball—Barton. Wild pitch—Winter. Time of game—2 hours. Umpires—O'Loughlin and McCarthy.

New York 6-5—Washington 4-5.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The double-header between the Washington and New York teams furnished five hours of exciting sport, the first game going to the visitors by the score of 6 to 4, while the second was a tie at the end of 14 innings, darkness preventing further play. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

New York.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Wash'ton.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Conroy, l.	1	0	1	0	0	Jones, m.	1	2	2	0	0
Keeler, r.	0	1	1	0	0	Hill, 3.	0	1	0	3	0
Elberf'd, s.	1	3	1	2	0	Hickman, 1.	0	2	15	0	1
Will'ms, 2.	1	1	3	3	1	Anderson, r.	0	0	4	0	0
Chase, 1.	1	2	7	1	0	Knoll, l.	0	0	0	0	0
Yeager, 3.	1	0	1	1	1	Nill, 2.	1	2	1	5	0
M'Guire, c.	0	1	10	0	0	Cassidy, s.	1	0	2	3	1
Fultz, m.	1	0	2	0	0	Heyden, c.	1	1	3	1	2
Chesbro, p.	0	2	1	1	1	Wolfe, p.	0	1	0	4	0
Griffith, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Patten, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	6	10	27	9	3	Totals	4	9	27	16	4

New York .... 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 2 2—6
Washington .... 0 0 0 3 0 0 1 0 0—4

Two-base hits—Elberfeld, Chesbro, Chase. Three-base hits—Heyden, Wolfe, Hickman. Stolen bases—Chase, Yeager, Jones, Cassidy. Sacrifice hits—Cassidy, Hill. Double plays—McGuire and Williams. Hits off Patten, 1 in 3 innings; off Wolfe, 9 in 6 innings; off Chesbro, 8 in 6 innings; off Griffith, 1 in 3 innings. First base on balls—Off Chesbro 3, off Wolfe 1, off Patten 1. Struck out—By Chesbro 4, by Patten 1, by Griffith 3. Left on bases—Washington 8, New York 5. Passed ball—McGuire. Time of game—1:56. Umpires—Kelley and Connor. Attendance 5,000.

SECOND GAME.

New York.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Wash'ton.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Conroy, l.	0	0	6	1	0	Jones, m.	0	1	6	1	0
Keeler, r.	1	1	3	0	0	Hill, 3.	1	1	3	3	0
Elberf'd, s.	0	1	2	4	0	Hickman, 1.	0	2	13	2	0
Will'ms, 2.	0	2	6	5	0	Anderson, r.	2	1	2	1	0
Chase, 1.	3	4	12	0	0	Huelsman, l.	1	2	1	0	0
Yeager, 3.	1	2	1	6	0	Nill, 2.	1	2	2	4	1
Fultz, m.	0	1	7	0	0	Mullin, 2.	0	0	0	0	0
M'Guire, c.	0	3	5	1	0	Cassidy, s.	0	2	3	5	2
Hogg, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Heyden, c.	0	2	10	3	0
Griffith, p.	0	1	0	4	0	Patten, p.	0	0	2	1	0
						Jacobsen, p	0	0	0	0	0
						*Stahl	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	5	15	42	21	0	Totals	5	13	42	20	3

*Batted for Patten.

New York 0 1 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—5
Wash'n ... 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—5

Two-base hits—Anderson, Nill, Cassidy, Chase, Griffith. Three-base hits—Huelsman, Nill. Hits off Hogg, 4 in 4 innings; off Griffith, 9 in ten innings; off Patten, 15 in 12 innings; off Jacobsen, 0 in 2 innings. Stolen bases—Heyden, Chase. Sacrifice hits—Elberfeld, Patten, Hill. Double plays—Jones, Cassidy and Hill; Heyden and Nill; Cassidy, Nill and Hickman. First base on balls—Off Hogg 2, off Griffith 3, off Patten 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Patten 1, by Griffith 1. Struck out—By Hogg 3, by Griffith 1, by Patten 3, by Jacobsen 2. Left on bases—New York 13, Washington 10. Time of game—3 hours. Umpires—Connor and Kelley. Attendance 6,333.

Chicago 3—Detroit 3.

DETROIT, July 8.—The longest game of the season on the home grounds ended in a tie and was called just before a heavy storm. Kitson pitched better ball than Owen, all of Detroit's runs being batted around, while Chicago scored two on errors. Attendance 4,000. Score:

Detroit.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Chicago.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Cooley, m.	1	1	5	0	0	Jones, m.	1	1	0	0	0
O'Leary, s.	0	1	0	3	0	Isbell, m.	0	1	3	0	0
M'Intyre, l.	0	1	2	0	1	Holmes, l.	0	0	5	0	0
Crawf'd, r.	0	1	5	1	0	Davis, s.	0	1	5	2	1
Coughlin, 3.	1	1	1	1	2	Donohue, 1.	1	2	15	0	0
Schaefer, 2.	1	2	2	8	0	Green, r.	1	2	2	0	0
Lindsay, 1.	0	3	15	0	0	Sullivan, c.	0	1	5	0	0
Doran, c.	0	0	9	2	0	Dundon, 3.	0	1	3	5	0
Kitson, p.	0	1	0	4	0	Tannehill, 3	0	0	1	5	0
						Owen, p.	0	0	0	6	0
Totals	3	11	39	19	3	Totals	3	9	39	18	1

Detroit ...... 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—3
Chicago ...... 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Crawford, Jones. Three-base hit—Cooley. Sacrifice hits—Doran, Holmes 2, Sullivan 2. Stolen bases—O'Leary, Isbell, Green. Bases on balls—Off Kitson 1, off Owen 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Kitson 1. Left on bases—Detroit 18, Chicago 10. Struck out—By Kitson 6, by Owen 4. Time of game—2:34. Umpire—Sheridan.

Races at Greensburg.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Trains leave Pittsburgh at 8:30, 9:25 a. m., and 12:01, 12:30 and 12:45 p. m. Many Pittsburgh horses are entered.

CARNEGIE BOY STILL IN LEAD

Wagner Now Has Clean Hold on First Place, Having Added to His Credit During Week.

PIRATES BATTING STRONG

First place in batting still belongs to Wagner, the Pirates' clever all-round player. The Carnegie wonder has been batting so regular for the past three weeks that he has pushed himself up to the front and has a good lead over Chance, who has replaced Seymour. Donlin, who has played in four more games than Wagner, leads the league in hits, with 96.

Thomas still leads in runs, with 62 to 60 for Donlin and 55 for Titus. Wagner has scored just an even 50, the first Pirate to reach the mark. Seymour still retains the lead in doubles, with 22, while Wagner is close up with 18. The Red outfielders and Clarke are still tied for tripples, with 9. Dahlen, who has five home runs to his credit, will have to get a hustle on, for McGann and Magee have each four to their credit now. Maloney has stolen 40 bases. Gleason still holds the honor of sacrifice hits, with 17. Seymour also leads the league in total and extra bases, with 140-46 to his credit. The complete average of every player who has played in five or more games up to and including the games played Thursday follows:

	G.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	Ave.
Wagner, Pgh	68	50	91	26	3	.361
Hall, Bkn	19	10	23	4	5	.354
Chance, Chi	45	31	50	21	5	.352
Seymour, Cin	70	45	94	7	7	.349
Thomas, Phila	67	62	88	15	6	.331
Donlin, N. Y.	72	60	96	16	7	.329
Titus, Phila	70	55	82	5	4	.319
Beaumont, Pgh	70	40	88	13	10	.318
Strang, N. Y.	32	26	29	3	4	.318
Howard, Pgh	46	24	56	6	4	.316
Bresnahan, N. Y.	40	20	46	5	2	.312
Smoot, St. L.	62	31	75	6	4	.307
McGann, N. Y.	62	44	70	8	3	.304
Clarke, Pgh	69	44	73	14	9	.301
Magee, Phila	70	45	81	24	7	.299
Slagle, Chi	72	46	73	15	6	.296
Mathewson, N. Y.	17	3	15	0	1	.293
Clymer, Pgh	43	33	51	11	3	.288
Lumley, Bkn	63	24	63	11	7	.287
Shannon, St. L.	69	33	75	5	11	.287
Hoffman, Chi	31	17	22	6	1	.282
Abby, Bos	71	26	77	9	6	.280
Evers, Chi	50	28	50	9	8	.278
Gleason, Phila	70	48	73	13	17	.277
Beckley, St. L.	55	18	62	2	3	.277
McGinnity, N. Y.	20	11	15	0	2	.277
Bransfield, Phila	65	28	69	17	13	.276
Browne, N. Y.	54	39	64	11	5	.276
Barry, Cin	67	46	69	13	9	.275
Bowerman, N. Y.	46	23	43	4	4	.274
Mertes, N. Y.	72	38	74	20	4	.273
Devlin, N. Y.	72	33	68	23	2	.272
Kelley, Cin	53	15	29	5	7	.267
Grady, St. L.	35	13	30	2	2	.263
Sebring, Cin	43	23	43	9	7	.262
Corcoran, Cin	67	25	66	15	7	.262
McCarthy, Chi	18	3	17	2	1	.262
Leach, Pgh	58	30	60	11	4	.261
Tinker, Chi	65	27	63	13	5	.260
Shulte, Chi	68	38	58	10	3	.260
Lewis, Bkn	48	12	46	8	3	.259
Huggins, Cin	65	43	67	15	2	.258
Warner, St. L.	41	9	35	1	2	.257
Tenny, Bos	69	43	65	5	5	.255
Odwell, Cin	56	36	54	10	4	.255
Kling, Chi	45	12	36	6	7	.254
Doolin, Phila	67	30	54	19	5	.252
Courtney, Phila	70	27	68	3	11	.252
W. Clarke, N. Y.	5	1	5	0	0	.250
Raymer, Bos	50	11	45	6	6	.250
Burke, St. L.	64	17	57	9	1	.247
Dooin, Phila	47	18	41	6	2	.247
Kahoe, Phil	11	2	12	0	1	.245
Dobbs, Bkn	68	28	68	7	10	.245
Dolan, Bos	67	28	42	7	6	.244
Maloney, Chi	67	26	63	40	7	.244
Dunleavy, St. L.	52	13	44	5	6	.243
Brain, Pgh	42	13	38	2	3	.242
Hatch, Bkn	67	27	64	6	4	.242
Needham, Bos	39	16	31	2	2	.240
Bridwell, Cin	50	15	43	5	11	.240
J. Clarke, St. L.	42	26	36	7	3	.240
Clancy, Pgh	28	8	23	3	2	.238
Sheckard, Bkn	54	24	49	8	3	.238
Ewing, Cin	16	5	11	0	3	.229
Bergen, Bkn	52	4	22	2	8	.229
Fraser, Bos	16	7	13	0	0	.228
J. Taylor, St. L.	17	7	13	2	0	.228
Nichols, St. L.	8	0	6	0	0	.227
Arndt, St. L.	47	17	41	2	2	.227
Ritchey, Pgh	73	22	57	6	6	.227
Dahlen, N. Y.	71	22	60	15	6	.226
Delehanty, Bos	42	19	36	2	4	.226
McBride, St. L.	24	9	19	2	4	.221
Jones, Bkn	20	5	9	0	1	.220
Moran, Bos	36	6	18	0	1	.220
Wiltse, Bos	15	1	7	0	3	.219
Maley, Bkn	33	10	25	3	1	.219
Cannell, Bos	70	26	60	5	3	.219
Wolverton, Bos	68	16	57	5	2	.218
Abbott, Phil	17	4	14	2	1	.215
Schlei, Cin	41	7	30	1	4	.211
Carisch, Pgh	23	6	17	1	4	.210
Gessler, Bkn	33	13	20	3	0	.210
Peitz, Pgh	40	10	34	1	2	.210
Shay, St. L.	33	15	30	3	3	.208
Wilhelm, Bos	21	1	10	0	2	.208
Casey, Chi	72	31	55	14	8	.207
Lauterborn, Bos	27	7	10	1	2	.205
O'Neil, Chi	26	7	18	5	2	.205
Babb, Bkn	56	23	35	3	2	.202
Kellum, St. L.	11	2	5	0	1	.200
Steinfeldt, Cin	22	14	23	5	4	.197
L. Taylor, N. Y.	15	1	7	0	1	.194
Check, Cin	15	3	6	0	2	.194
Gilbert, N. Y.	67	20	42	6	5	.194
Ritter, Bkn	41	16	27	5	3	.192
Phelps, Cin	35	11	24	4	0	.191
Hahn, Cin	11	1	4	0	2	.190
Mitchell, Bkn	17	4	10	0	1	.190
Flaherty, Pgh	16	5	9	0	1	.189
Sharpe, Bos	45	5	21	0	4	.186
Sparks, Phil	14	5	7	0	2	.179
McIntyre, Bkn	19	6	10	1	2	.179
Young, Bos	18	4	10	0	6	.173
Zearfoss, St. Louis	16	2	7	0	2	.171
McFarland, St. Louis	14	4	6	0	0	.167
Willis, Brooklyn	18	4	9	0	1	.167
Scanlon, Brooklyn	16	2	5	1	3	.161
Corridon, Philadelphia	21	5	8	2	1	.157
Lynch, Pittsburgh	11	3	4	0	0	.154
Weimer, Chicago	15	1	7	0	1	.152
Reulbach, Chicago	11	2	6	0	0	.150
Thielman, St. Louis	15	6	6	0	2	.150
Overall, Cincinnati	19	4	9	0	3	.146
Elliott, New York	5	1	1	0	0	.143
Pfeffer, Chicago	12	2	4	1	1	.138
Harper, Cincinnati	16	3	5	0	2	.135
Brown, Chicago	17	2	7	1	2	.132
Pittinger, Philadelphia	19	5	7	1	3	.130
Walker, Cincinnati	9	2	3	0	1	.136
Strickiett, Brooklyn	13	0	4	0	1	.125
Eason, Brooklyn	15	1	5	0	1	.125
Robertaille, Pittsburgh	14	1	5	0	1	.125
Wicker, Chicago	6	1	2	0	1	.125
Lundgren, Chicago	11	4	4	0	0	.114
Case, Pittsburgh	16	3	4	0	0	.111
Duggleby, Philadelphia	21	3	5	0	2	.098
Ames, New York	17	2	5	0	1	.098
Phillippe, Pittsburgh	16	3	3	0	0	.082
Suthoff, Philadelphia	7	0	1	0	1	.077
Harley, Boston	6	0	1	0	1	.063
Leever, Pittsburgh	16	3	2	0	0	.058
Briggs, Chicago	8	1	1	0	2	.045
Egan, St. Louis	12	2	1	0	2	.032
Hillebrand, Pittsburgh	5	0	0	0	1	.000
Caldwell, Philadelphia	7	2	0	0	0	.000
Doescher, Brooklyn	7	0	0	0	0	.000

CLUB BATTING RECORDS.

	G.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	Ave.
New York	72	381	649	112	33	.268
Pittsburgh	72	314	629	94	82	.262
St. Louis	74	261	578	65	46	.258
Philadelphia	70	353	601	98	64	.254
Cincinnati	70	330	575	84	87	.252
Chicago	72	301	566	152	70	.244
Brooklyn	72	239	576	73	69	.234
Boston	71	199	533	44	71	.225

CLUB FIELDING RECORDS.

		P.O.	A.	E.	T.C.	
Pittsburgh	73	1,911	906	117	2,974	.961
Chicago	72	1,877	929	114	2,920	.961
Philadelphia	70	2,053	955	123	3,033	.959
New York	72	1,932	839	137	2,875	.953
St. Louis	74	1,847	844	143	2,874	.950
Cincinnati	70	1,853	911	144	2,908	.950
Boston	71	1,936	1,213	169	2,878	.944
Brooklyn	72	1,881	969	175	2,002	.942

THE PITCHERS' AVERAGES.

	G.	W.	L.	Shutouts W.	Shutouts L.	Av.
Taylor, N. Y.	11	9	2	4	0	.818
Ames, N. Y.	16	13	3	1	0	.812
Pittinger, Phil	17	13	4	3	1	.765
Mathewson, N. Y.	16	12	4	4	1	.750
Case, Pgh	12	9	3	1	1	.750
Leever, Pgh	14	10	4	0	1	.714
Thielman, St. L.	14	10	4	0	1	.714
Briggs, Chi	7	5	2	1	1	.714
Reulbach, Chi	10	7	3	2	1	.700
Wicker, Chi	6	4	2	2	0	.667
Suthoff, Phil	3	2	1	1	0	.667
Sparks, Phil	11	7	4	2	0	.636
Lundgren, Chi	11	7	4	0	1	.636
Walker, Cin	8	5	3	0	1	.625
Hahn, Cin	8	5	3	1	1	.625
Weimer, Chi	12	8	5	1	1	.615
McGinnity, N. Y.	18	11	7	0	1	.611
Wiltse, N. Y.	11	7	4	0	0	.611
Phillippe, Pgh	15	9	6	1	2	.600
Ewing, Cin	15	9	6	1	0	.600
Corridon, Phil	17	10	7	1	0	.588
Robertaille, Pgh	12	7	5	0	1	.583
Check, Cin	7	4	3	0	0	.571
Pfeffer, Chi	9	5	4	0	0	.556
Flaherty, Pgh	13	7	6	0	0	.538
Young, Bos	17	9	8	1	0	.529
Kellum, St. L.	6	3	3	1	0	.500
Lynch, Pgh	6	3	3	0	1	.500
Harley, Bos	4	2	2	0	1	.500
Duggleby, Phil	18	8	10	1	2	.444
Overall, Cin	18	8	10	0	1	.444
Scanlon, Bkn	9	4	5	0	1	.444
Jones, Bkn	16	7	9	0	1	.438
Harper, Cin	16	6	8	1	0	.429
Brown, Chi	16	6	10	1	0	.375
McIntyre, Bkn	15	5	10	1	4	.333
Caldwell, Phil	3	1	2	0	0	.333
Mitchell, Bkn	3	1	2	0	0	.333
Taylor, St. L.	17	5	12	0	1	.294
Fraser, Bos	15	4	11	0	0	.267
McFarland, St. L.	12	3	9	0	1	.250
Willis, Bos	18	4	14	1	2	.222
Strickiett, Bkn	10	2	8	0	2	.200
Egan, St. L.	11	2	9	0	1	.182
Nichols, St. L.	6	1	5	1	1	.167
Wilhelm, Bos	13	2	11	0	0	.154
Eason, Bkn	16	2	14	0	3	.125
Brown, St. L.	2	0	2	0	0	.000
Doescher, Bkn	3	0	2	0	1	.000
Campbell, St. L.	2	1	1	0	0	.500
Reisling, Bkn	1	0	1	0	0	.000
Hershay, Bos	1	0	1	0	0	.000
McGinley, St. L.	1	0	1	0	0	.000
Volz, Bos	2	0	2	0	0	.000

Fraser and Corridon pitched a tie game.

JEFFRIES IS A SUCCESS AS A FIGHT REFEREE

Both Principals and Public Afraid to Question His Decisions, Besides It Brings a Big Price.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, July 8.—Jim Jeffries is all right, and he can go right along making money, and easy money at that. As a referee he is a glittering success. After the Root-Hart fight at Reno there was no kicking, no cussing the referee, and if the loser attempted to take it out of the man who gave the fight to the other fellow, no mention of the fact was made in the dispatches of Naughton from the ringside. It is not recorded either that there was any questioning of the orders or decisions of the referee.

Referee Jeffries fills a long felt want. He is barred from the fighting game proper because nobody will fight him. By officiating at fights between aspirants for the honor he has been compelled to pass up he will be doing the public a favor, especially if he sticks to the platform laid down of licking the man who fakes a fight over which he presides.

At $1,000 per fight, the figure he received for the Reno affair, it ought to be worth the big fellow's while.

* * *

While Hart may not have won the heavyweight championship at Reno Monday night, it can be said that the man who is recognized as the title-holder must whip the game, hard-hitting Kentuckian, and the showing made by him is a pretty clear indication that the man who takes his measure will know he has been fighting.

Hart is young, strong, willing, can stand a world of punishment, and has a punch, withal, which does business when it lands. There had been some doubt here as to whether or not he was really entitled to the decision over Johnson. Few have any such doubt now, and should the two ever get together again the Kentucky man will carry a lot of educated New York money.

Already there is some talk of a match between Hart and Schreck, the Cincinnatian, who didn't fight Bob Fitzsimmons at Salt Lake Monday night, but who did put Dave Barry to sleep. A match between these two ought to be interesting. They fight in somewhat similar style and would mix it up in great shape.

Jimmy Britt soon can claim the title of champion postponer. His fight with Kid Sullivan has again been put ahead. They will get together July 21, if there is no further postponement. It is but justice to Britt to say that it was at Sullivan's request the bout was postponed this time.

"Spider" Kelly very properly gives Charley Mitchell credit for introducing the body blow to pugilists in this country.

"Before Mitchell came to this country and fought," said the "Spider" recently to a San Francisco newspaper man, "we had never had much faith in body punishment, and the play made was all for the face, but he certainly taught us better, and in late years some of the hardest fights in this country have been won by body blows.

"I want to tell you that Mitchell was a grand fighter."

Spider is right in both propositions. I remember when Mitchell came over here, a fresh-faced young Englishman, who had just won in a boxing tournament on the other side, gotten up by Billy Madden, I think, to develop a champion. One of his first tryouts in this country was with Mike Cleary, a good one in his day. Mitchell's body fighting was a revelation to the fighters of those days.

New World's Record for Sheridan.

BOSTON, MASS., July 8.—Martin J. Sheridan of the Greater New York Irish-American Athletic club won the American all-around amateur athletic championship today against four contestants. Sheridan broke the American record with 6,820½ points. The previous record was held by Harry Gill of Toronto, 6,260½ points, made in 1900.

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M'KEESPORT TEAM LOSES EXTRA INNING GAME---INDEPENDENT BATTLES

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SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1905.

Independent Teams Prosperous.

The firecracker stage has been passed and no local independent team of any consequence has thrown up the flag of surrender. The Fourth is generally the last day for "bush leagues" and teams of shaky foundations, but the teams in this section appear to be in good condition and will go through the season. This is without a doubt the best season the independents have enjoyed in several years, and all the clubs are making money or keeping even in regards to receipts and expenditures. The advent of McKeesport and Braddock as active members has helped the game along greatly. Both are good towns and the teams are managed by persons who know something about the sport, who are liberal and conduct their administrations in a judicious manner.

There was a time when Homestead was the only local club of any standing or importance, but that day has passed. Braddock and McKeesport both have better teams and are far in the lead in the number of games won. In the southwestern section of the state Washington and Waynesburg will continue to furnish good ball. These clubs are backed by liberal parties and this helps much. Sheriff Koebert of Waynesburg is one of the best persons identified with the independent game in Western Pennsylvania. Koebert is truly in the game for the sport sake. He spends his time and, when the occasion demands it, his money, and he does not to look to the club for one cent of recompense. He is not on salary and he does not expect any. When Milt Montgomery was asked to be field captain he was told to name his own terms. Butler broke into the game this year with a club and it is doing well, as is Punxsutawney. Sharon has been in the business for years and under Frank Killen is having a prosperous season.

Hogan Sticks to His Word.

Marty Hogan in a large measure is given credit for the fine revival in interest in baseball in Youngstown. Two years ago Hogan was placed in charge of the Ohio Works team and from the start it was popular, Hogan as a manager and the team on the circuit. Hogan, in some respects, is like a successful politician; he looks after his friends first and those who are not taken into his council are next in consideration. He is not in the game as a livelihood, and he considers his word as good as his bond. Hogan showed his force of character last week in a contingency that arose, which many baseball persons would have yielded to. Hogan promised the July 4 dates to the Pittsburgh Collegians last winter and duly had them placed on the schedule. Late last week the persons connected with the Niles team went to Youngstown and requested that the Pittsburghers be stricken off the schedule and Niles given the plum instead. Their plea was that large crowds would turn out because of the intense rivalry. Hogan turned a deaf ear to the appeal, saying that under no consideration would he cancel on the Pittsburgh boys. He has promised them the games and he would see that they were played, even if money was lost, and he challenged the assertion that Niles would draw more people. The Niles people then interested a congressman from their district in the case. This congressman visited Hogan and he, too, was turned down. Hogan, in turning down the Niles proposition, said he would play Niles any number of games and for any amount of money, but he would not break his promise. Such acts have made Hogan popular with the public and his players. His team is leading the independent association and it is one of the best drawing cards in the business.

"Red" Callahan of Carnegie, whom Buffalo secured from Akron, is playing left field in an acceptable manner for the Bisons. Callahan finds other Pittsburgh players on the Buffalo team in Pitcher Alex Jones, First Baseman Ed Murphy and Second Baseman La Forte. La Porte came into prominence as a catcher on the Irwin team about 10 years ago, but he has since taken to the infield.

Just to show that he still knows something about pitching, Henry Wilhelm went on the rubber for Punxsutawney on the Fourth and won his game hands down. There was a time when Wilhelm was as good a pitcher as could be found outside of the big league, and he was in the National once, but he lost his oldtime cunning and went to the outfield, where he is making a success.

Jimmy Breen is tired of his job as manager at Butler. He packed his trunk and departed for Ashtabula, where he has business interests that are more commanding than baseball.

Detroit got one of the best first basemen on the Independent circuit when Chris Lindsay joined the team. Lindsay should make good in fast company. He is tall and fast and can work around the first bag so well that he inspires confidence in the infielders; at least he did so while playing around Pittsburgh. Lindsay knows how to move his feet, and he has more than one way of taking in thrown balls from different tangles. Many first basemen, particularly youngsters, do not know how to move about the base.

Ed Spencer, who is one of the best athletes ever turned out at Kiski, is coming to the front rapidly in baseball. He has been secured by the St. Louis American league club from the Dallas (Tex.) league team. He has joined the big leaguers, and he is expected by the Texas leaguers to make good. Spencer is a well built youngster, just the size for a catcher. While at Kiski he was one of the strongest players on the football team.

The Dauphin county courts, in dissolving the preliminary injunctions against Wiltse and Hayden of the New York team, who jumped from Baltimore, the Tri-State escaped a blow that might have put it out of commission ere it was time to quit the scheduled campaign. Had the decision been given in favor of the Eastern league many star players in the Tri-State would have been compelled to leave the league, most of them being forced to return to clubs that claim their services. The Tri-State will continue in business so long as the persons who are backing it come up with the money, but it does not look as though the major league or the organized people can put it off the baseball map.

"Germany" Smith has thrown up his job as manager of the Altoona team because of lack of success. The Mountaineers might do worse in engaging Charlie Carpenter to again assume charge. Carpenter is a good bench manager, and he helped to get the game started in Altoona a few years ago.

Dillon and Delmar to Go for Record.

DETROIT, July 8.—Announcement was made today that Lou Dillon and Major Delmar, the only 2 minute trotters in the world, will be seen in a match race during the Blue Ribbon meeting at Detroit, the opening of the grand circuit, July 24 to 28. The Detroit Driving club will give a handsome gold cup to the winner. C. K. G. Billings, who owns both horses, will drive Lou Dillon and Major Delmar, who defeated Lou Dillon last fall at Memphis for the $5,000 gold championship cup, will be driven by Harry K. Devereaux.

COLLEGIANS WIN AT TURTLE CREEK

Shultz Pitches Fine Ball, and His Teammates Bat Out a Victory.

UPTEGRAFF AND ZOCH HIT

The Pittsburgh Collegians, with "Toots" Shultz on the rubber, won from the Athletics at Turtle Creek yesterday afternoon, 6 to 1. Shultz was master of the situation at all stages, and he received excellent support in the field. Moffet and Price making stops and throws that were the fielding features of the afternoon.

Moffet, in the fifth inning, grabbed Wills' grounder back of second and by a quick and accurate throw nailed his man at first. Moffet repeated the act in the seventh by getting Jake Chambers, with Creamer on third. Price closed this round by taking Ravey's bounder near third with one hand and flagging the runner at first. Creamer was running home on the lick.

Wills, a south-paw, was on the slab for the Athletics, but he failed to deceive the Collegians, who hit him hard and consecutively. Shultz, on the other hand, allowed but four hits, and they were scattered in that number of innings.

Price started trouble for Wills in the first inning by hitting for two bases. Uptegraff's single scored him. Shultz walked Stevenson in the first inning, and then Stoltz got away with a bunt that sent Stevenson to third. Shultz tried to catch Stoltz napping at first, and threw wild, Stevenson scoring.

Zoch hit over the right field fence in the fourth inning for a home run, and the Collegians did not score again until the ninth, when they got their bats out for Wills.

Uptegraff opened the ninth with a hit, and Pfeifer singled over second. Chambers got McCracken's bunt, but threw over Glover's head, Uptegraff scoring. Zoch scored Pfeifer and McCracken with a slashing two-bagger into left center, and he came home on Thounhurst's hit to right. The score:

Athletics.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Collegians.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Stev'son, 2.	1	0	4	4	0	Moffet, 2....	0	0	1	4	0
Stoltz, r...	0	1	0	0	0	Price, s.....	1	1	0	3	0
West, l....	0	1	2	0	0	Up'graff, m.	1	3	0	0	0
Glover, 2...	0	1	1	3	0	Pfeifer, c...	1	2	7	0	0
Cremer, c..	0	1	7	3	1	M'Cr'k'n, r.	1	0	0	0	0
Chamb's, 1.	0	0	9	1	1	Zoch, 3.....	2	2	3	1	1
Ravey, m..	0	0	1	0	0	T'hurst, l...	0	2	1	0	0
Beuch'r, s.	0	0	3	1	1	Duffy, 1....	0	1	15	0	0
Wills, p...	0	0	0	2	1	Shultz, p...	0	0	0	6	1
Totals....	1	4	27	14	4	Totals....	6	11	27	14	2

Collegians ... 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 4—6
Athletics ... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Home run—Zoch. Two-base hits—Price, Uptegraff, Zoch, West, Cremer. Struck out—By Shultz 5, by Wills 8. Bases on balls—Off Shultz 1. Sacrifice hits—Shultz, McCracken. Double play—Glover, Stevenson and Chambers. Umpire—Marsh.

JOHNSTOWN DOES BADLY AGAINST WILLIAMSPORT

WILLIAMSPORT, July 8.—Applegate was unhittable today, holding Johnstown to a solitary single. Good was wild, hitting three batsmen and passing five others. He was clearly rattled by the miserable work in the field, and when he did get the ball over the home players hit it to the woods. Johnstown's errors of omission were more glaring than those of commission and the whole team seemed to be affected. The score:

W'msport.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Johnstown.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Weigand, 2	1	2	0	5	0	Melchoir, r.	0	0	1	0	0
Maitland, 1	3	5	0	0	0	Glendon, m	0	0	1	0	0
Hinch'n, 3.	0	2	0	1	0	Lobert, 3...	1	0	0	1	0
Flock, m..	1	0	2	0	0	M'Connell, 1	0	1	8	1	0
Pleiss, r...	2	2	2	0	0	Atherton, 2.	0	0	1	2	3
M'Carty, s.	1	0	2	3	1	Bouser, l...	0	0	2	0	0
Linde'n, 1.	2	3	13	2	0	Hagen, s...	0	0	2	1	0
Blair, c....	1	0	7	0	0	Murphy, c..	0	0	8	2	0
Apple'te, p	1	2	1	3	0	Good, p...	0	0	1	4	2
Totals....	12	14	27	14	1	Totals.....	1	1	24	11	5

Williamsport ... 1 0 0 2 0 2 1 6 *—12
Johnstown ... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Three-base hits—Lindemann, Maitland. Two-base hit—Applegate. Struck out—By Applegate 7, by Good 6. Bases on balls—Off Applegate 2, off Good 5. Hit by pitched ball—By Applegate 1, by Good 3. Balk—Good. Sacrifice hits—Maitland, McCarty. Stolen bases—Weigand, Maitland, Hinchman, Flock, Pleiss. Umpire—O'Neill. Time of game—1:47. Attendance 2,012.

HARRISBURG, July 8.—Harrisburg took two from Altoona this afternoon in a double-header. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Altoona.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Harrisb'g.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Iott, l....	1	2	4	0	0	Hartman, 1	1	2	0	0	0
Roth'mel, s	0	0	0	3	1	Bonner, 2...	1	2	0	4	0
M'Don'ld, 2	2	2	3	0	0	Hamil'n, m	0	3	5	0	0
Weddige, 1	0	0	9	1	0	Calhoun, 1..	0	1	9	2	0
Plank, m..	0	1	2	0	0	Con'u'ton, s	1	0	2	3	0
Grubb, 3...	0	2	0	4	1	Nallin, r...	1	1	4	1	0
Dowling, r	1	2	2	0	0	Broderick, 3	3	2	1	0	0
Fox, c....	0	0	4	0	0	Ernst, c....	2	2	3	0	0
Miran, p...	0	1	0	2	1	Mueller, p.	0	2	1	2	0
Totals....	4	10	24	10	3	Totals.....	11	14	27	12	0

Harrisburg ... 1 2 0 3 0 3 1 1 *—11
Altoona ... 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 1 0—4

Two-base hits—Dowling 2, McDonald, Mueller, Hartman. Three-base hits—Iott, Hamilton, Broderick. Sacrifice hits—Bonner, Calhoun, Mueller. Struck out—By Mueller 3. Hit by pitched ball—Bonner. Time of game—1:55. Umpires—Gray and McNamara.

SECOND GAME.

Altoona.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Harrisb'g.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Iott, l.....	2	1	2	0	1	Hartman, 1.	0	0	3	0	0
Roth'mel, s	1	1	1	3	0	Bonner, 2..	2	2	3	3	2
M'Donl'd, 2	0	1	1	4	0	Hamil'n, m	1	3	2	0	0
Weddige, 1	0	1	11	0	0	Calhoun, 1.	1	2	10	0	0
Plank, m..	1	0	3	1	0	Con'u'ton, s	1	1	2	1	0
Grubb, 3...	0	1	0	3	0	Nallin, r....	0	1	2	0	0
Dowling, r	0	0	2	0	0	Broderick, 3	0	1	0	0	0
Stevens, c.	0	0	4	0	0	Ernst, c....	3	2	6	1	0
M'Neely, p	0	2	0	4	0	Leary, p....	1	2	0	1	0
Totals....	4	7	24	12	1	Totals.....	8	14	27	8	2

Harrisburg ... 3 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 1 *—8
Altoona ... 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—4

Two-base hits—McNeely, Hamilton, Connaughton. Sacrifice hits—McDonald, Calhoun. Three-base hit—Leary. Struck out—By Leary 5, by McNeely 1. Bases on balls—Off Leary 2. Stolen bases—Plank, Hamilton 2, Connaughton, Nallin, Broderick. Time of game—1:33. Umpires—Gray and McNamara.

At York—

Lancaster.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	York.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Rothfus, 1.	0	1	9	1	0	Billet, l....	2	2	2	0	0
Mauch, s...	0	0	1	0	0	Russell, m.	1	1	3	0	0
Lord, 2....	0	0	1	4	0	Owens, s...	0	0	2	5	0
Sylvester, 3	0	0	0	0	1	Bagley, 1...	0	2	12	0	0
Kilbeffer, 1	0	0	1	0	0	Schaub, 3..	0	1	0	3	0
Barber, c..	0	1	4	0	0	Smith, c...	0	0	5	0	0
Baker, r..	0	0	3	0	0	Lloyd, 2....	0	0	1	4	0
Farrell, m.	0	0	4	0	0	Wiltse, r...	1	2	1	0	0
Barthold, p	1	1	2	2	0	Matthews, p	0	0	1	1	0
Totals....	1	3	24	7	1	Totals.....	4	9	27	13	0

York ... 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 *—4
Lancaster ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Two-base hits—Bagley, Barthold. Home run—Billet. Struck out—By Matthews 5, by Barthold 8. Bases on balls—Off Barthold 3. Time of game—1:32. Umpire—Laird.

At Coatesville—

Coatesv'le.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Wilming'n.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Smith, m...	0	2	3	0	0	Campb'l, m	0	0	2	1	1
Connors, 1.	0	0	11	0	0	Bussey, 1...	0	1	3	0	1
Griffin, 2...	1	2	2	3	1	Davis, 1....	0	0	2	0	0
Sharpe, r..	0	1	1	0	0	Maher, s...	0	0	3	3	1
Miller, s...	1	1	1	6	0	Hinton, 3...	1	2	0	2	1
Zim'man, 3	0	0	1	0	0	Kelly, r....	0	1	2	0	0
Reisling, l.	1	1	2	0	0	Moss, 2....	0	2	0	1	0
Slattery, c.	1	2	6	2	0	Hartman, c.	0	1	3	2	1
Jackson, p.	0	1	0	2	1	Lucas, p....	0	0	1	2	0
Totals....	4	10	27	13	2	Totals....	1	7	24	11	5

Coatesville ... 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0—4
Wilmington ... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Three-base hits—Sharp, Kelly. Bases on balls—Off Jackson 1, off Lucas 1. Struck out—By Jackson 6, by Lucas 4. Hit by pitched ball—Hartman. Passed ball—Slattery. Time of game—1:30. Umpire—Smith.

Westinghouse League Standing.

The standing of the clubs in the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing league follows:

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Alterations	3	1	.750	Turbos	1	1	.500
Amperes	3	1	.750	Volts	1	3	.250

MISCELLANEOUS GAMES.

Minerva	5	Flower A. C.	0
Wall	11	Warwick A. C.	8
Monarch	20	Pgh. Term. II.	8
Pleasant Valley	13	Allegheny Indep.	9
Three A.	5	S. S. C. A.	4
Glendale	9	Wrights	1
Zimmerman	20	Mt. Troy	6
Crow	5	Trenton	1
Meadow	4	Mayflower	3

STRONG PLAYERS ON THE BRADDOCK BASEBALL TEAM

NELSON SANDHERR, Shortstop. HARVEY CUSHMAN, Pitcher.

Cushman, who is a graduate of the University of Maine, came into prominence hereabouts pitching for Ed. Hickey's Millvale team four years ago. He was tried by Pittsburgh, but sent to Des Moines in the Western league. He quit Des Moines last year and pitched in the Tri-State. He won 12 straight games for Braddock this season. He is a right-hander and his high fast ball is very effective.

Sandherr is a native of Philadelphia. He has played on the best independent teams in the east and has been in the Eastern league. He was at Johnstown last year and part of this season. He is a clever fielder and thrower and can wallop the ball. He is a great help to the Braddock team. Altoona is trying to get him away from Braddock.

SHARON WINS A LONG GAME FROM SOFFELITES

Schettler Gains Pitcher's Battle Over Kennedy in Eleven Innings, 3 to 2.

KERR SCORES THE RUN

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

SHARON, July 8.—In one of the most exciting games played on the local grounds this year Sharon defeated McKeesport in the eleventh inning today 3 to 2. McKeesport took the lead and maintained it until the ninth, when Kerr hit to middle for three bases and came home on Forkum's single over second, tying the score. In the eleventh Kennedy tried to score from first on Brent's hit to right, but Smith made a pretty throw and he was caught out at the plate. In Sharon's half Kerr got to first on balls and Forkum knocked a long fly to right field, which Schmidt misjudged and before he could recover the ball Kerr was across the plate with the winning run. Schettler and Kennedy pitched great ball. The score:

Sharon.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	M'K'sport.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Ferg'son, s	0	0	2	2	0	Orbin, 3.....	0	0	0	5	1
Smith, r...	0	0	1	1	0	Soffel, 2.....	1	0	4	2	0
Rudolph, m	1	1	2	0	0	Brent, 1.....	0	2	2	0	0
Kerr, 1....	2	1	5	0	0	Schmidt, r..	0	0	3	0	1
Forkum, 3..	0	2	3	4	1	Bennett, 1..	0	0	11	2	0
Gibson, c..	0	1	7	4	0	M'Clar'n, s.	1	0	1	1	1
Lynch, 3...	0	0	2	3	0	Crum, m....	0	1	3	0	0
Welty, 1....	0	0	11	0	0	Rufiange, c.	0	0	9	1	0
Fitzg'ld, 1.	0	0	0	0	0	Kennedy, p.	0	1	1	2	0
Schettler, p	0	0	0	5	0						
Totals....	3	5	33	16	1	Totals....	2	5*	32	15	3

*Two out when winning run was scored.
Sharon Steel ... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—3
McKeesport ... 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Brent, Crum, Gibson. Three-base hit—Kerr. Bases on balls—Off Schettler 4, off Kennedy 1. Struck out—By Schettler 5, by Kennedy 8. Left on bases—Sharon 8, McKeesport 4. Sacrifice hit—Kerr. Hit by pitched ball—Rudolph. Stolen bases—Soffel, Rufiange, Welty. Time of game—1:55. Umpire—Wilson.

SHARON, PA., July 8.—(Special.)—Following the McKeesport-Sharon game today a small riot was precipitated outside the grounds. Pitcher John Kennedy of McKeesport is alleged to have struck Richard Lane, a boy. The pitcher was immediately surrounded by a howling crowd. He was forced against the ticket office and would have fared badly but for the arrival of the police, who escorted him to a street car. He claims the boy threw a stone at him, striking him on the cheek. Kennedy was arrested and paid $5 50.

LEFTY JACKSON WINS HIS GAME AT WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, PA., July 8.—(Special.)—Washington lost to Fairmont today through errors and through the latter making its hits at proper times. Slaughter, the new pitcher, allowed Fairmont but two hits. The score:

Fairmont.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Wash'ton.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Wharton, c	1	0	7	0	0	M'Con'l, m.	0	0	1	0	1
Conners, 1.	0	0	6	0	0	Erlser, 3....	0	1	2	3	0
Willig, m..	1	1	1	0	0	Jude, m.....	0	2	0	0	0
Carp'ter, 2.	0	0	2	1	0	Carlse, 2....	0	2	2	3	1
Swartl'g, 3.	0	0	1	1	0	Gladfel'r, 1.	0	0	10	0	1
Snedden, 3.	0	0	3	1	1	Moore, r....	0	1	2	0	0
Gibbs, 1....	0	0	4	0	0	Reeder, s...	0	1	3	0	0
Lutcher, r.	0	0	2	0	0	Crawford, c	0	0	7	3	2
Jackson, p.	0	1	1	2	0	Slaughter, p	0	0	0	4	0
Totals....	2	2	27	6	1	Totals.....	0	7	27	15	5

Fairmont ... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—2
Washington ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Carise, Willig. First base on balls—Off Slaughter 1. Sacrifice hits—Gladfelter. Stolen base—Willig. Struck out—By Jackson 6, by Slaughter 5. Double play—Snedden, Carpenter and Conners. Attendance 700. Umpire—Curran. Time of game—1:45.

GAMES PLAYED IN PINE CREEK VALLEY LEAGUE

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Rovnianeks	7	2	.778	Wildwood	3	7	.300
De Haven	7	3	.700	Valencia	1	3	.250
Glenshaw	5	5	.500	Bakerstown	1	4	.200

The game between the Rovnianeks and Wildwoods at Bryant was one of the fastest this season. The score:
Rovnianeks ... 1 0 2 0 2 0 0 0 *—5
Wildwoods ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Bakerstown played at Glenshaw and lost to the home team 4 to 2. Glenshaw's new pitcher, Guenther, pitched a good game, having nine strikeouts. The score:
Glenshaw ... 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 1—4
Bakerstown ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2—3

The initial game of the Valencia team in the league was played at DeHaven and won by the home team 10 to 0. Valencia was unable to do anything with Wagner, who allowed only two hits. Not a Valencia man reached third. The score:
DeHaven ... 0 2 0 3 0 4 1 0 *—10
Valencia ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Verners Beat Hickory.

In an exciting game yesterday Hickory A. C. lost to the Verners. The features were the pitching of Keely and the batting of Dashbau and Wynn. The score:

Verners.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Hickory.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Munhall, r.	1	0	0	0	2	D.Johns, s...	0	0	1	3	2
Bishop, 3..	1	1	1	1	0	Gartside, 3.	0	0	5	0	1
Ottman, 1..	0	1	9	0	0	Beegle, 1...	1	0	2	0	0
Dautm'n, s.	0	3	0	3	3	Lewellyn, 1.	1	1	6	1	0
Fleming, 1.	1	0	3	0	0	Dashbau, c.	1	1	3	3	0
M'Al'se, m.	1	0	1	1	0	C.Johns, m.	0	1	1	0	0
Swaney, 2.	0	1	2	2	0	H.Spryer, 2.	1	0	3	2	1
Wynn, c...	4	2	10	3	0	Taylor, r...	0	1	0	0	0
Keally, p..	0	1	1	2	0	B.Spryer, p.	0	1	2	4	1
Totals....	6	9	27	10	4	Totals....	4	6*	23	12	5

*Ottman out; hit by batted ball.
Verners ... 0 0 1 2 0 1 0 3 *—6
Hickory ... 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—4

Three-base hit—Wynn, Dashbau. Two-base hits—Wynn, Attman, Taylor, Dashbau. Bases on balls—Off Keely 3, off Spryer 9. Struck out—By Keely 8, by Spryer 3. Attendance 500. Umpire Ritzer.

SCOTTDALE LOSES 17-INNING GAME AT WEST NEWTON

WEST NEWTON, PA., July 8.—(Special.)—West Newton defeated Scottdale today in a 17-inning game, 8 to 7. In the 17th inning the locals won on a hit by Thompson, two stolen bases and a hit by Llewellen. Martin and Heckenbury pitched great ball, Martin being especially strong toward the end of the game, only allowing five hits and striking out 13 men. The features were the fielding of Balls, Cookston, Hell and Stenern and the batting of Culliton, Harris and Jones; also the base running of Thompson, who stole eight bases. Score by innings:
West Newton ... 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 5 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—8
Scottdale ... 2 5 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—7
Batteries—Call, Martin and Harris; Heckenbury and Palmer.

ARMSTRONG EFFECTIVE AGAINST HOMESTEAD

YOUNGSTOWN, O., July 8.—(Special.)—Armstrong pitched a wonderful game against Homestead today, shutting out the visitors without a hit or run in one of the shortest games ever played here, if not the shortest. Armstrong's pitching was superb, and only three men faced him in each inning. Fohl was hit during the eighth inning. He was the first man up, but he was doubled with Collins, and the next man was easily retired. Armstrong struck out six batters and did not give a base on balls. Zeller pitched grand ball for Homestead, but Whitney won the game in the fourth when he hit to deep middle for a home run. In the sixth Phyle was caught at the plate, and these were the only two Ohio Works' players to get past second. The score:

Ohio Wks.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Homestead	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Blount, r..	0	1	0	0	0	Morgan, 1..	0	0	3	0	0
Starr, s...	0	0	2	2	0	Kennoy, s..	0	0	1	3	1
Phyle, 3...	0	1	0	4	0	Mathay, r..	0	0	1	0	0
Whitney, 1.	1	1	15	0	0	Fohl, c....	0	0	5	0	0
Malon'y, m	0	0	1	0	0	Collins, 2..	0	0	2	4	0
Thomas, 1..	0	1	2	0	0	Ryan, 3....	0	0	1	2	0
M'Cl'sky, 2	0	1	1	9	0	Sellers, m..	0	0	0	0	0
O'Neil, c..	0	0	6	0	0	Fisher, 1...	0	0	11	1	0
Armst'g, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Zeller, p...	0	0	0	0	0
						*Osborne ...	0	0	0	0	0
Totals....	1	5	27	16	0	Totals.....	0	0	24	10	1

Ohio Works ... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 *—1
Homestead ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Home run—Whitney. Stolen base—Phyle. Double plays—Collins, Fisher and Fohl; Starr, McCloskey and Whitney. Left on bases—Ohio Works 5. Bases on balls—Off Zeller 1. Hit by pitched ball—Fohl. Struck out—By Armstrong 6, by Zeller 3. Time of game—1:12. Umpire—Evans.

OTHER AMATEUR GAMES.

On Doak grounds— R.H.E.
Doak ... 0 3 4 5 3 4 3 2 *—22 20 2
Lincolns ... 3 0 2 1 0 0 1 0 1—10 8 3
Batteries—DeCoursey and Rutledge, McChesney, Bowers and Stevenes.

On B. & O. grounds, Glenwood— R.H.E.
Clerks ... 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—2 5 2
Round House ... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 6 3
Batteries—Watson & Fisher, McCarty and Falger.

On Crescent grounds— R.H.E.
Crescent A. C. ... 1 5 0 2 5 0 3 3 *—19 17 3
Winona A. C. ... 3 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—3 4 6

On Pirate Grounds— R.H.E.
Pirates ... 8 0 1 2 2 0 0 2 0—15 17 3
American S. ... 0 1 0 1 3 0 2 0 0—7 9 6
Batteries—Standt and Luebkert; Burry and Schneider.

On Arsenal Grounds— R.H.E.
Arsenal A. C. ... 0 0 1 1 2 3 3 1 *—11 8 4
Ligonier A. C. ... 0 1 3 0 0 1 1 0 0—6 7 8
Batteries—Teese and Neese; Smith and Shally.

At Hayaville— R.H.E.
Hayaville A. C. 1 0 1 0 0 2 0 1 3 1—9 18 3
Joliet ... 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 3 3 0—8 9 4
Batteries—S. Murphy and Gleason; Wilsman and Schort.

At Glenshaw—
Lesiles ... 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 5 0—8
Glenshaw Juniors ... 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—4
Batteries—Sulkey and Sisk; Hustleton and Scheicher.

On Bittner Grounds— R.H.E.
Bittner ... 0 1 2 2 5 3 1 4 *—18 17 2
Harmer ... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2 6 2
Batteries—Stewardt and W. O'Toole; Zmuda and Frank.
Bittner ... 0 0 2 1 11 0 *—14 12 0
Harmer ... 1 1 0 1 0 0 0—3 5 3
Batteries—Bright and Hunter; Bandy and Frank.

At West Homestead— R.H.E.
Mesta ... 0 1 2 0 1 4 2 2 *—12 12 2
P. C. A. C. ... 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—4 5 2
Batteries—McDonough and Joyce; Giles and Fuller.

At Herron Hill— R.H.E.
Fayette Juniors. 7 2 0 1 3 3 1 0 *—17 15 1
H. H. R. ... 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—3 3 9
Batteries—Gush and Miller; Kuhlman and Harrison. Umpires—Duan and McGuire.

On Dwyer Grounds— R.H.E.
Dwyer A. C. ... 0 0 2 3 2 0 0 1 *—8 11 4
Alpine A. C. ... 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0—3 5 4
Batteries—Curfman and Taylor; Allen and Humasa.

At Shadyside— R.H.E.
Co. G ... 1 0 5 0 2 1 2 0 *—11 8 5
Oakland Ind. ... 2 0 4 0 0 0 0 1 0—8 4 8
Batteries—Wilhelm and Kirk; McGovern and Hauzler.

At Tarentum— R.H.E.
Ben Avon ... 0 0 1 0 3 0 2 0 0—5 9 0
Tarentum ... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—4 16 4
Batteries—Baird and Knox; G. Vegrass and Hazlet.

On Roup grounds— R.H.E.
Wesleys ... 1 0 0 0 0 4 0 2 0 *—8 11 2
Roup ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 3
Batteries—Householder and Milligan; Sullivan and Stevens.

At Oakmont—
Oakmont ... 1 1 0 0 3 2 1 3 1—11
Oliver ... 0 2 0 3 1 0 0 1 0—7
Batteries—Berg, Hickory and Alt; Morehouse and Zenders.

At Ambridge— R.H.E.
Ambridge ... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 2 3
Ally. Athletics ... 0 1 2 5 1 0 2 3 *—13 20 1

At Ben Avon— R.H.E.
Ben Avon ... 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 4—7 5 3
Ramblers ... 1 3 2 4 3 3 3 2 0—25 19 5
Batteries—Lautenslager and Spencer; Nix and Fowler.

At Wilkinsburg— R.H.E.
Wilkinsburg ... 3 1 2 0 0 2 1 3 *—13 14 4
Pittsburgh ... 0 0 1 2 1 0 0 1 0—5 7 2
Batteries—Orton and Moore; Marsula and Smith.

At Glenwood (B. & O. game)— R.H.E.
Clerks ... 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 5 2
Round House ... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 6 2
Batteries—Watson and Fisher; McCarthy and H. Folger. Umpire—Murphy.

At Allentown— R.H.E.
Allentown ... 0 0 1 1 0 2 1 0 *—5 11 0
Montooth ... 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2 7 2
Batteries—Myers and Giddes; Patten and Birkle.

On Walton grounds— R.H.E.
Waltons ... 0 0 1 4 2 5 2 0 *—14 15 2
Westminster ... 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0—3 5 5
Batteries—Schell and Saus; Jones and Rogers.

On Victoria grounds—
Kenwood ... 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0—2
Victoria ... 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—3
Batteries—T. Perry and Kennedy; Smith and Jackson.
Kenwood ... 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—2
Victoria ... 1 1 0 0 0 0 1—3
Batteries—L. Perry and Kennedy; Roeder and Jackson.

On DeHaans grounds— R.H.E.
DeHaans ... 2 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 1—7 12 5
Morins ... 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 2 0 0 0—6 10 4
Batteries—Willhide and Pugh; Speakman and McMoll.

Pittsburgh Horses Entered.

In race meet at Greensburg, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Events start daily at 1:15 p. m. $400 purses.

ONE WILD THROW BEATS WAYNESBURG

Ben Montgomery Does It and Braddock Wins Hard Game from Its Rival.

PITCHERS DO GOOD WORK

The Edgar Thomson works team broke Waynesburg's winning streak yesterday at Braddock and won a fine game 1 to 0. Waynesburg failed to get a man to second and this was due to the sensational fielding of the infield and also the outfield of the Braddock team. Sandherr, C. Sweeney and Edmundson, as well as Keller, played in sensational order. Three double plays were made by the Braddock infield. The only run of the game was allowed by B. Montgomery when he threw wild to third to catch a runner.

Waynesburg infield also played well and some of their plays brought forth cheers from the large crowd present. Cowan, at third, played a nice game. But 28 men faced Cushman in the entire game, and although he was hit rather hard at stages he was master of the situation at all times. In the eighth inning Brisbine made a pretty catch of a ball that looked good for a home run and this would have meant two runs and the game. Mullen, the old Homesteader, pitched a steady game, and although six hits were made off his delivery, he distributed them well throughout the game, and the game should have been no score on each side. Braddock made their run in the sixth inning. Keller drew a pass and was stealing second when Unrue hit over the fence for two bases, and Keller went to third. The signal was given for the squeeze play, but Bailey, who was at the bat, failed to catch the signal and Keller was run down between third and home. Unrue was running to third and Montgomery, who had the ball, threw wild to Cowan to catch Unrue, and the latter scored the only run of the game.

Braddock.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Waynesb'g	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Edmud'n, 2	0	1	0	1	0	M.Mont'y, 2	0	0	2	0	0
Keller, 1...	0	1	15	1	0	Ganier, m..	0	0	3	0	0
Unrue, r...	1	2	1	1	0	Gronin'r, s.	0	0	1	2	0
Bailey, c..	0	0	4	3	0	Corc, 1.....	0	1	1	0	0
Sandherr, s	0	0	3	5	0	Conoway, 1.	0	0	10	0	0
P.Swe'y, m	0	1	1	0	0	Cowan, 3...	0	0	1	7	0
C.Swe'y, 3.	0	1	2	2	0	Philips, r...	0	0	1	0	0
Brisbine, 1.	0	0	1	0	0	B.Mont'y, c	0	1	6	3	1
Cushm'n, p	0	0	0	0	0	Mullen, p...	0	0	1	3	0
						*Miller ...	0	0	0	0	0
Totals....	1	6	27	12	0	Totals.....	0	2	24	14	1

*Batted for Montgomery in the ninth.
Braddock ... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 *—1
Waynesburg ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hit—Unrue. Sacrifice hits—Sweeney, Brisbine. Stolen bases—Keller, Sandherr. Double plays—C. Sweeney, Sandherr and Keller; Keller, Sandherr and Keller; Sandherr, Sweeney and Keller. Bases on balls—Off Mullen—C. Sweeney, Keller 2; off Cushman—Conaway. Struck out—By Mullen 4, by Cushman 5. Umpire—Quinn.

On Loughridge grounds—

Lo'ridge.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	West End.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Lyons, 1...	1	0	10	1	0	Cherry, 1-p.	0	1	11	0	0
Fisher, 3-2.	3	3	1	3	0	Fittig, 3.....	0	0	1	2	1
Watters, m	2	1	1	1	0	McHugh, 1..	0	0	1	2	0
Little, 1...	2	3	1	0	0	Jannelis, c.	1	3	7	1	0
Snyder, r..	2	1	1	1	0	Har'ton, r...	0	1	1	0	0
Zagar, 3...	1	1	2	0	0	Lucot, 2.....	0	0	2	2	0
Bittelis, 2..	0	0	0	0	0	Smith, s....	0	1	1	2	2
O'Leary, c.	0	3	10	2	0	Well, m-p...	0	0	1	2	0
Davis, s...	1	0	0	1	0	Louth, p....	0	0	0	2	0
Maier, p...	1	1	1	0	1	C'g've, m-1	0	0	1	0	1
Totals....	13	11	27	9	1	Totals....	1	5	24	15	4

At Mt. Lebanon—

Mt. Leb'n.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Birm'ham.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Fleming, r.	2	3	0	0	0	Parcell, 1....	0	1	11	1	1
Mertz, r...	3	2	0	0	0	Lehman, c..	0	0	4	0	0
Ganser, c..	2	3	4	2	0	Morgan, 1..	0	0	1	0	0
Rowbo'm, 1	1	2	14	0	0	Miller, 3....	0	0	0	1	0
Conwell, 1.	2	3	2	0	1	Gilchrist, 2.	0	0	2	5	1
Schell, m...	2	2	0	0	1	Yoezie, 2...	0	2	0	0	0
Ott, 3.....	1	1	1	1	1	Cryder, m...	0	2	4	2	0
Harm'th, s	1	1	3	4	0	Scofield, s..	2	1	2	1	0
Goebring, p	3	5	0	8	0	Lehman, p..	2	0	0	4	0
Sheppard, 2	2	2	4	4	1						
Totals....	17	26	27	19	4	Totals....	4	6	24	15	2

Mt. Lebanon ... 1 1 3 4 1 0 0 3 *—17
Birmingham ... 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 1 0—4

At Clairton—

Clairton.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	C. Shannon	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Gogley, 2...	1	2	6	5	1	Hicks, 2....	0	2	5	5	1
Ryan, p....	1	3	1	9	1	J.Kline, c..	0	1	2	2	0
Streets, 3..	0	0	0	0	0	Daugh'y, 1.	0	1	8	0	1
Koontz, 3..	2	0	1	1	0	Davis, s....	0	1	1	2	1
Hutton, r..	2	1	1	1	0	Young, m...	0	0	1	0	0
Finney, m.	2	2	0	1	0	Ihrig, 3.....	0	1	3	0	2
Coleman, 1.	1	0	0	0	0	Simms, r....	0	0	0	0	0
Wylie, s...	2	3	1	1	0	Christy, 1...	0	0	0	1	0
Reeper, 1..	2	8	10	0	0	Hancock, p.	0	2	1	2	1
M'Lau'n, c	3	4	7	2	0						
Totals....	15	19	27	14	2	Totals.....	0	8	24	13	7

Clairton ... 0 7 0 1 4 0 3 0 *—15
Castle Shannon ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

At Duquesne Heights—

Duquesne.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Idlewood.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Reno, s....	1	2	1	5	1	J.Eckles, s.	2	2	3	1	
Cullison, r.	2	5	0	0	0	Schooley, 3.	1	1	0	0	0
Smith, c....	2	2	5	1	0	Irwin, 1.....	0	1	1	0	0
Jennings, 1.	1	2	10	0	0	Duffy, 1.....	0	0	7	1	0
Lewis, 2....	0	0	4	2	1	BEck's, p-r.	0	0	0	0	0
Kennedy, 3.	0	0	1	2	0	Dunn, 3.....	0	0	1	0	0
Forse, m..	1	1	2	0	0	Jennings, m	0	0	1	0	1
McLean, 1.	1	2	3	0	1	Quinn, c....	0	0	12	1	0
Unks, p...	1	1	1	2	1	M'Cr'y, 2-p.	1	1	0	1	2
Totals....	10	15	27	13	4	Totals....	4	5	24	8	2

Duquesne Amateurs ... 2 3 0 1 0 3 1 0 *—10
Idlewood Amateurs ... 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—4

At Carrick—

Carrick.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Fisher A.C.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
J.L'ster, 3.	0	0	2	3	0	Hoffman, c.	0	1	6	3	0
Abbott, r...	1	0	0	0	0	Boyle, s....	0	0	3	1	1
T'hauser, 1.	1	2	0	0	0	Elber, 1.....	0	0	8	0	0
A.Shorr, 1.	0	0	10	1	0	Lenz, 1.....	0	0	0	0	0
Retts, s....	0	0	3	2	0	J.Verner, m	0	1	0	0	0
T.L'ster, 3.	0	1	3	0	1	Moran, 2....	0	1	0	0	1
Up'man, m.	1	1	0	0	0	Madine, r...	0	0	0	0	0
Wolff, c....	0	0	6	1	1	Salmon, 3...	0	0	0	3	1
J.Shorr, p..	0	0	3	2	0	Gorges, p...	0	1	2	3	0
						Murray ...	1	1	0	0	0
						G. Verner ...	0	0	0	0	0
Totals....	3	4	27	8	2	Totals.....	1	4	24	9	3

Carrick ... 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 *—3
Fisher A. C. ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

On Frick Grounds—

Fricks.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Shelby.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
M'Cre'y, m	1	1	1	0	0	Gillett, 1....	0	0	4	0	0
Curran, c.	0	2	1	2	0	Debor, m...	0	2	0	0	0
Luty, 3...	1	1	2	1	0	Snyder, p...	0	1	1	0	0
Dillon, p...	1	1	0	1	0	Leppis, 3...	0	0	0	0	1
Yeager, 1..	0	0	0	1	1	Russell, s...	0	0	0	1	0
Wirick, 1...	0	0	6	0	1	Tovey, 2....	0	0	2	2	0
White, c...	0	1	3	1	0	Malvie, 1....	0	1	2	0	0
Mawh'ny, 2	0	0	1	1	1	Whitt'k'r, c	1	0	4	3	0
Shipp, r...	0	0	1	0	1	Hess, r.....	1	0	0	0	0
Totals....	3	6	15	7	4	Totals.....	2	4*	12	3	1

*One out when winning run was scored.
Frick ... 2 0 0 0 1—3
Shelby ... 0 0 1 0 1—2

At West End—

Shaner.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Lyceum.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Becker, 2..	2	2	3	4	0	Woolman, 1.	1	1	0	0	0
Harkins, 3.	0	1	0	1	0	Roehn, s...	0	0	1	2	1
Watch'n, s.	0	1	0	2	2	Shelady, 2..	0	0	4	1	0
Spahr, c...	0	1	8	1	0	Means, 3...	0	1	1	1	0
L'baugh, 1.	1	2	0	0	0	F.Brown, 1.	0	0	8	0	0
Foley, r...	0	0	1	0	0	Engle, r....	0	0	0	0	0
Rickert, m.	1	0	2	0	0	T.Brown, m	0	0	0	0	0
Geyer, 1...	1	3	4	1	0	McCall, c...	0	0	8	1	1
Fairm'n, p.	2	0	0	3	0	Blanch'd, p.	0	1	0	2	0
Totals....	7	9	27	12	2	Totals.....	1	2	24	12	2

Shaner ... 0 5 0 1 0 1 0 0 *—7
Lyceum ... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Home run—Becker. Sacrifice hits—Brown, Blanchard. Stolen bases—Woolman, Shellady, Rauterbaugh, Becker. Double plays—Shaner 2. Hit by pitched ball—McCall, F. and T. Brown, Lauterbaugh. Bases on balls—Off Fairman 3, by Blanchard 6. Struck out—By Fairman 8, by Blanchard 7. Passed ball—McCall. Umpire—McCall. Time of game—1:40.

On Calumet grounds—

E. E. C.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Calumet.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Mohr, s....	2	1	0	3	1	Dempster, s	1	2	0	0	0
Spahler, 3.	0	0	4	1	0	Trump, 3....	0	1	1	2	0
Hurley, 2...	1	1	2	0	1	Harper, c...	0	0	11	0	0
Tenny, 1..	0	1	0	0	0	McCloy, 1...	1	0	9	1	1
Ially, c...	0	0	4	1	1	Far'st'n, 2..	0	0	2	0	2
Colvin, m..	0	0	1	0	0	C'Reilly, m.	2	2	3	0	0
Bacet, 1...	0	1	2	0	0	Jeffords, r..	2	0	0	0	0
Bailey, r...	1	1	1	0	0	Manegher, 1	1	1	1	0	0
Gable, p...	0	0	1	1	1	Duff, p.....	1	0	0	4	0
Totals....	4	3	24	8	2	Totals.....	7	6	27	10	3

Calumet Club ... 0 0 0 1 0 4 0 2 *—7
E. E. College ... 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0—4

Washington's Hard Schedule.

WASHINGTON, PA., July 8.—(Special.)—The schedule for Washington the coming week follows: Monday, Pittsburgh Collegians; Tuesday, Canonsburg; Wednesday and Saturday, Butler; Thursday, Beaver Falls, and Friday, Steubenville.

PLAYING GREAT GAME AT SHORT

KERR PRICE.

Price, who is well known in local college and school circles, is playing the game of his career this summer at short for the Pittsburgh Collegians. His hitting is hard and timely and his general all-round work has attracted the attention of managers of professional teams, who have tried to get him from the Collegians, but he turns down all offers. He is fast, doing the 100 yards in almost even time. He is captain of the Ohio Northern University team for next season.

GAMES PLAYED ON OUT-OF-TOWN FIELDS

At Wilmerding—
At Braddock—

Braddock.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Rankin W.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Gillespie, s.	1	1	0	5	0	Bochover, c.	0	0	5	1	0
Morrison, 2	2	2	0	2	0	Chamb's, 1.	1	0	10	0	0
Durgan, 1.	1	2	15	0	0	Bartley, s..	1	1	1	2	4
Ashton, m.	1	1	2	0	0	Canfield, m.	1	1	2	0	0
Neely, c...	3	2	7	1	0	F. Sloan, 3.	0	0	3	3	4
R'cutter, 3.	4	2	2	3	0	Young, 2....	1	1	3	2	1
Ston'ker, 1.	1	1	0	0	0	Haney, 1....	2	1	1	1	0
Orr, r.....	1	0	0	0	0	Biggs, r....	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson, p.	0	1	0	2	1	Sharah, r...	0	0	0	0	0
						J. Sloan, p.	0	1	1	3	0
Totals....	14	13	27	14	2	Totals.....	6	5	27	13	9

At Beaver Falls— R.H.E.
Athletics ... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—2 8 2
Ellwood City ... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1 4 2
Batteries—Haggerman and Garvey; Floring and Twigg. Umpire—Kaser.

Wilmerding ... 0 0 5 1 0 0 0 0 0—6
North Braddock ... 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0—3

At Oakdale—
Oakdale ... 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 *—4
Nationals ... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—3

At Franklin, Pa.— R.H.E.
Erie ... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 4 4
Franklin ... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 *—11 3 [illegible]
Batteries—Flanagan and Bach; Jones and J. Hoffman.

At Roscoe— R.H.E.
Roscoe ... 2 2 0 2 0 2 0 0 0—8 13 3
Pricedale ... 0 0 1 0 2 2 0 0 0—5 8 4
Batteries—A. Parkins and Boyle; Jones and Ed Naylor.

At Polk— R.H.E.
New Castle ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1 2 2
Polk ... 0 0 1 0 2 1 0 0 *—4 9 3
Batteries—Rown and Morrison; Worley and Rodgers.

At Salem, O.— R.H.E.
Salem ... 0 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 *—5 8 1
Akron ... 3 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—4 9 2
Batteries—Allison and Reed; Gilletly and Twynham.

At Mt. Pleasant, Pa.— R.H.E.
Yorks ... 1 0 2 1 5 2 0 2 *—12 10 2
Crescents ... 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0—2 4 [illegible]
Batteries—Millison and Stary; Farris and Coughman.

At Elizabeth, Pa.— R.H.E.
Marines ... 0 0 0 2 2 0 2 0 0—6 7 0
New Eagles ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2 6 [illegible]
Batteries—A. Hall and Holmes; Bowers and Forsythe.
Second game— R.H.E.
Marines ... 1 0 2 0 0—3 6 6
New Eagles ... 0 0 0 0 0—0 4 4

At Donora— R.H.E.
Donora ... 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0—2 3 [illegible]
Brownsville ... 0 0 3 0 0 0 1 0 0—4 12 2
Batteries—Clutter and O'Neil; Kelley and Morrison.

At Vandergrift— R.H.E.
Vandergrift ... 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 0—4 9 2
Verona ... 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 2—2 7 5
Batteries—Malarkey and Sheridan; F. Simpson and J. Simpson.

At Alliance, O.— R.H.E.
Sharon ... 1 0 0 1 2 0 2 0 0—6 7 4
Alliance ... 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1—5 8 5
Batteries—Holly and Clover; Pratty, Schmidt and Filson.

At Mahoningtown— R.H.E.
Mahoningtown ... 1 0 0 1 3 0 0 0 0—4 4 4
Beaver ... 0 3 0 0 3 0 0 0 *—6 11 2
Batteries—Reed and Aschman; O'Brien and Bollard.

At Zelienople— R.H.E.
Sycamores ... 0 0 5 2 2 0 0 1 0—6 5 2
Zelienople ... 0 0 0 5 0 2 0 0—7 14 7
Batteries—Crawford and O. Hutmus; Cunningham and Rogner.

At Steubenville— R.H.E.
Steubenville ... 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1—4 3 1
Indians ... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 3 1
Batteries—Rarey and Campbell; Chicogee and Tabaske.

At Ashtabula— R.H.E.
Ashtabula ... 2 3 1 *—7 7 1
Andover ... 0 0 0 0—0 4 2
Batteries—Kukle and Padley; Jacobs and Lawrence.

At Frostburg, Md.— R.H.E.
Wilkinsburg ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 1 2
Frostburg ... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4—5 10 1
Batteries—Hodgson and Jacobs; Flanigan and Williams.

At Arnold— R.H.E.
Brunswick ... 0 2 0 0 0 3 0 0 3—8 9 2
Three A's ... 2 1 1 0 0 2 0 0 1—7 12 5
Batteries—Wickline and Phillips; Cullet and Esmon.

At Verona— R.H.E.
Wagners ... 1 0 0 1 2 2 1 0 2—9 16 1
Verona ... 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 4 0—7 10 4
Batteries—Carmichael and McGuire; Calcane and M. Wilson.

At Sewickley—
Y. M. C. A. ... 3 0 2 1 0 0 2 0 0—8
S. Y. M. C. A. ... 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

At Bridgewater—
Bridgewater ... 4 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—5
Patterson Heights ... 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2

OIL CITY, PA., July 8.—(Special.)—Oil City easily defeated the Iroquois team of Buffalo today. Score:
Oil City ... 4 0 2 1 3 0 0 1 *—11
Iroquois ... 1 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0—4
Two-base hits—Harmon 2, McLane, Smith. Bases on balls—Off Friel 1, off Fennell 1. Struck out—By Friel 7, by Fennell 2. Stolen bases—Oil City 7.

At Friendship Park—

Pa. Lines.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Wabash.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
J.Keogh, 2.	2	2	2	7	1	Lynch, 2....	1	0	1	1	0
Flanigan, 1	3	1	1	1	3	E.Mason, 1.	1	1	2	0	1
Kennelly, 1	0	3	13	0	0	Welsh, s....	0	0	1	2	0
Straueser, 1	1	1	2	0	0	Kinney, 1....	1	0	7	1	1
Schaub, m.	0	1	1	1	0	D.Mason, 3.	1	1	2	2	1
Harper, c..	0	0	5	0	0	House, c....	0	2	10	1	0
Carroll, p.	1	3	2	4	1	Duffner, r..	1	0	1	0	0
Wherry, c.	1	1	2	3	1	Nixon, p...	1	0	2	2	0
W.Keogh, r	0	0	1	0	0	Fisher, m..	1	0	2	0	0
Totals....	6	12	30	19	10	Totals.....	6	4	30	10	4

Penna. Lines ... 2 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0—6
Wabash ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

At Brushton—

Beltzh'ver.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Brushton.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Brown, m..	1	1	1	0	0	Taylor, 1...	0	1	1	0	1
Stamm, s..	1	2	1	2	0	D.Jef's, r-p.	1	1	0	2	0
M'Keona, 1	2	0	0	0	0	Wicherly, 3..	1	1	2	4	0
Gallick, 1..	2	1	10	0	0	H.Jef's, m..	0	1	4	0	0
E.Kirk, 3...	1	1	1	3	1	Jordan, 3...	0	0	2	2	2
J.Herron, 2	1	2	1	1	0	Moko, s....	0	0	1	1	1
P.Kirk, r..	0	0	0	0	0	Duggan, 1...	0	0	8	0	0
Davis, c...	0	0	5	2	0	Sweeney, c.	1	1	5	1	0
R.Her'n, p	0	1	0	3	0	Stutler, p-r.	1	1	2	4	0
Totals....	8	11	27	12	2	Totals.....	4	4	27	13	4

Beltzhoover ... 1 0 3 0 4 0 0 0 0—8
Brushton ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 1—4

Standing of the Bankers League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Second	5	1	.833	Farmers	1	4	.200
Mellon	3	2	.600	Duquesne	1	4	.200
Colonial	3	2	.600	First	2	3	.400

FAIRBANKS WIN 14-INNING GAME

Claffe Is Rewarded With Game Over Tom Kinsey at Millvale, 4 to 3.

OTHER LEAGUE CONTESTS

Millvale was beaten by the Fairbanks 4 to 3, yesterday, at Millvale in a county league game.

Claffe and Kinsey were the opposing slab artists and not until the fourteenth inning was the former rewarded with victory. Both pitchers did fine work, the former receiving the best of support. Lippert, in the eighth inning, saved the game for his team by one of the finest running catches of the season, resulting in a double play. John Hahn was the home team's star and he was cheered to the echo by the crowd, for fine catches and plays. His stick work was also hard and timely. Millvale played a fair game in the field; at times it was brilliant, having five double plays.

Millvale.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Fairbanks.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Wetzel, m..	0	0	2	0	0	Mangold, 2..	1	1	1	3	0
Hickey, r..	1	0	3	1	1	Roebling ...	1	1	3	0	0
Owens, c...	0	1	10	3	0	Peiffer, 1...	0	3	21	1	0
Miller, 1...	1	1	15	1	1	Lippert, m.	0	1	3	1	0
Jackson, r.	0	0	1	1	1	Weller, 2....	0	0	2	4	1
Hahne, 1...	1	2	4	0	0	Iffi, s......	0	2	1	2	1
Lytle, s...	0	1	2	4	1	Hardiang, 1	1	0	1	0	0
Rinn, 3...	0	0	3	3	0	Metzger, 1.	0	0	1	0	0
Kinsey, p.	0	0	0	6	0	Oraho, c....	1	1	8	2	0
						Claffe, p....	0	1	0	7	0
Totals....	3	5	42	25	6	Totals.....	4	10	42	16	2

Millvale ... 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—3
Fairbanks ... 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—4

Two-base hits—Peiffer, Miller. Stolen bases—Miller, Hahn, Lytle. Double plays—Rinn, Miller and Owens; Kinsey, Owen and Miller; Kinsey, Little and Miller, Jackson and Hickey; Hickey and Miller, Lippert and Peiffer. Base on balls—By Kinsey 2, by Claffe 1. Struck out—By Kinsey 7, by Claffe 6. Umpire—Matthews.

At Sewickley—

Bellevue.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Sewickley.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Weaver, 3.	2	1	2	1	0	Wilson, 1...	0	0	0	9	1
Simeral, 1.	1	1	10	0	1	Lyon, p-2..	1	1	1	4	0
Crozier, 1..	2	1	1	6	0	Neely, 3....	0	0	0	2	1
Kiskad'n, c	1	3	10	0	0	Carroll, c-r.	0	1	6	1	0
Ward, 2....	1	3	1	2	2	Patton, m..	0	0	1	1	0
Caugh'y, m	0	2	1	0	0	Gray, s.....	0	0	1	1	0
Martin, s..	0	0	1	6	1	Over, 1.....	1	1	12	1	0
Arthur, r..	0	0	1	0	0	Rich'on, 1-p	0	1	2	1	0
Barrett, p.	0	1	0	6	1	M'Pher'n, r	0	0	0	0	0
						Atwell, c....	0	0	0	5	1
Totals....	8	12	27	9	2	Totals.....	2	4	27	14	3

Bellevue ... 3 0 2 1 0 0 2 0 0—8
Sewickley ... 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

At Avalon—

Avalon.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Ben Venue.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Place, m...	2	1	1	0	0	Andr's, s-3.	0	0	1	1	1
C. Delp, c.	6	3	10	0	0	Werner, 1...	0	1	1	0	0
Taylor, s...	4	4	0	4	0	Green, r....	0	0	0	0	0
Robert'n, 2	2	2	2	6	0	Voight, 3-r.	0	0	0	2	0
H. Delp, 3.	1	2	2	1	0	Shaffer, c-1	0	0	10	2	0
Rankin, 1..	1	1	8	0	0	Eberle, 1-c.	0	1	5	0	0
Daug'ty, r.	2	1	2	0	0	Brubash, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Hallet, 1...	2	1	0	0	0	Weber, r-s.	0	0	1	2	0
Norton, 1..	1	1	1	0	0	Quest, 2....	0	0	0	3	1
Bucking, p.	1	2	1	2	0	Foez, m.....	0	0	0	0	0
Totals....	24	20	27	9	2	Totals.....	0	2	24	11	6

Avalon ... 11 0 2 4 1 1 4 1 *—24
Ben Venue ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

At Natrona—

Natrona.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Carnegie.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
W.Galb'h, m	2	2	1	6	1	Ramsey, s..	2	1	1	0	1
L.Hal'h, 1.	2	2	1	1	1	Davis, 1-p..	1	1	2	1	0
Conwell, c.	1	1	9	2	0	E.Peacock, 1	0	1	1	5	0
M'Con'ell, 1	2	2	1	1	0	Reese, 1....	0	2	4	1	1
Nicholas, 3	1	1	2	2	0	Griffith, 3..	1	1	2	1	0
Haskell, s.	0	2	2	1	1	L.Allen, 1...	0	0	2	2	1
Mason, 1...	1	2	8	0	0	F.Smith, m.	1	2	3	0	0
Huey, r....	1	1	0	1	0	P.Allen, r...	0	0	0	0	0
Healey, p..	0	0	1	3	0	Hughes, p...	0	0	0	0	0
						W.Pe'k, pl.	0	1	1	0	0
Totals....	9	14	27	10	1	Totals.....	4	8	24	11	3

Natrona ... 2 0 0 0 2 2 1 1 *—9
Carnegie ... 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2—4

Two-base hits—Conwell, Mason. Base on balls—Off Healey 1, off Peacock 2. Struck out—By Healey 4, by Peacock 5. Umpire—Bowser. Attendance—400.

At New Kensington—

New Ken.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Hilldales.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Donwell, 2.	0	1	2	1	0	Taylor, 1....	1	1	2	0	0
Kinsel, m..	0	3	0	0	0	Price, 2.....	1	1	3	4	0
Asheob'h, s	0	1	2	0	0	Stauffer, s..	1	0	2	2	1
Hender'n, c	1	0	6	0	0	Rebele, 3...	1	1	4	2	1
Sloan, 3-1..	1	1	7	5	0	Mucker, c...	1	1	5	1	0
Wagner, 1.	0	1	2	0	0	Zim'man, 1.	0	0	0	0	0
Curry, r...	0	0	1	0	0	F.Price, 1...	0	1	12	0	1
Bitters, 1..	0	0	3	0	1	Stehele, m..	0	0	2	0	0
Reese, 1-r.	0	1	2	1	0	Harbison, p.	0	0	1	0	0
Browsky, p	1	0	0	2	1						
Totals....	4	8	24	10	2	Totals.....	5	9	27	15	3

New Kensington ... 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 0 0—4
Hilldales ... 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 *—5

Two-base hits—Donwell, Kinsel 2, Sloan, Wagner, Taylor. Double play—Stauffer and Price. Base on balls—Off Harbison 4. Hit by pitched ball—Sloan. Struck out—By Browsky 5, by Harbison 3. Umpire—Barker.

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7½ or 8-inch
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Every Shear Warranted.

Store will close at 5 P. M. until Oct. 1, Saturdays at 10 P. M.
Koercher's, PITTSBURG.

AUTOMOBILE CLUB DECIDES TO BUILD NEW RACE TRACK AND CLUB FOR ATHLETIC AND WATER SPORTS

PAGE BY EDWARD TERRILL.

AUTO CLUB HOLDS LIVELY MEETING

Motorists Gather at Clubhouse to Award Cups and Discuss the New Race Track.

TEMPLE OFF ON GLIDDEN TOUR

A rousing meeting of the Automobile club of Pittsburgh was held last night at the clubhouse in the East End. The recent motor meet at Brunots Island has awakened the greatest enthusiasm among motorists in Pittsburgh and big things in the auto way are in prospect.

At last night's meeting the cups won at the races were awarded. W. N. Murray, president of the Standard Automobile Company, was the biggest winner, and he received five cups. His Franklin and Pope-Toledo cars achieved the victories and made a host of friends for themselves by their performances.

W. C. Temple got a cup for winning the Cupid race. Three cups were awarded Maj. C. J. S. Miller at the Pittsburgh Country club dinner to him the night of the last day's races. Barney Oldfield got four cups. The winners of the other events took cash instead of trophies.

The most important happening at the meeting was the movement started by the club to build a new race track for holding motor races. President George E. Turner appointed the following committee to look up a site: W. C. Temple, E. J. Kent, W. J. Lewis, W. W. Darley, T. McNally and named himself also on the committee.

Only a Site Is Needed.

The money is practically in hand for the purpose and an available site now is sought. Individual opinion among the club members seem to favor Aspinwall. Some spot where solid trains can reach the grounds is desired, and it is also important that traction cars can easily and quickly make the trip.

The project not only means a new mile race track, especially constructed for holding motor races, but a country club for motorists as well. The clubhouse in the East End answers all the purposes of a city club, but it is felt that a club in the country in connection with it is now demanded.

Some objective point to drive and then to be able to do something after one gets there is thought to be needed. The project therefore includes a cricket and lacrosse field, tennis court and river sports. The grounds at Aspinwall in mind lie along the Allegheny river, where there are great stretches of splendid water. This water would add a new feature to sports in Pittsburgh by introducing motor boat racing, which has become so popular in this country and abroad.

The Automobile Club of Pittsburgh is to be represented in the Glidden tour, which starts tomorrow from New York for the White mountains. W. C. Temple and Mrs. Temple left last night for New York. Their big 40-horsepower Pierce Great Arrow touring car was sent Thursday night to New York. Mr. Temple is one of the directors of the American Automobile association.

Handsome Touring Trophy.

Charles J. Glidden has presented a very handsome touring trophy to be competed for annually by members of any American automobile club affiliated with the A. A. A. The club of which the winner is a member shall have the custody of the cup until it is won by another.

The distance to be driven in competition shall not be less than 1,000 miles, nor less than 500 miles weekly, and shall be over regularly used highways in the country where the holding club is located, except in the years 1905, 1906 and 1907, when the contest shall be either in the United States or Canada or both.

The tour this year will start from New York city tomorrow morning with night stops at Hartford, Boston and Portsmouth, arriving at Bretton Woods Friday night. Saturday and Sunday will be available for side tours through the mountains. On Monday and Tuesday will come the second annual "Climb to the Clouds."

Wednesday, on the return route, the tourists will go through the Franconia notch and down the valley of the Merrimac river to Concord. Thursday night will be spent at Worcester. On Friday the Berkshires will be reached and the stop for the night will be at Pittsfield. The next day the route will lead through Lenox, Stockbridge and Great Barrington, thence down the Hudson river from Poughkeepsie to New York.

At the conclusion of the tour the participants will be asked by ballot to name the three cars which have done the best, and from the three the commission will name the winner. It is not improbable that this splendid trophy may grace the mantel of the Automobile club of Pittsburgh.

AUTOMOBILE NOTES.

Experiments in oiling roads and tracks for automobile competition would indicate that it is a success when carefully and scientifically done. President Spears of the Bay State Automobile association, which conducted the races at the Readville, Mass., track on Decoration day, directed the oiling of the course two days before the meeting. He said: "This year we put about 6,600 gallons of oil on the track. The automobile races were held two days later and there was very much less dust. The oil entirely eliminated that drawback. I was afraid that the oiled surface would not pack—that instead of our usual hard surface we would have a brittle and cuppy one. But I believe that the track is better than it was before the oil was used."

To prevent cars from being taken out by chauffeurs without owners' knowledge many of the prominent garages are checking the chauffeurs and requiring them to produce orders before they are allowed to take a car out of the building. In one big garage in New York, of which Col. Albert A. Pope is head, there is a checker at the entrance, who takes the name and number of each car that goes in or out, together with the time of day or night. The report of each car is complete in itself, and an owner can readily find out just how often his car is used and how long it is used.

"I expect that on the Ormond-Daytona Beach, where the tires do not get heated, we shall see better than two miles in a minute," said George Soules, one of the racing experts, while in conversation with some officials at the recent Hartford meet. "On the road, however, the speed limit has almost been reached, and also on the track. The pneumatic tire makes the automobile possible, yet it is the weakest member. You know when I travel around the track at top speed, even with my 80-horse power car, which travels close to the minute, the tires get heated up and are liable to give trouble. Of course, they could run all day at 50 miles an hour, but when you get going faster than that, it means such a terrific strain that the traveling is unsafe. So far as motors in automobiles are concerned, they can turn for hours and hours and require no attention whatever. Moreover, a touring car going 35 or 45 miles an hour gives comparatively no trouble. But you will notice in all the long road races, both here and abroad, where the cars go at a mile-a-minute pace, the greatest trouble is from tires, which proves very clearly that the speed limit of automobiles does not rest with the American manufacturer's skill in building powerful motors, but in the tires with which the machines are shod."

AUTOMOBILE TRADE NOTES.

William Hasley of the Liberty Automobile Company is in Indianapolis arranging for the delivery of National cars. The company is preparing plans to enlarge its garage.

Dr. J. R. King of King & Larimer won the hill climb at Leechburg July 4 and brought home a handsome cup. Among the cars he beat was an Olds and a Ford. This firm has just sold a Reo to T. C. Stephens of Crafton.

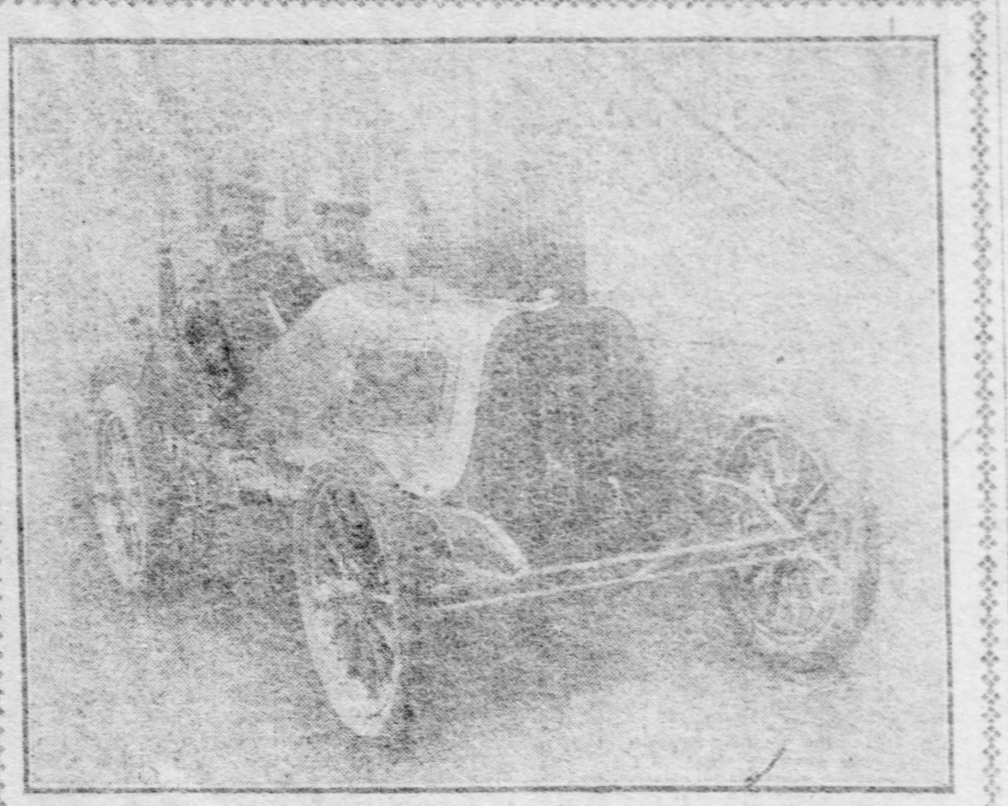
The Usual Zanesville Score.

ROCHESTER, PA., July 8.—(Special.)—The Zanesville (O.) team defeated the Newark (O.) team here today 13 to 5. Score:

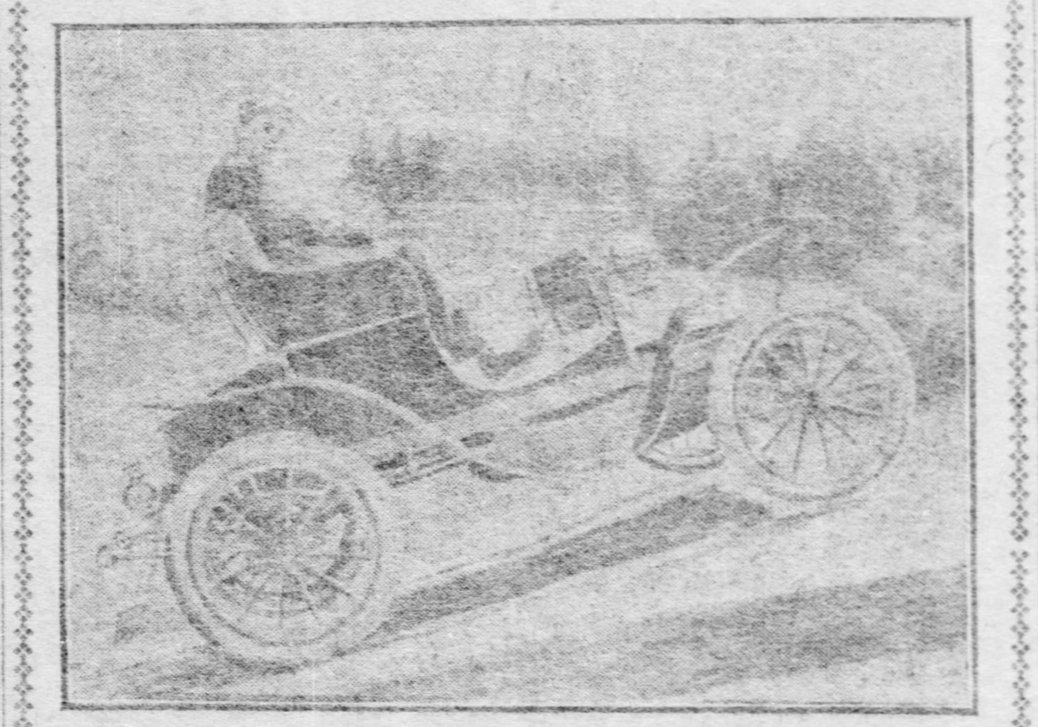
Zanesville.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Newark.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Hart, s.	2	1	1	1	1	Davis, s.	0	1	1	5	0
Quinn, m.	1	1	1	0	0	Snyder, r.	1	2	0	0	0
Flood, 3.	1	3	2	1	0	Snodgra's, 1.	0	0	10	0	0
Drumm, 2.	3	2	3	2	0	Doyle, c.	2	2	5	2	1
Elston, r-p	2	2	4	1	0	Schweit'r, m	3	2	1	0	0
Huling, 1.	2	1	6	0	0	M'Donald, 2.	0	1	3	2	0
Kustus, 1.	2	3	0	1	0	Wrattan, 3.	0	2	2	0	0
Blue, c.	0	0	8	1	0	Fields, l.	0	0	3	0	0
Clarke, r.	0	0	0	0	0	Knepper, p.	0	0	0	5	1
Crutcher, p.	1	2	0	0	2						
Totals	13	16	27	7	3	Totals	5	10	27	14	2

Zanesville .... 4 2 0 0 0 0 0 3 4—13
Newark .... 0 1 0 1 0 0 3 0 0—5

Two-base hits—Flood, Crutcher, Drumm, Snyder. Three-base hit—Kustus. Home runs—Elston, Kustus, Schweitzer. Sacrifice hits—Quinn 2, Kustus. Stolen bases—Quinn, Doyle, Schweitzer. Double plays—Kustus, Blue and Flood; Drumm and Huling; McDonald (unassisted). Bases on balls—McDonald, Fields, Huling. Struck out—By Crutcher 5, by Elston 2, by Knepper 2. Umpire—List. Attendance 1,000.



Herbert H. Lyttle in the Pope-Toledo Car Used in Gordon Bennett Race.



Autocar Climbing a 28 Per Cent Grade.

Record of Wins in the International Cup Race

Year.		Winner.	Machine.	Course.	Miles.	Time. H. M. S.
1900	France	Charron	Panhard	Paris-Lyons	351½	9:00:00
1901	France	Girardot	Panhard	Paris-Bordeaux	348	9:00:00
1902	Great Britain	Edge	Napier	Paris-Innsbruck	383	10:00:00
1903	Germany	Jenatzy	Mercedes	Irish	368½	6:36:00
1904	France	Thery	Richard-Brasier	Hamburg	348	5:50:03
1905	France	Thery	Richard-Brasier	Auvergne	341	7:10:00

THREE BIG MOTOR TOPICS OF WEEK

Gordon Bennett Race, White Steamer's Record-Smashing and Vanderbilt Cup Date.

LYTTLE, THE AMERICAN, TALKS

The important events in the outside automobile world of the week just closed were the race for the Gordon Bennett cup in France, the record-making of the White steamer at Morris park and the fixing of the time and place of the race for the Vanderbilt cup. The Gordon Bennett race is the great international event abroad and the Vanderbilt race is the corresponding one in this country.

Leon Thery, in a 96-horsepower Richard-Brasier car, placed the Gordon Bennett race to his credit. The course was the Auvergne circuit in the south of France and the distance four times round, about 341 miles. The winner's time was 7 hours and 10 minutes, or about 47 1-2 miles an hour.

The second finisher was an Italian, Cagno, in a 120-horsepower F.I.A.T.; the third, another Italian, Nazzaro, in a similar F.I.A.T., and the fourth, Caillois in a similar car to the winner. The Frenchmen were first and fourth and the Italians second and third. There were 18 competing machines and six nations represented.

It is stated that Germany is very much disappointed over the showing of Baron de Caters. Jenatzy, the winner in 1903, is regarded in Germany as having lost his nerve. Thery, it is said, will not race any more, but it is certain that the Brasier machines will.

Oil Pipes Were Punctured.

Herbert Lyttle made the best showing of the Americans and feels sure that he would have been fourth had not his oil pipes and radiator been penetrated by flying stones. At the very first round Lyttle had the main oil pipe from the reservoir of his Pope-Toledo punctured by stones on the road. Oil shot over him and his machinist in streams and his goggles were clouded so that he could not see. His machinist kept his hand over the puncture to the end. They presented a curious spectacle on their arrival. They were simply swamped with mud, oil and dust and could not be recognized.

Lyttle said he had always regarded that he was in possession of a good motor, but he is now absolutely convinced of the fact. He will return to America to get ready for the Vanderbilt cup race, for which event the Pope-Toledo people will build him a six-cylinder machine on the lines of his present car. It will have three speeds, instead of two. Of his tires he speaks in the highest terms.

When Webb Jay brought Chevrolet's record for a mile on a circular track from 52 1-5 seconds to 48 4-5 seconds at Morris park, July Fourth, he attracted the world's attention to his White steamer. This 15-20-horsepower racer is the speed marvel of the day.

Finished on Half Power.

Christie's new racer with direct drive both to the front and rear wheels is faster but got out of order. He beat Jay in the first heat and was leading in the second when the clutch of the rear wheel engine burned out and he had to finish on half his power. Jay won both the national championship race and the race for the Dr. Harold E. Thomas inter-club trophy, representing the Chicago Automobile club against the Automobile club of America, and the mile flying start record trial.

The Vanderbilt cup race has been definitely arranged for October 14. It will take place between 5 o'clock in the morning and 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The eliminatory trials will be held between 5 o'clock in the morning and noon, September 23.

The roads desired to be used for the contest are the Jericho turnpike from Mineola, Long Island, to East Norwich, then to North Hempstead turnpike to Greenvale, then south to Bull's Head road, to Willis avenue, and then to Willets road, to the place of starting. The course selected is little more than 29 miles in length and will be covered ten times, as the race distance is to be 300 miles.

ALLEN RETURNS LOWEST SCORE

R. L. Kester, Jr., Wins President's Cup at Edgewood and J. S. Martin One at Oakmont.

RESULTS ON THE OTHER LINKS

Members of the Edgeworth club were out yesterday in second day's play for points on the Edgeworth cup. In the first day's play R. P. Nevin, Jr., scored three points, F. A. McVay two points and A. L. George one point. Yesterday E. L. Allen was the low net score man and made three points on the cup. S. S. Liggett two points and R. P. Nevin, Jr., one point. The scores were:

E. L. Allen	77	8	69
S. S. Liggett	83	9	74
R. P. Nevin, Jr.	75	0	75
O. D. Thompson	76	0	76
Robert Wardrop	94	18	76
G. E. McCague	85	8	77
H. B. Wheeler	92	14	78
D. B. Hays	85	4	81
J. S. George	93	8	85
F. A. McVay	94	8	86

Withdrew—J. E. Porter, Edward Hoopes and F. C. Ewart.

A golf ball sweepstakes was played yesterday at the Thornburg Golf club. F. A. Yeager was awarded a special prize for the lowest gross score. Mrs. C. O. Treat, B. C. Thornburg and C. B. Garrison shared in the division of pot of balls. The cards were:

F. A. Yeager	80	0	80
Mrs. C. O. Treat	97	17	80
C. B. Garrison	90	6	84
T. F. Anderson	95	11	84
Frank Thornburg	101	14	87
C. O. Treat	89	2	87
Miss Myra Thornburg	105	17	88
M. D. Ullery	97	8	89
P. B. Straub	115	25	90
A. R. Greenwood	123	30	93

A very decided surprise in golf circles here was the defeat this afternoon of the Brighton Country club of Pittsburgh at the hands of the New Castle Country club in an 18-hole match. The visitors returned home late last night after being served supper and an informal reception at the Country club. Thomas Liggett of Sewickley, now residing at New Castle, played with the New Castle team. A return game will be played later at Pittsburgh. Next Saturday the New Castle Country club plays a return game at Beaver Falls with the Beaver Valley Country club. The score:

New Castle—		Pittsburgh—	
A. W. Treadwell	2	Dr. Nicholson	0
John Elder	2	John T. Moore	0
Thomas Liggett	1	A. Johnson	0
Henry Shaner	2	C. K. Robinson	0
William Knox	5	W. McKingham	0
Richard Dana	2	E. G. Gregg	0
George Long	3	M. R. Craig	0
Totals	17	Totals	0

The play for the W. B. Hambly cup will not be finished until Monday, the time being extended on account of the unavoidable absence of many of the contestants.

The Brighton Country club's golf tournament was again postponed until Monday, and no golf events were played yesterday at the club, on account of the absence of many players.

At the Oakmont Country club James Stephen Martin won the H. C. Fownes cup, by defeating D. D. Pendleton in the finals of the tournament, 4 up and 3 to play. The Fownes cup is one of the handsomest trophies ever offered at the club, and has been played for twice this season. The match play for the cup between the eight contestants who qualified on July 1, was as follows:

First match play rounds—Dr. Daniel Dorchester defeated W. C. Fownes, Jr., 5 and 4; D. D. Pendleton defeated G. B. Preston 1 up; J. S. Martin defeated C. B. Fownes, 3 and 2; G. A. Ormiston defeated F. N. Steiner, 2 and 1.

Semi-finals—D. D. Pendleton won by default from Dr. D. Dorchester; J. S. Martin defeated G. A. Ormiston, 3 and 2.

Finals—James Stephen Martin won from D. D. Pendleton 4 and 3.

In the competition against bogey for points on the Durbin Horne cup, played at the Oakmont Country club yesterday, the following scores were made: W. H. Duff, 4 up; G. B. Preston, 4 up; A. G. Roenigk, 1 up; Dr. Daniel Dorchester, Jr., 1 up; G. A. Ormiston, even; J. S. Martin, even; W. M. Dick, 1 down; W. C. Fownes, Jr., 1 down; W. G. Carr, 1 down; H. D. Shuta, 1 down; George S. Macrum, 2 down; G. A. Muller, 2 down; H. C. Fownes, 2 down; J. J. Grady, 3 down; J. H. Lyle, 3 down; J. N. Anderson, Jr., 3 down; J. G. Anderson, 3 down; Laurens McLure, 3 down; D. McK. Lloyd, 3 down; C. B. Fownes, 4 down; T. D. Chantler, 4 down; W. C. Fownes, 5 down; Alexander Callow, 6 down; D. D. Pendleton, 6 down.

The finals in the tennis tournament here, under the auspices of the New Castle Country club were played this afternoon. The winners of yesterday's preliminaries met in an interesting and exciting struggle. The contestants were Miss Rachel Wallace and Robert Cunningham against Mrs. Charles Johnson and Allen W. Treadwell. Miss Wallace and Mr. Cunningham won in three straight sets, 16-4; 6-2; 10-8.

Robert Kester won the cup in the finals at the Edgewood Golf club yesterday afternoon, defeating W. W. Patterson 5 up and 4 to play. W. W. Patterson won on the golf ball sweepstakes event at the club with a score of 70, defeating his father, J. M. Patterson, with whom he played the rounds by 21 strokes. Scores:

W. W. Patterson	70
W. A. Dunlap	72
G. W. Wurzell	73
J. Rea Patterson	74
W. A. Celiars	74
J. D. Duff	78
A. S. Maxwell	80
A. C. Whitcomb	80
W. G. Gordon	86
W. Reed	86
J. W. Craighead	89
J. M. Patterson	91
John M. Petty	99
W. C. Hodge	101

Midlothian Wins Trophy.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The team of the Midlothian Golf club won the Marshall Field trophy for the second time, finishing ahead of 13 other teams. The contest was for 36 holes. The money was 52, and the members of the winning team scored as follows: Edwards, even; Phelps, 6 up; Hunter, 7 up; Petter, 5 down; Comstock, 9 down. Team's total, 1 down. The other teams scored as follows: Wheaton, 13 down; Exmoor, 18 down; Onwentsia, 19 down; Glenview, 28 down; Kenosha, 38 down; Windsor, 48 down; Auburn, 50 down; Chicago, 52 down; Hinsdale, 54 down; Homewood, 64 down; Westward Ho, 80 down; Jackson Park, 84 down; Ravenswood, 100 down.

Beaver Valley Wins Match.

NEW BRIGHTON, July 8.—The Beaver Valley Country club golf team defeated the Pittsburgh Field club team by a score of 19 to 14 yesterday afternoon on the Beaver Valley links. Score:

Beaver Valley		Pgh. Field Club	
W. F. Bell	2	J. B. Cornin	0
E. T. Corliss	[illegible]	A. Tucker	0
V. L. Bradford	0	M. D. Ritchie	2
S. T. Simpson	0	S. M. McMunn	5
S. C. Merrick	3	B. Crookston	0
J. A. Atwood	2	A. G. Pratt	0
H. M. Kreamer	[illegible]	J. S. Voigt	0
F. H. Darragh	0	W. E. Stevenson	5
W. M. Kennedy	[illegible]	S. A. Dillinger	3
W. A. McCool, Jr.	5	H. W. McIntosh	0
W. A. Myler	0	O. J. Parker	0
W. W. Simpson	0	E. F. Proctor	2
Total	19	Total	14

Titusville Wins Game.

TITUSVILLE, PA., July 8.—(Special.)—Titusville defeated the National Transit team of Oil City here today. Score:

Titusville.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Oil City.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Mulhol'd, s.	2	0	1	1	1	Taylor, 3.	0	0	0	4	1
Cartney, 3.	0	0	5	1	0	Walsh, m.	1	2	2	0	0
M'Ginley, 1.	0	0	10	0	0	Kern, 2.	0	1	0	2	0
C. S'ders, c.	3	2	7	3	1	Terwilg'r, r.	0	1	2	0	0
McNally, 2.	0	2	1	1	2	Rimann, s.	1	0	0	3	0
Holby, r.	1	1	1	1	0	Guyton, 1.	0	0	1	0	0
O'Brien, m.	0	0	0	0	0	Sutton, 1.	1	0	10	0	2
Rose, p.	2	3	0	3	0	Daugh'y, c.	1	1	7	1	2
G. S'ders, 1.	0	1	2	0	0	Hughes, p.	1	1	1	0	0
Totals	7	7	27	11	5	Totals	5	6	23	9	5

Titusville .... 1 0 2 0 0 0 1 3 *—7
Oil City .... 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 3—5

Two-base hits—McNally, C. Swanders. Hit by pitched ball—Daugherty, Rimann 2. Bases on balls—Off Rose 2, off Hughes 4. Struck out—By Rose 6, by Hughes 7.

BILLINGS BUSY AT FAST MILES

Sends Lou Dillon and Major Delmar in Mourning, Then Wins With Prince of Orange.

ANGUS POINTER RUNS IN 2:08¼

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

CLEVELAND, July 8.—The best matinee of the season was held today by the Gentlemens' Driving club in the presence of an immense crowd. It was also eminently a Billing's day. The noted amateur reinsmen starred in the morning by sending Lou Dillon a mile in 2:07 and Major Delmar the same distance in 2:08, the two fastest miles of the year. He also drove his pacer, Morning Star, in 2:08¾, and at the matinee sent Prince of Orange two winning heats in 2:13 and 2:11¼, defeating Aerolite, holder of the Cleveland gold challenge cup. Then he finished the day by driving his star pacer, Angus Pointer, in 2:08¼. In all during the day, Billings drove six miles in 2:12 and better. The following summary shows the excellent time made in very exciting events:

Event No. 1, trot, 2 in 3 heats.
Genevieve, ch. m. (H. K. Devereux) 2 1 1
Dr. Frank, b. g. (W. A. Stevens) 1 2 2
Cough Honey, b. g. (J. M. Gehrung) ..... 3 3 d
Time—2:28, 2:23, 2:24¼.

Event No. 2, trot, not over 2 heats.
The Questor, b. g. (C. K. G. Billings) 1 2
Orrin C., b. g. (H. K. Devereux) 2 1
Time—2:15¼, 2:16¼.

Event No. 3, trot, not over 2 heats.
Prince of Orange, br. g. C. K. G. Billings) 1 1
Aerolite, b. m. (H. M. Hanna) 2 2
Time—2:12, 2:11¼.

Event No. 4, trot, 2 in 3.
Interurban, b. m., L. C. Beardsley (C. R. Moody) 1 1
Darwin, g. g., John Sherwin (H. K. Devereux) 2 2
Chonita, b. m. (Geo. McKinnie) 3 3
Time—2:15¾, 2:15¾.

Event No. 5, trot, 2 in 3 heats.
Diamond Girl, ch. m. (G. H. Tipling) 1 1
Reinalda II., br. m. (Henry Chisholm) 2 2
Pride of Litchfield, ch. g., John Sherwin (H. K. Devereux) ..... 3 d
Moquettain, b. m. (H. M. Hanna) ..... 4 d
Time—2:32¾, 2:36¾.

Event No. 6, trot, 2 in 3 heats.
Jurash, b. g., C. E. Grever (H. A. Watterson) 1 1
Homer, b. g. (H. W. White) 2 3
Lee, b. m. (C. I. Leighton) 3 2
Denver, br. g., J. M. Gehrung (C. R. Moody) 4 4
Time—2:19¾, 2:17.

Event No. 7, Trot—Two in three heats.
Russell G., ch. g., W. P. Murray (H. K. Devereux) 2 1 1
Lucille Medium, br. m. (H. A. Watterson) 1 2 2
Melville, ch. g. (J. T. Dewey) ..... 3 3 dr
Time—2:25¾, 2:25, 2:23.

Event No. 8, Pace—Two in three heats.
Wautel, ch. g. (W. A. Stevens) 1 2 2
Allendale, b. g. (C. R. Moody) ..... 2 1 dr
Time—2:27¼, 2:19¼, 2:20¼.

(Special Events)—To Beat 2:10 Pacing.
Angus Pointer, b. g., C. K. G. Billings 1
Time by quarters—32, 1:04¼, 1:36¾, 2:08¼.

To Beat 2:18 Trotting to Saddle.
Charlie Mac, blk. g., C. G. Billings 1
Time by quarters—34½, 1:09¼, 1:43¼, 2:17¼.

To Beat 2:18 Pacing to Saddle.
Greenline, br. g., C. K. G. Billings (H. K. Devereux) 1
Time by quarters—32¾, 1:07, 2:39¾, 2:14¼.

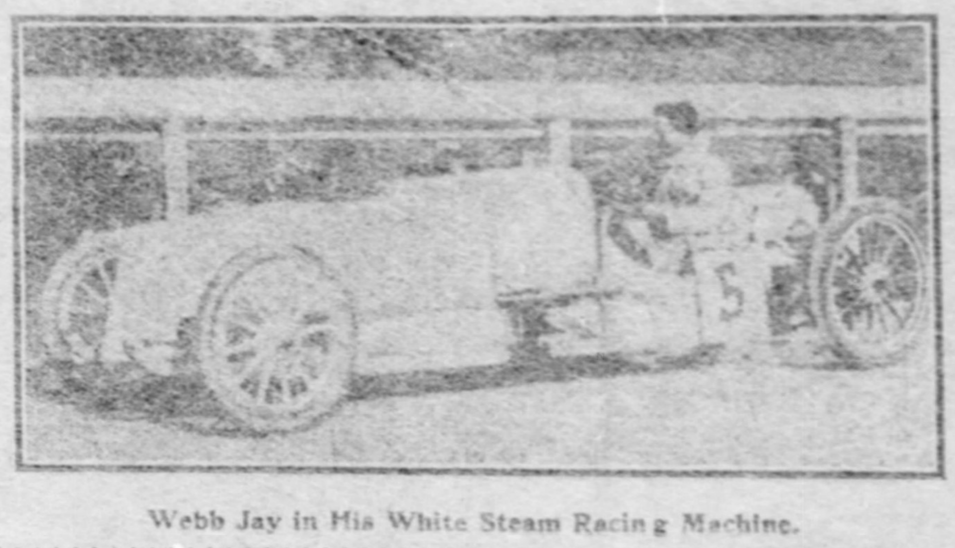
Event No. 9—Trotting Handicap to Saddle Two Heats.
Flim Flam, blk. g., scratch (C. S. Britton) 5 1
Slippery Higgins, g. g., 125 ft. (Ben Bole) 1 7
Busy Izzy, b. g., 350 ft. (H. C. Freeman) 3 2
Dizzie Lizzie, b. m., 320 ft. (H. A. Watterson) 2 6
Joe Jokes, ch. s., 25 ft. (H. K. Devereux) 4 3
Hinkey Beans, b. g., 150 ft. (Horatio Ford) 3 4
Pilgrim Pete, br. g., 400 ft. (C. B. Greene) 7 5
Time—2:47, 2:41.

County League Formed.

WASHINGTON, PA., July 8.—(Special.)—The Washington County Baseball league has been formed, with the following teams: Finleyville, Anderson, Thomas, Linden, Athletics of Canonsburg and Victors of Canonsburg. The following officers have been chosen: President, Dr. Weygant; vice president, H. C. McIlvaine; secretary, Thomas Morris; treasurer, J. H. Rainey. The season opened today and will close October 14.

Best Meet of Year.

Greensburg Driving club has circuit meet on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Pittsburgh horses will be after the $400 purses. Good train service and excellent hotel accommodations.



CAR THAT REDUCED WORLD'S RECORD TO 48 4-5 SECONDS FOR ONE MILE

Webb Jay in His White Steam Racing Machine.

FINISH FIGHT NOW THE ORDER

Nevada Is Not to Be Allowed to Have a Corner on the Business in the Future.

JEFFRIES SPOILS A STORY

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—Nevada, it appears, will not be allowed to enjoy the distinction of being the only section of the United States where prize fights may be conducted. The match-makers of the Colma Athletic club say that they are in a position to talk business with pugilists who prefer contests without restrictions as to the number of rounds.

The Colma promoters will not have their articles read that the contestants are to battle to the bitter end at that. Each contract will set forth that the fighters are to engage in a 20-round bout and that if the referee sees fit he may order additional rounds.

The Colma club is doing this to offset the influences of the Reno organization which, it is said, is trying to steal the Britt-Nelson match away from San Francisco. Battling Nelson says that he has had assurances that Reno will bid as high as $25,000 for his prospective contest with Britt and the Colma club will undertake to show the rival lightweights that it can place a more alluring proposition before them.

The scheme as it has been outlined to the writer, is to build a special arena beside the old pavilion at Colma, and to put Britt and Nelson in the ring on the afternoon of September 9.

The men behind the Colma proposal are confident that with Britt and Nelson matched to box under conditions which would make the affair a fight to a finish sporting men could be drawn to San Francisco from all parts of the United States. With an enlarged arena and adequate railroad service to the ringside the promoters argue that Britt and Nelson would fight before a crowd that would be as large again as that one that would assemble if the bout was put on in the sage brush country.

Nelson Favors Nevada.

In a few days from now matters should reach the simmering point. Nelson seems inclined to give Nevada the preference over California and it may be that the bid of twenty-five thousand dollars in a lump sum will also appeal to Britt. The Colma club in all probability will only offer a percentage of the gross—probably 65 per cent, and this will mean that something like $40,000 will have to flow into the Colma box office before the bid from that section will become equivalent to the purse offered by Nevada.

Methinks the whole thing smacks of whiffs of the pipe and inflated values. Colma will never see a forty thousand dollar house—at least not on the occasion of a Britt-Nelson match—and my recent experiences at Reno have brought me to thinking that the most attractive pugilistic event that could be arranged wouldn't attract a twenty thousand dollar gate in any part of Nevada.

While big Jim Jeffries was enjoying a little relaxation around Reno the day after the fight, a report was circulated that he had lost $5,700 shooting craps in one of the gambling resorts. If the story had been true this is about the way Jim's balance sheet on the trip would have looked:

Received for acting as referee	$1,000
Expended in hotels, cafes, bars, in staking impecunious strangers and in being a good fellow generally	2,500
Lost shooting craps	5,700
Money to the bad	5,200

But Jim spoils a picturesque story by telling that thirty cents would cover the whole of his reverses while playing dice. This leaves him in a position to maintain that there is some profit in refereeing boxing matches after all.

Many Events for the Future.

In a few days from now the fight between Jimmy Britt and "Kid" Sullivan will engross the attention of sporting men. The boxers are well along with their training and there is every reason for believing that the contest will be a warm one.

Bill Roach, the Colma pugilistic impressario, is a very busy man just now. Roach is dating fighters far ahead and in all cases is figuring on having two strings to his bow so that if a scheduled event falls through he will have something to put on in its place.

Roach outlines his program as follows:

July 18—George Peterson and Buddy Ryan.

July 28—Frankie Neil and Harry Tenny.

August 4—Jimmy Gardner and Rufe Turner.

August 11—Gus Ruhlin and Jim McCormick.

McCormick is John L. Sullivan's sparring partner and the rotund ex-champion is constantly demanding recognition for him, insisting that if given a chance he will bring Marvin Hart and the winner of the McCormick-Ruhlin go together in the latter part of August.

W. W. NAUGHTON.

Canonsburg is Easy.

CANONSBURG, PA., July 8.—(Special.)—Canonsburg lost to Leetsdale today 10 to 1. Score:

Leetsdale.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Canonsb'g.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Hutch'n, r.	1	1	1	0	0	Hull, 1.	0	0	3	0	0
G. Weber, s.	1	1	5	0	2	G. Parr'te, s.	0	1	1	5	1
J. Weber, m.	0	1	1	0	0	Suthern, m.	0	1	1	3	0
Mortim'r, c.	2	2	9	0	0	J. Parr'te, 3.	0	1	2	4	3
Copeland, 1.	2	1	9	0	0	Kestner, c.	0	1	2	1	0
Beerh'n, 2.	2	2	2	2	1	Ashbaugh, r.	0	0	0	0	0
Waters, 3.	0	0	1	3	0	Gray, p.	1	0	0	3	0
Laight, 1.	0	2	0	0	0	M'Clary, 1.	0	2	13	1	0
Petsch, p.	0	1	0	2	0	King, 2.	0	0	3	0	1
Totals	10	11	27	7	1	Totals	1	6	27	16	5

Leetsdale .... 6 1 0 0 3 0 0 0 0—10
Canonsburg .... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—G. Parritte, McClary, G. Weber, J. Weber. Three-base hit—Beerhman. Stolen bases—J. Parritte, Suthers, G. Weber. Bases on balls—Off Gray 1, off Pitsch 1. Struck out—By Gray 5, by Pitsch 9. Passed ball—Kestner. Umpire—Charlton.

Franklin Makes Errors.

FRANKLIN, PA., July 8.—(Special.)—The second game between Franklin and Erie was a farce, the home team piling up the rankest kind of errors. Score:

Franklin.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Erie.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Landv't, m.	1	1	1	0	0	Henry, s.	2	1	3	4	0
Clever, s.	2	2	1	3	0	Cole, 2.	2	3	5	2	1
W. Hoff'n, 1.	3	3	8	0	2	Bach, c.	0	0	5	1	0
Butler, 2.	2	3	3	1	1	Wolfe, m.	1	1	3	0	0
J. Hoff'n, c.	1	1	11	0	0	Gunarick, 3.	0	1	0	3	0
Goodm'n, p.	0	0	0	3	1	Stiliger, r.	0	0	0	0	0
Brown, 3.	0	1	1	3	0	Hart, 1.	0	0	5	0	0
Jones, r.	0	1	0	0	0	Crono, 1.	1	0	3	1	0
Quinn, r.	2	0	1	0	1	Flanagan, p.	1	0	0	3	0
O'Neil, 1.	1	2	1	0	0						
Totals	11	17	27	9	5	Totals	8	8	24	11	1

Franklin .... 2 0 1 0 0 1 0 7 *—11
Erie .... 0 0 0 0 4 3 2 0 0—8

DUQUESNE TAKES THE CUP FROM HOMESTEAD MANAGERS

Amid blowing of horns and before a crowd of about 2,000 Homestead and Duquesne people the Homestead Steel works managers went down before the Duquesne managers yesterday at Steel Works park, Homestead. The game was attended by the most fashionable people of the two boroughs. The Duquesne people carried to Duquesne the silver cup which Homestead has held for several years as victor of games. Score:

Duquesne.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Homestead.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Diehl, 3.	2	1	1	1	0	Weissner, s.	0	0	1	2	2
Hamilt'n, 1.	2	2	13	1	0	Beamer, 3.	1	1	3	0	2
Park, p-s.	2	2	0	1	0	Lincoln, 1.	0	0	8	1	0
Trainer, c.	1	0	7	0	0	Graham, c.	0	1	4	2	0
Meador, 1.	3	4	2	0	0	Kennedy, p.	2	2	2	4	1
Sailer, m.	2	1	1	0	0	Orchard, 1.	1	1	1	0	0
Camp'll, p.	1	0	0	2	0	Reese, 1.	1	2	3	0	2
Jones, s.	1	0	2	2	.	Custer, m.	0	1	2	0	0
Millikan, 2.	3	1	1	2	1	Wales, 2.	0	1	1	2	3
Lewis, r.	0	0	0	0	0	Irwin, r.	0	0	2	1	0
Totals	16	11	27	3	3	Totals	7	8	27	13	8

Duquesne .... 0 0 0 0 0 9 3 3 1—16
Homestead .... 0 2 0 0 0 4 1 0 0—7

Home run—Reese. Two-base hits—Beeson, Beamer. Struck out—By Parks 2, by Campbell 4, by Kennedy 7. Bases on balls—Off Kennedy 3. Passed ball—Graham.

OPENING OF LEAGUE.

Fayette City Leaves Field at Monongahela City—Score is a Tie.

CHARLEROI, PA., July 8.—(Special.)—The opening game of the Monongahela Valley league was played today between the Bellevernon and Charleroi teams at this place. Score:

Bellever'n.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Charleroi.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Haywood, 3.	1	0	3	2	0	Pegg, m.	1	1	5	0	0
Und'w'd, 1.	0	0	15	0	0	Urban, s.	0	0	1	5	0
Jenkins, 1.	0	0	1	0	0	Orr, c.	0	0	1	0	0
B. Hum's, 2.	0	1	1	1	1	Lytle, 1.	0	0	14	0	0
W. H'm's, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Miller, 1.	0	1	0	1	0
Fechter, s.	1	1	3	3	0	Mathers, 2.	0	1	4	2	0
Winfield, c.	0	0	9	2	1	Crafty, 3.	0	0	1	4	1
Allen, m.	1	1	0	0	0	Bullitt, r.	0	0	1	0	0
Wilk'son, r.	0	1	0	0	0	Herrod, p.	0	0	0	7	1
Carson, m.	0	0	2	0	0						
Totals	3	5	27	10	2	Totals	1	4	27	13	2

Bellevernon .... 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—3
Charleroi .... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1

Two-base hit—Miller. Three-base hits—Wilkinson, Mathers, Pegg. Struck out—By W. Humphreies 8. Attendance 900.

Punxy Is Nosed Out.

BUTLER, PA., July 8.—(Special.)—With the score 2 to 0 against them for six innings Butler won today's game from Punxsutawney by bunching five hits in the ninth and tenth innings. Score:

Butler.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Punxs'y.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Bates, 1.	0	0	1	0	0	Allen, 3.	0	0	2	1	0
M'Caf'y, s.	1	2	2	2	0	Mackown, r.	0	1	1	0	0
Harkins, r.	1	2	1	0	1	Cam'bell, 2.	0	1	1	5	0
Shotwell, 1.	0	1	12	1	0	O'Hara, m.	1	1	1	0	0
Bucin'y, c.	1	2	5	3	0	Russell, s.	1	0	1	2	1
Traynor, 2.	0	1	2	6	1	Wilhelm, 1.	0	2	3	0	0
M'Kee'e, 3.	0	1	2	2	1	M'Don'd, c.	0	1	5	0	0
M'Laf'y, m.	0	0	2	0	0	Williams, 1.	0	0	16	0	0
Hazelton, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Calhoun, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	3	9	30	14	4	Totals	2	8	*29	14	1

*One out when winning run was scored.

Butler .... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1—3
Punxsutawney .... 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0—2

Three-base hit—Harkins. Two-base hits—Harkins, O'Hara, Calhoun, McCaffrey. Sacrifice hits—McLafferty, Harkins. Stolen bases—Russell, McDonald 2, Bucinsky. Struck out—By Hazleton 8. Bases on balls—Calhoun. Hit by pitched ball—McCaffrey. Umpire—Graham.

Fayette City Leaves the Field.

MONONGAHELA CITY, PA., July 8.—(Special.)—Fayette City claimed interference by the crowd and left the field. Score:

Monon.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Fayette C.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Wilson, 1.	0	0	5	0	1	J. Car'll, m.	0	1	2	0	0
Haywood, 2.	2	1	5	1	0	Arthurs, 2.	0	2	1	1	0
Harris, 1.	0	0	1	1	3	M. O'Bri'n, s.	0	2	1	2	0
Gray, c.	0	0	9	4	0	H. Elliott, 3.	2	1	3	1	0
M'Ginity, s.	1	2	1	2	1	Gillenh'm, r.	0	1	0	0	0
Schunk, 3.	0	0	1	2	3	C. O'Brien, c.	0	0	9	2	1
Abbott, r.	0	0	1	1	0	W. Car'll, 1.	1	2	1	0	0
Jenkins, m.	0	0	2	0	0	Roy, 1.	0	0	8	0	2
Redding, p.	0	0	2	0	1	Laverery, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	3	3	27	12	6	Totals	3	9	*26	8	3

*Two out when score was tied.

Monongahela .... 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—3
Fayette City .... 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0—3

Two-base hits—M. O'Brien, H. Elliott, Haywood 2. Struck out—By Redding 6, by Lever 5. Bases on balls—Off Redding 1, off Lever 2. Hit by pitched ball—M. Jenkins 2. Passed ball—P. O'Brien. Stolen bases—Haywood, McGinty 2, Binns, White. Time of game—2 hours. Attendance 500.

Greensburg Elks Ahead.

JEANNETTE, PA., July 8.—(Special.)—The Elks' team of Greensburg defeated the Elkins here this afternoon in a close and exciting game. Score:

Elkins.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Elks.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Kitchell, s.	0	0	1	2	0	Brown, 1.	0	0	3	0	0
Cloher'y, m.	2	3	2	0	0	M'Gregor, 3.	1	0	2	1	0
Line'ler, 2.	2	2	2	2	1	M'Cright, 2.	2	3	1	4	1
Hauser, c.	1	2	7	2	0	Brinker, p.	1	2	1	1	0
Delbe, r.	0	0	1	1	0	Herbert, 1.	2	2	12	0	0
Wilson, l-p.	1	1	1	5	0	Jamison, r.	0	0	0	0	0
Brown, 3.	0	0	1	2	0	Martin, c.	0	2	8	1	0
Hum'ine, 1.	1	0	11	0	0	M'Tighe, s.	0	0	0	4	2
Whitm'e, p.	1	0	1	0	1	Cherry, m.	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	7	8	27	12	2	Totals	8	8	27	11	3

Elks .... 0 1 2 0 4 0 1 0 0—8
Elkins .... 0 0 1 0 0 3 2 0 0—7

West Virginia Wants Coach.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., July 8.—(Special.)—Inasmuch as the appropriation by the regents for a football coach at West Virginia university is now available, Manager Prichard is now looking for a suitable man. Forkum of Pennsylvania State college will likely be chosen. Manager Prichard has given out the schedule for the next season as follows: September 30, Westminster at Morgantown; October 7, California Normal at Morgantown; October 14, Ohio University at Morgantown; October 21, Bethany at Morgantown; October 27, Geneva at Morgantown; November 4, Kentucky State at Morgantown; November 11, Wesleyan University of West Virginia at Morgantown; November 18, open; November 25, Pennsylvania State College at State College; November 30, Marietta College at Parkersburg.

Rockwood Loses to Somerset.

SOMERSET, PA., July 8.—(Special.)—In a loosely played game at Rockwood today, Somerset defeated the home team, 11 to 8. Hartfor, the crack strikeout pitcher, was batted out of the box in the fourth inning. He was succeeded by Badel of the Johnstown Tri-State league team, who fared no better. Derby, the Somerset pitcher, was handicapped by having an injured catcher.

CONDITIONS OF CHAMPIONSHIP

Regulations Governing the Next Competition for the Amateur Golf Title.

WINNERS IN FORMER YEARS

Announcement has been out for several days of the conditions governing the next competition for the amateur golf championship of the United States. The tournament will be held at the Chicago Gold club, Wheaton, Ill., August 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12.

The competition is open to all members of the United States Golf association and to foreigners visiting this country who may be invited by the executive committee of the association. The Havemeyer cup and four medals will be in competition. To the low qualifying score will be awarded a special prize. The winner's club will hold the Havemeyer cup for one year. The winner will receive a gold medal, the runner-up a silver one and the semi-finalists bronze ones.

There will be 36 holes of qualifying play, 18 the first day and 18 the second one. Thirty-two players will qualify and continue at match play at 18 holes to the finals, which shall be at 36 holes.

Competitors shall enter through the secretaries of their respective clubs. An entrance fee of $5 must accompany each entry, and must be received by the secretary of the association not later than 6 p. m., Monday, July 31. The secretary of the association is William Fellowes Morgan, Arch J., Brooklyn bridge, New York.

Program for the Competitions.

The program for each day of the competition is as follows:

Tuesday, August 8, 9:30 a. m.—Medal play round, (18 holes); Wednesday, August 9, 9:30 a. m.—Medal play round, (continued) (18 holes); Thursday, August 10, 9:30 a. m.—First match play round, (18 holes); 2:30 p. m.—Second match play round (18 holes); Friday, August 11, 10:00 a. m.—Third match play round (18 holes); 2:30 p. m.—Fourth match play round (18 holes); Saturday, August 12, 10:30 a. m.—Final match play round, (first round, 18 holes); 2:30 p. m.—Final match play round, (Second round, 18 holes.)

Before the association was formed an amateur championship was held at Newport, September 3 and 4, 1894. The scoring was by medal play. W. G. Lawrence of Newport was the winner and C. B. Macdonald of Chicago was second.

At the St. Andrews Golf club, October 11, 12 and 13, 1894, another tournament for the amateur championship was held. It was won by L. B. Stoddart, St. Andrews, with C. B. Macdonald, Chicago, runner-up.

The first tournament for the amateur championship under the United States Golf Association was held at the Newport Golf club, October 1, 2 and 3, 1895. It was won by C. B. Macdonald, Chicago, with C. E. Sands, St. Andrews, runner-up.

The amateur championship in 1896 was held at Shinnecock Hills, July 14, 15, 16 and 17. It was won by H. J. Whigham, Onwentsia; J. G. Thorpe, Cambridge, runner-up.

In 1897 the links of the Chicago Golf club, Wheaton, were used. The dates were: September 14, 15, 16 and 17. H. J. Whigham, Onwentsia, was again the winner, runner-up, W. R. Betts, Shinnecock.

At Morris County Golf club September 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, 1898, F. S. Douglas, Fairfield, won, W. B. Smith, Chicago, runner-up.

When Harriman Was the Winner.

The tournament in 1899 was held at the Onwentsia Golf club July 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. It was won by H. M. Harriman, Meadowbrook, F. S. Douglas, runner-up.

The Garden City Golf club got the tournament in 1900. The dates were July 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. W. J. Travis, Garden City, won; F. S. Douglas, runner-up.

In 1901 the tournament was held at the Country club of Atlantic City, September 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14. It was won by W. J. Travis, Garden City; W. E. Egan, Onwentsia, runner-up.

In 1902 it was held at the Glenview club, July 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19. The winner was L. N. James, Glenview; E. M. Byers, Allegheny, runner-up.

At Nassau Country club September 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, 1903, W. J. Travis, Garden City, won; E. M. Byers, Allegheny, runner-up.

In 1904 the tournament was held at the Baltusrol Golf club, September 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10. The winner was H. Chandler Egan, Exmoor; F. Herreshoff, Ekwanok, runner-up.

KISER MAKES KILLING AT AUTOMOBILE RACES

Sweeps Everything Before Him At St. Paul Meet in Which Star Drivers Are Engaged.

ST. PAUL, July 8.—Earl Kiser was the star performer today, at the opening of the automobile race meeting at Hamline race track in connection with the St. Paul automobile carnival. Kiser won each of the four events he entered, taking the Twin City club championship, the New York, Chicago and St. Paul championship, the five-mile invitation race, and the first heat of the five-mile open event. He made his best time in the latter, going the five miles in 4:44 3-5, thereby defeating both Barney Oldfield and Louis Chevrolet. The finals in the five-mile open event will be run on Monday. Attendance 15,000. Summaries:

Club championship between New York, Chicago and St. Paul, 10 miles—St. Paul car, driven by Earl Kiser, won in 10:33; Chicago car, driven by Webb Jay, second in 10:45. New York car, driven by Chevrolet, broke down at the end of the third mile.

Five-mile exhibition by Barney Oldfield. Time, 4:42, fastest mile, 56 seconds.

Twin City challenge cup, 5 miles—Won by car entered by St. Paul Automobile club, and driven by Earl Kiser. The other entrant, a car owned by Hal Watson of Minneapolis and driven by Charles Meyers, broke down and did not finish. Time, 5:11.

Special event—Barney Oldfield against world's record for one mile circular track. Time, :56 4-5; record, :52 1-4.

Invitation race, 5 miles—First, Earl Kiser; second, Charles Myers; third, C. A. Coey. Time, 5:38.

Open event, 5 miles—First heat, Earl Kiser, first, Barney Oldfield, second; Charles Myers, third. Time, 4:44 3-5.

Second heat—Webb Jay, first; Louis Chevrolet, second. Time, 4:48 2-5.

Niles Defeats Akron.

AKRON, O., July 8.—(Special.)—In the hardest fought game of the season Niles beat Akron today 1 to 0. Score:

Akron.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Niles.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Belden, m.	0	0	2	0	0	Cooper, m.	0	1	1	0	0
Ortlieb, c.	0	0	6	3	0	Pat'son, 1.	0	0	11	1	0
East, 2.	0	0	1	1	1	Wood, c.	0	1	5	0	0
Schwartz, 1.	0	0	11	0	0	Gorton, 1.	0	0	2	0	0
D'ridge, s.	0	1	1	3	1	Kruger, 3.	0	1	0	1	0
Long, 1.	0	0	1	0	0	Crew, r.	0	0	1	1	0
Strood, 3.	0	0	1	4	0	Dale'ty, r.	0	0	0	2	0
Kommer, r.	0	0	1	0	0	Maag, s.	0	0	0	3	0
Doubles, p.	0	0	0	3	0	M'Clock, 3.	1	1	1	2	0
						Allem'ng, p.	0	1	1	4	0
Totals	0	1	*26	11	2	Totals	1	4	*26	17	0

*Belden and Gorton out; bunted third strike.

Niles .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1
Akron .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Sacrifice hits—Ortlieb, Long, Allemang. Double play—Crew to Patterson. Bases on balls—Off Allemang 4, off Doubles 1. Struck out—By Allemang 3, by Doubles 4. Time of game—1:25. Attendance 1,200. Umpire—List.

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DR. STRONG WINS FROM FAST FIELD AT BRUNOTS ISLAND IN 2:11; LADY MAY SHOWS HEELS TO CRACK PACERS

PAGE BY EDWARD TERRILL.

DR. STRONG GOES VERY FAST MILE

Steps on Dead Track at Brunots Island in 2:11—Lady May Again.

SUFREET'S QUARTER IN :29 3-4

Ideal weather and a representative crowd characterized the sixth weekly matinee held yesterday at the Brunots island track. There were six regular events carded, and they brought together the best horses in training at the track.

In the free-for-all trot Sam Pickering's Dr. Strong (2:07½), made his first appearance this year, and the gray streak of the Grand Circuit won at the first asking, and went the fastest mile of the year in a race, 2:11, and the track was dead and slow at that. Besides, the field was made up of Mary D., 2:10¼; Billie Buch, 2:07¾, and Robin C., 2:17¾. Dr. Strong will be shipped Wednesday next to take part in the Detroit meeting, where he goes in the 2:08 trot.

Lady May (2:07¼), the queen of the pacers at the track, again won for W. A. Avey. She had behind her Sufreet (2:06¼), Frank Wilson, (2:06¼), and Terrace Queen (2:06). Sufreet won the first heat, her second quarter, 29¾ seconds, being the fastest ever made at the track. So hotly was this event contested that Frank Wilson and Lady May finished so close together in the second heat that the judges could not separate them.

In the 2:30 trot Dr. J. M. McCready's Zulma was an easy winner. J. D. Callery won the 2:15 trot with Golden Rule. H. Buhl, Jr., captured the 2:18 trot with Ramona. The 2:20 trot was left unfinished with H. Buhl, Jr.'s Gertrude and O. A. Blackburn's Westwood each the winner of a heat.

2:30 Trot Easy for Zulma.

In the first heat Zulma went to the front early and showed the way by several lengths to the wire, giving Dr. McCready an easy ride. Wilderness made her effort coming into the stretch, but going into a swerving break gave way to Sweet Home at the eighth pole. Miss Wilkes was never dangerous.

There was nothing to it but Zulma in the second heat. She went to the front at once, and showed daylight behind her all the way. Miss Wilkes was a contender for one of the places till the ¾-pole, when her break put her out of it. Wilderness went into second place rounding the turn into the homestretch, but gave way again to Sweet Home when she broke, and Mr. Van Voorhis finished an easy second.

In the first heat of the 2:15 trot Ozar went into the lead rounding the first turn, Golden Rule within striking distance, Blix trailing. Making the turn for the home stretch Evelyn Byrd moved from third place to second, and went after Ozar, Blix coming fast on the outside. Evelyn Byrd went into a break at the sixteenth pole just when her chances seemed rosy. Blix could not reach Ozar, which won from her by a length, with Golden Rule half a length back, third.

The second heat was a hummer. They got away on a line, and the grand stand applauded. Ozar was at the quarter by half a length, Blix and Evelyn Byrd together. Golden Rule had gone into a break and was taken back. Through the third quarter it was anybody's race, as they were necks apart. Evelyn Byrd dropped back from a break rounding the turn into the home stretch, and Golden Rule was coming up from far back. Ozar, Blix and Golden Rule came into the stretch together, and there was a furious drive home. Golden Rule won by half a length, with Blix a head in front of Ozar.

Golden Rule Takes Third Heat.

They got away to a beautiful start in the third heat. Ozar led going around the first turn, Golden Rule second and Evelyn Byrd third. Blix, who had gone into a bad break, would not settle, and was out of it. Going through the second quarter Golden Rule went to the front, closely followed by Ozar, Evelyn Byrd at his wheel. Mr. Giesenkamp moved the latter into second place rounding the far turn, and would probably have won the heat had she not gone into a break nearing the wire. Golden Rule won with Evelyn Byrd second and Ozar third.

Sufreet led all the way in the first heat and won by half a length from Terrace Queen. Frank Wilson went into a break rounding the first turn, and Mr. Bennett did not persevere with him. Lady May made a bid in the home stretch, but went into a break at the last sixteenth pole. Terrace Queen came fast, but could not quite get up at the wire. She was driven by J. D. Callery in the absence of her owner, E. P. Whitcomb. Sufreet looked very good and carried the field through the second quarter in 29¾ seconds, the fastest quarter ever made at the track.

In the second heat Frank Wilson flew to the quarter where he led by two lengths, Sufreet three lengths in front of Lady May. Terrace Queen trailing. Wilson and Sufreet went away a little through the second quarter, but there was a closing up when squared for home. Mr. Avey tried to come through on the rail with Lady May, but Mr. Bennett moved over with Wilson and then out again, interfering slightly with Lady May. The latter and Wilson were so close together under the wire that the judges could not separate them. Sufreet was half a length back.

Lady May Wins Again.

Frank Wilson in the third heat was in front at the quarter by two lengths, Lady May four lengths in front of Terrace Quen. Sufreet went into a hopeless break before reaching the first quarter. Lady May closed up a trifle going through the second quarter, but on the far turn Wilson bounded away again. Squared for home Lady May came away and won on the bit by two lengths from Terrace Queen, which was the same distance in front of Wilson.

In the fourth heat Lady May led at the quarter by half a length; Frank Wilson a length behind Sufreet. Mr. Bennett played a waiting game with Wilson and trailed. Sufreet was done at the three-fourths pole and Wilson was sent up. He paced fast through the stretch, but could not reach Lady May, who won by two lengths. Terrace Queen was sent to the barn, not having won a heat in three.

Now came the big free-for-all trot with six starters colored. Redwood and Uncle William were blue penciled, leaving Dr. Strong, Mary D., Billy Buch and Robin C. to go. This was the first appearance of Dr. Strong. Mary D. never looked so well. Robin C. went to the front and led by two lengths at the quarter, Dr. Strong second by three lengths in front of Billie Buch. It looked as if Mary D. was pinched a little by Dr. Strong going to the first turn. Billy Buch went into a break rounding the far turn and went lame. Ozar broke at the head of the stretch and Dr. Strong went into the lead. Mary D., who had been trailing, came from far back and trotted fast coming home. Dr. Strong, however, was never in trouble and won from her by two lengths, Mary D. half a length in front of Robin C.

Dr. Strong Reached Home Alone.

Sam Pickering and the gray gelding were never in trouble the second heat. The gray went to the front but Billie Buch moved up and was only a neck away at the quarter and they went together to the half. Mary D. and Ozar had both gone into breaks after getting the word and the latter was out of it. Going through the third quarter Dr. Strong went away and came home alone. Billie Buch faded away rounding the far turn. Mary D. come home strong again and was second. Dr. Strong went the last half in 1:05.

Earline was drawn, leaving Romona and Del Sable to go. The latter did not go well, went into a very bad break at the quarter and was out of it. Romona looked good. Her time, 2:16½, could have been 2:15.

In the second heat Del Sable went into a break at the quarter and lost several lengths before he settled. He cut down Romona's lead going through the second quarter and they came into the stretch almost on equal terms. It looked like Del Sable till he went into a break nearing the wire and did not recover quickly enough.

In the first heat Philip E. was first at the quarter by a length, Gertrude second, three lengths in front of Westwood. Philip E. continued to show the way to the far turn when Gertrude showed in front and won with plenty to spare by two lengths. In the drive home Westwood moved up and passed Philip E. in the closing strides.

Mr. Buhl asked for the outside position in the second race as Gertrude seemed afraid of the judges' stand. She did not go so well and Westwood led all the way. After the mare had lost by a break at the quarter she settled and made up ground, but going into another break after going to Westwood it was all over. This race, the last one on the card, was unfinished. Summaries:

2:30 TROT.

Zulma, blk. m., Dr. J. M. McCready	1	1
Sweet Home, br. m., H. N. Van Voorhis	2	2
Wilderness, b. m., H. S. Denny	3	3
Miss Wilkes, ch. m., R. H. Boggs	4	4

Time—2:21½, 2:18.

2:15 TROT.

Golden Rule, b. m., J. D. Callery	3	1	1
Ozar, ch. g., R. H. Boggs	1	3	3
Blix, b. m., H. Buhl, Jr.	2	2	4
Evelyn Byrd, b. m., J. A. Giesenkamp	4	4	2

Time—2:18, 2:15, 2:16¾.

FREE-FOR-ALL PACE.

Lady May, b. m., W. A. Avey	3	0	1	1
Sufreet, blk. m., H. P. Haas	1	2	4	3
Frank Wilson, b. g., J. G. Bennett	4	0	3	2
Terrace Queen, br. m., E. P. Whitcomb	2	4	2	ro

Time—2:13¼, 2:11, 2:11½, 2:12¼.

FREE-FOR-ALL TROT.

Dr. Strong, gr. g., S. A. Pickering	1	1
Mary D., ch. m., H. S. Denny	2	2
Billie Buch, b. g., W. V. Callery	4	3
Robin C., ch. g., R. H. Boggs	3	4

Time—2:12½, 2:11.

2:18 TROT.

Ramona, br. m., H. Buhl, Jr.	1	1
Del Sable, blk. g., J. D. Callery	2	2

Time—2:16½, 2:18.

2:20 TROT.

Gertrude, blk. m., H. Buhl, Jr.	1	2
Westwood, br. g., O. A. Blackburn	2	1
Philip E., b. g., J. R. McClintock	3	3

Time—2:19, 2:20. (Unfinished.)

Judge—George F. Fisher. Starters—J. A. Giesenkamp and William Teets, Jr. Clerk of course—John A. Kress.

THE PITTSBURGH FIELD CLUB CRICKET TEAM, 1905

Top Row, Left to Right—L. C. Liddell, B. Harding, G. W. Ryan, C. McV. McCance.
Middle Row, Left to Right—T. Clement, W. Thomas, T. Watkins, G. Macpherson (Captain), J. Toddie, J. Blewitt.
Single Figure in Front—J. F. Horn.

ALLEGHENY WINS CLOSE LAWN TENNIS MATCH

Defeats the Pittsburgh Golf Club in the Latter's Courts By a Very Narrow Margin.

Golf was put aside for lawn tennis yesterday by the Allegheny Country and Pittsburgh Golf clubs. The men of the two clubs are playing for a cup trophy which must be won seven times for ownership. Allegheny won the first match on their own courts and repeated the victory yesterday on the Pittsburgh Golf club courts. Eight sets of singles and four sets of doubles were played yesterday and each club won four matches in the singles and two matches in the doubles. The match had to be decided by the sets won and as Allegheny had 15 sets to its credit and Pittsburgh 12 the first won out. The other matches will be played in the fall. The results in the singles yesterday were:

Single matches won by Allegheny Country club—D. Thompson beat S. W. B. Moorhead, 6-4, 6-1; E. M. Byers beat S. W. Childs, 6-2, 6-3; C. Hanford beat Thurston Wright, 6-3, 6-3; E. Lewis beat G. S. Ebberts, 7-5, 6-4.

Single matches won by Pittsburgh Golf club—G. D. Edwards beat Marshall Christy, 6-1, 6-0; L. M. Johnston beat J. J. Brooks, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4; L. D. Waddell beat John Ricketson, 3-6, 6-4, 6-3; J. McK. Speer beat Walton Cook, 7-5, 6-4.

Double matches won by Allegheny Country club—J. J. Brooks and Donald Thompson beat S. W. B. Moorhead and S. W. Childs, 8-6, 6-4; E. Lewis and Walton Cook beat G. S. Ebberts and J. McK. Speer, 6-2, 6-2.

Double matches won by Pittsburgh Golf club—G. D. Edwards and Thurston Wright beat E. M. Byers and Marshall Christy, 5-7, 6-3, 8-6; L. N. Johnston and L. D. Waddell beat C. Hanford and John Ricketson, 6-3, 6-2.

MISS SUTTON CHAMPION.

California Girl Adds English Title to the One She Holds in This Country.

LONDON, July 8.—Miss May Sutton of Pasadena, Cal., today beat the British champion, Miss K. Douglass, by 2-0 and thus becomes British as well as American lady tennis champion. The scores were 6-3, 6-4.

The match was exciting. There were several prolonged rallies and two deuce games in the first set and five in the second set. Miss Sutton, who played in her best form throughout, completely wore her opponent down. The American girl developed a wonderful new back stroke which puzzled Miss Douglass, kept her on the back line and prevented her from getting near the net. In the last game the second set was won straight off the reel by Miss Sutton and gave her the championship. Miss Sutton was given a great ovation from the spectators, who numbered about 3,000.

L. H. Doherty beat N. Brooks of Australia in the challenge round of the tennis singles, 8-6, 6-2, 6-4.

Over 150 Entries.

For race meet at Greensburg, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Trains leave Pittsburgh at 8:20, 9:25, 10:40 a. m., and 12:01, 12:30, and 12:45 p. m. Many Pittsburgh horses are entered. $400 purses. Best of hotel accommodations and trains to Pittsburgh every half hour after races.

POSTPONE PLAY FOR THE DAVIS TENNIS TROPHY

The International Tournament Will Not Begin Till July 13, When America Meets France.

Owing to the withdrawal of the Belguim team the international tennis tournament for the Davis trophy which was to have begun at the Queen's club, England, yesterday has been put over to July 13 when the second round was to have begun. The program is as follows: July 13, 14 and 15, America vs. France, Australasia vs. Austria; July 17, 18 and 19, winners of the previous matches to play the finals at the Queens club. On July 21, 22 and 23 the challenge match with Great Britain will be played at Wimbledon.

Beals C. Wright and Holcomb Ward were retired on Wednesday from the All-England doubles tennis tournament, only after what was conceded to be the best exhibition of lawn tennis ever seen at Wimbledon. S. H. Smith, the Welsh champion, and Frank L. Riseley, one of the leading exponents of tennis in England, played at the top of their form, Mr. Smith's driving being especially strong.

In the first set the Americans simply smothered the Britishers, they winning by 6-2. Their efforts seemed to tire them for they lost the second and third sets by ill-judged play, the score being 6-3, 6-2.

FAMOUS ENGLISH TENNIS EXPERTS

R. F. Doherty and H. L. Doherty. They with F. L. Riseley and F. P. Smith will defend the Davis tennis trophy in international tournament. Holcomb Ward, Beals C. Wright, William A. Larned and W. J. Clothier comprise the American team challenging.

CRICKETERS AT BAT AND WICKET

Members of the Pittsburgh Field Club Practicing for the Big Tournament.

READY FOR CARNIVAL JULY 22

Interest in the big cricket tournament increases as the dates draw near for hostilities to begin on Saturday, July 22. The carnival will be opened with a game between he local team and the Cleveland club team. Keen rivalry has always existed between these teams, and nothing will be left undone by either side on this occasion to land a victory.

Last year these clubs played four matches, each winning two, while in 1903 Pittsburgh won two out of three games.

The schedule for the week has not yet been completed, but in all likelihood the Pittsburgh players will meet Detroit. New York will play Chicago on Monday, July 24, and go on during the week until each team has met all the others. The tournament will then conclude by a picked team from all the visitors playing a strong Philadelphia eleven.

In spite of the bad weather the local players are putting in lots of practice and expect to give a good account of themselves. In the game on July 4 between the Field club and Allegheny country, which was won by the latter by five runs, it was demonstrated that Pittsburgh could place in the field a team which can cope with any city outside of Philadelphia.

All the old players showed that with a little more practice they will be as good as ever, while of the new players F. Bottomley played to great advantage. Liddell showed that he is as good a cricketer as he is a golf player, which is saying a good deal. Jack Horn donned the flannels after several years' absence, and while he was unlucky at the bat, it is believed he will be as good as ever with two week's practice.

The team for the first match will be chosen from the following players: G. W. Macpherson, (captain), John Macpherson, Graham Macpherson, F. H. Taylor, F. C. Taylor, J. Bissell, T. Watkins, T. E. Clement, C. M. V. McCance, L. C. Liddell, P. P. Bottomley, W. Thomas, J. Toddie, P. Lamb, J. A. Stewart and H. Slack.

The Chicago Wanderers and Detroit Athletic club expect to bring very strong teams. The Spalding cup has been on exhibition in Eisner & Phillips' window during the past week, and has been greatly admired. Every effort will be made to keep the handsome trophy in Pittsburgh.

Cambridge Wins Cricket Match.

LONDON, July 8.—Cambridge university in the annual cricket match today defeated Oxford by 40 runs.

ARTFUL WINS BIG HANDICAP

Race is Run on Slippery Track and Whitney Horse Has Easy Thing in the Event.

IS THE CHAMPION FILLY

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 8.—Artful, the 3-year-old daughter of the great Hamburg, galloping in front of her field from the start, and eased up at the finish, carried the colors of the Whitney stable to victory today in the Brighton handicap, the richest all-aged purse of the racing year. A length and a half back of the winner came the stout-hearted Ort Wells, winner of the Brighton mile, and a slight favorite for the handicap. Eight lengths further back the great mare Beldame, beaten more decisively than in almost any race of her career, came home in third place, thoroughly done. Trailing along in the ruck were Monsieur Beaucaire, Dolly Spanker, Adbell and Delhi.

Fully 25,000 persons were packed within the narrow limits of the Brighton Beach track, and the enthusiastic manner in which they cheered Artful's splendid victory indicated that the great bulk of the public money had been placed on the chances of the Whitney candidate. The afternoon was showery, and by the time the handicap, the fourth race on the card, was started, the going had begun to be sticky. It was realized before the bugle had called the horses to the post that Broomstick's world record time of 2:02 4-5, made in this race last year, was in no danger. Artful galloped the mile and a quarter in 2:04 4-5, an excellent performance under the conditions.

By her victory today Artful won the title of champion filly of the year. Up to the very hour set for the big race today there was a feeling among the thousands at Brighton that Mr. Keene might add Sysonby at the last minute. But Mr. Keene was content to put in Delhi, winner of the Brooklyn. Delhi, with Lilly, a stable boy, in the saddle, trailed the field all the way and brought the white, blue spots to the finish wire absolutely last.

Throughout the betting today, there was heavy at all times, there was hardly a point's difference in the quoted prices about Artful and Ort Wells. At the beginning some books marked up 7 to 5 against Ort Wells; 8 to 5 against Artful; 4 to 1 against Beldame, with liberal odds against the other starters.

The Punchestown steeplechase, the only other stake of the day, went to Jim Newman after a splendid race. The favorite, Castalian, was fourth. The third race for 2-year-olds, developed a head and head finish between Whimsical, the 1 to 3 favorite, and Brookdale Nymph, the former just getting up. Summaries:

First race, the Punchestown stakes, steeplechase, about 2 miles—Jim Newman, 144, Ray, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, won; Rube, 137, Saffel, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Opuntia, 146, H. Kelly, 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time, 4:28. Castalian, Champs Elysees and Paul Aker also ran. Candling fell. Messina pulled up.

Second race, selling, 6 furlongs—Right and True, 108, J. Johnson, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, won; The Mighty, 108, Fountain, 7 to 2 and even, second; Line of Life, 108, Dugan, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:14 3-5. Buttons, Consideration, Joy Fay, Gold Ten, Long Shot, Major Pelham, Atwood, Girdle, Royal Legend, Rob dor, Belligerent, Old England and Connelo II. also ran.

Third race, 5 furlongs—Whimsical, 104, W. Knapp, 2 to 5 and out, won; Brookdale Nymph, 112, Hildebrand, 4 to 1 and 7 to 10, second; Cinchona, 107, Martin, 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:15. Miss Lingard, Cassini, Old Cord, Georgina, Veronese and Eye also ran.

Fourth race, the Brighton handicap of $25,000, 1¼ mile—Artful, 103, Hildebrand, 11 to 5 and even, won; Ort Wells, 125, Sperling, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Beldame, 125, O'Neill, 16 to 5 and even, third. Time, 2:04 4-5. Dolly Spanker, Monsieur Beaucaire, Addell and Delhi also ran.

Fifth race, selling, 1 1-16 mile—Pronta, 96, Moriarity, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, won; Action, 106, Burns, 16 to 5 and 6 to 5, second; Veladay, 102, B. Smith, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:47 1-5. Bronze Wing, Niblick, Jennie McCabe, Lady Jocelyn, Will King, Memories and Chimney Sweep also ran.

Sixth race, 5½ furlongs—Osiris, 110, Hildebrand, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won; Caprice, 107, O'Neill, 3 to 2 and 7 to 10, second; Albert F., 110, W. Knapp, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:09. Monterey, Amfortas, Holloway, Tipping, Muffins, Listless, Talagal, Hallowmas, Hester W., Adesso, Merry Go Round, Palora and Sir Caruthers also ran.

Brighton Beach entries for Monday:

First race, 1 1-16 mile, selling, 3-year-olds and up—Jocund, Arabo, 106; Caqueta; Elwood, Tom Cod, 101; Daisy Green, Bill Curtis, Arsenal, 100; Jetsam, 99; Wherler, 98; Lady Jocelyn, Vagary, 96; Rubric, Mansanellio, 95; Sinacado, 94; Supreme Court, 88.

Second race, steeplechase, short course—Pagan Bey, 158; The Deposed, 149; Duck Roberts, 147; Almanzor, 144; Gatebell, Thornhedge, 140; Knight of Harlem, 137; Curfew Bell, 136; Sir Voorhees, 135; East Kelston, 134; Judge Fulton, 130.

Third race, 5½ furlongs, 2-year-olds—Yankee Consul, Kercheval, 117; Sidney F., Ladsarion, 112; Merrick, 109; LaSorciere, Sly Ben, Old Guard, Confederate Cassini, 107; Sandmark, 104; R. U. Arn, Ingleside, Philador, Blair Atol, Mysterious, 102.

Fourth race, the Atlantic, selling, 6 furlongs—Quorum, Sidney F., Guiding Star, 107; Veribest, 104; Osiris, 102; Starkliria, Nostromo, 97; Hallowmas, 92; Lord Provost, 89.

Fifth race, handicap, mile and a furlong, 3-year-olds and up—Go Between, 124; Garnish, 119; Wotan, 112; St. Valentine, 114; Buttling, 113; Tyron, 110; Alice d'Or, 109; Voladay, Ostrich, 107; Gamara, 102; Marmee, 100; Uncas, 98; Ken, 92; Amberjack, 87.

Sixth race, 6 furlongs, maiden fillies and mares—Tweedie, Idle Dream, Belle of Setauket, Mimi, Grand Duchess, My Buela, Winsome Winnie, Mettle, Maid of Timbuctoo, Hyacinth, Grace Curtis, Lady Prudence, High Life, Suffice, Maggie Stroup, Koenigin Luise, Duchess Ollie, Nopal, St. Roma, 105.

FAST MILE FOR MISS GEORGIA

George Baum's Candidate in the Chamber of Commerce Stakes Shows 2:07 1-2.

OTHER LIGHT HARNESS GOSSIP

By R. L. M'CLURE.

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

LEXINGTON, KY., July 8.—Miss Georgia, 2:11¾, McKinney's speedy pacing daughter in Ed. Benyon's stable, has all the ear marks of being the Little Squaw or Twinkle of the coming campaign. A few days since, after Benyon gave her a warming up mile or two he set her down and she covered the course in 2:07½. Miss Georgia will make her first start of the season at Detroit, and is likely to be one of the best money winning propositions of the season in the 2:12 pacing class.

The five-year-old bay mare, Mary Lee, by Endrid, 2:25½, dam by King Wilkes, 2:22¾ in the stable of Clem Beachy, Jr., went a mile this week in 2:13½. This is the fastest mile trotted at the local track this season. For this performance she was warmed up in 2:17, the last quarter of which she trotted in 30½ seconds, a 2:02 clip. Beachy converted Mary Lee into a trotter this year. She has a mark of 2:13¾, made as a pacer in 1904, as a four-year-old.

W. W. Evans drove his two-year-old brown colt, Silence, by Silent Brock, 2:16½, dam Golden Slope, a mile in 2:22½, the fastest mile scored here this season for a two-year-old. Of the four two-year-olds which have gone better than 2:30 here this year, two of them are by Silent Brock, which horse is destined to become a great colt sire.

Only Approached by Ethel Baron.

The only two-year-old here which has anywhere near approached a mile now to the credit to Silence, is a sister to Moke, Ethel Baron, in the stable of Ed Benyon, and she has the advantage of early training at Memphis. Even at that she has not shown a mile better than 2:24½.

Some two weeks ago Silence went a mile in 2:27¼, which, aside from his last workout, is the only time he has beaten 2:30. Evans expects within the next 10 days to give him a mile right at 2:20, and at the state fair he hopes to, in a public trial, drive him in 2:15. He will then make a bid for his stake engagements unless May Breck, trial 2:28½, in W. A. Owings' stable, or Silion, Clem Beachy's crack youngster, which has also been a mile this year under 2:30, have a lot yet to be shown. Silence is easily the king bee among the two-year-olds now at the local track.

Ed Benson will ship his horses July 10 to Detroit, where they will begin their Grand Circuit campaign. When he vacates, the Harkness barn at the Breeders' association track will be occupied by W. L. Spears, who will move in from Hickorywood stud with a big bunch of youngsters. The latter has in his string this season a 3-year-old half brother to Susie J., 2:06½, which gives promise of ultimately becoming as distinguished on the turf as his great half sister. This young stallion is by Jay McGregor, and so is even closer kin to Susie J. than a half brother, as the famour Forbes mare is by the same horse, which sire is Jay McGregor, lamented Jay Hawker, 2:14¾.

Yearlings Sensational Showing.

The brilliant showing of the sensational yearling half brother to Country Jay, 2:10½, and the Futurity winner, Nella Jay, 2:14½, in W. W. Evans stable, has resulted in many famous mares being sent to his sire Todd this season. The latest of note to be mated to this promising young sire, which is now located at the Elmhurst farm of W. W. Estill, are Nova Simons, 2:11¾ and Maggie Yeazer, dam of Walnut Hall, 2:08¼.

After showing a quarter in 24½ seconds, Evans has turned out Country Jay's half brother until fall. He is the only yearling ever trained here which could show a 2:30 clip at an eighth or a mile as early in the year as the first of February. Many predict that Todd is the coming Electioneer among Kentucky's young sires of today.

Maj. P. P. Johnston has sold for a private figure to Daniel Mitchell, Cynthiana, Ky., the 7-year-old bay gelding Thakus, by King Clay, dam Lady Glen Athol, by Glen Athol. Thakus is a good-looking green horse and has never been asked to show much speed until this year.

Gus Macey, former owner and driver of Country Jay, 2:10½, says in the 2:10 classes, in his opinion, the most dangerous horse the son of Jay Hawker will have to meet is Gray Gem, 2:09¼. This gelding was off the turf all last year. In the 2:18 trot at the fall meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' association in 1903, after Gray Gem had won two heats in 2:10¼, 2:13¼, Gradie Keller came along and took the next two heats in 2:10½, 2:11¼.

The judges not being satisfied with Gray Gem's showing, then took W. B. McDonold out of the sulky and substituted Scott Hudson. Gray Gem then won the final heat with ease in 2:12½, and Gray Gem and Driver McDonald were ruled off the turf for the season of 1904. Country Jay will have to settle with Gray Gem in the $10,000 Massachusetts, the valuable Chamber of Commerce at Syracuse, and several other rich events on the Grand Circuit.

GREENSBURG HAS BIG ENTRY LIST

Light Harness Circuit Meeting Which Begins Tuesday Promises to Be a Hummer.

PITTSBURGH HORSES ENTERED

GREENSBURG, July 8.—With favorable weather the Pittsburgh, Monongahela and Ohio Valley circuit meet, which will begin here Tuesday, will be one of the most successful light harness racing events ever conducted in Greensburg. The circuit meets began two weeks ago in Dawson, and the second week's events were held in Johnstown. Greensburg holds the record for the largest number of entries ever made for a half-mile track in Western Pennsylvania. More than 150 bona fide entries have been received by the officers of the Greensburg Driving club, under whose auspices the meet will be conducted, and so large are the fields that it has been determined to divide the classes. For the last three days of the meet extra races will be carded, purses of $400 being offered for each one. The starter will be O. S. Lehman of Dayton, O. The meet will be interesting to Pittsburgh people, because many flyers from that city have been entered. The races will begin each day at 1:15 o'clock and will continue from Tuesday until Friday. The full list of entries received by Dr. J. E. Mitinger, secretary of the Driving club is:

TUESDAY, JULY 11.

2:15 class, pacing—Roan View, m. g., and Gene Whitcomb, b. g., A. W. Smith, Clearfield; Alfalfa, s. m., Frank Hedrick, Johnstown; Ravenna Wilkes, b. m., Curt Gosnell, Cambridge City, Ind.; Silver Rod, b. g., John C. Collins, Monongahela; Tess, br. m., Fred Jamison, Indiana; Strychnine, bl. s., William West, Sylmar, Md.; Pacific King, ch. g., Vance Nuckols, Glenville, O.; King Max, br. s., H. J. Jamison, Roanoke, Va.; Allie Moore, b. g., and Agno Hal, br. g., James George, Johnstown; Prince L., b. g. and Dan P., b. s., Harry McHenry, Hagerstown, Md.; Rudy Kip, br. s., Giebel & Decker, Cleveland, O.; John Smith, b. g., A. W. Null, Braddock; Sue Dix, ch. m., George Easton, br. g., George H., br. g., and Blackbird, bl. g., Eddie Haywood, Chicago; Woodshine, ch. g., C. T. Miller, Altoona; McEwen, rn. g., D. G. McDonald, Pittsburgh.

2:25 class, trotting—Mack H., b. g., W. H. Hellen, Uniontown; Janice Meredith, rn. m., Heldrick; Major, b. g., Collins; Normantoe, br. g., and Aladdin, ch. g., Fred Jamison; Boreal Wilkes, ch. g., J. S. Vipond, Altoona; Add, b. g., and Susie Carr, b. m., W. H. Manville, Jamestown, N. Y.; Cogency, b. g., A. P. Darr, Clarksburg, W. Va.; Mishe Mowka, b. g., W. H. Baer, York; Kapolna, b. s., Dr. J. B. Carson, Blairsville; Robert R., b. g., J. H. Luce, Elkins, W. Va.; Henry K., b. g., Porter Mastifest, Louisville, Ky.; Lady Thistle, bl. m., George Finney, Baltimore, Md.; Mystery, b. s., T. R. Evans, Morgantown, W. Va.; William B., b. g., and Huber, bl. g., George Pluner, Morgantown, W. Va.; Prince Edward, b. g., Charles Staff, Wampum; King Lorin, br. s., A. C. Pennock, Minerva, O.; Kate Sligo, b. m., J. A. Shafer, Dawson; Clay Cecil, br. s., Reeves & Mullaly, Macon, Ga.; Edward Winn, b. g., R. P. Gilmore, Cambridge, O.

2:30 class, pacing—Blackwood, bl. g., J. B. Chapman, Pittsburgh; Rowdy, ch. g., Vance Brothers, Canonsburg; Winona J., b. m., Fleety J., b. m., and Orpen B., b. s., Hendrick; Lady H., s. m., Gosnell; Woodbirch, br. s., Collins; Wisner, s. g., W. J. Crawford, Carnsville, Conn.; Omega Elder, b. m., and Willie Direct, b. c., Vipond; Willie W., b. g., William Wahl, Evans City; Louise, bl. m., J. M. Haws, Johnstown; Hallock M., b. s., W. S. McCormick, Sharpsburg; Rochnay, b. g., Mastefest; Tiny Bird, b. g., Hurly Popes, Louisville, Ky.; Little Penn, b. g., George Fleming, Baltimore, Md.; Lutell, b. m., Charles Karnes, Canal Dover, O.; Margery F., b. m., Ed Fallor, Massillon, O.; William Bell, b. s., Muller & Co., Amsterdam, O.; Blue Bottle, rn. g., Henry Staley, Dennison, O.; Dr. Sphinx, rn. g., W. H. Fox, Beaver Falls; Minnie Slumber, br. m., Pennock; Carthage Girl, b. m., Sarver Brothers, Greensburg; The Queen, b. m., Null; Allenwood, ch. s., and Sir Caple, Connelly & Fitzgerald, Saginaw, Mich.; Olga, ch. m., Reeves & Mullaly, Macon, Ga.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12.

2:17 class, pacing—Gene Whitcomb, b. g., Smith; Sadie Temple, br. m., Joseph Hanna, Roanoke, Va.; Electric Storm, br. g., Hedrick; C. M. W., b. g., Wahl; Bell Dawson, s. m., Shaffer; Hokes Lee, b. m., West; Stella S., b. m., J. S. Stibeck, Johnstown; Pacific King, ch. g., J. E. Goldburg, Detroit, Mich.; Minnie Thompson, br. m., H. J. Jamison, Roanoke, Va.; Allie Moore, b. g., and Agno Hal, b. g., George; Hal B., b. s., McCormick; Belle Dillard, rn. m., J. K. Dunning, Cleveland, O.; Donna L., b. m., Connelly & Fitzgerald; Maxie Blaess, s. m., Reeves & Mullaly; George M., br. g., and Blackbird, bl. g., Haywood; McEwrie, rn. g., McDonald; Delaware, b. g., Gilmore; Woodshine, ch. g., Miller.

2:15 class, trotting—Earline, br. g., J. S. Wilson, Pittsburgh; Sybil H., ch. m., T. H. Westbrook, Bratford, Conn.; Artha Czar, b. m., Fred Jamison; Bell Sligo, b. m., Shaffer; Malise C., b. m., Vipont; Black Patchen, bl. g., J. R. Crawford, Wheeling; Mattagorda Chief, ch. s., A. D. Parr, Clarksburg, W. Va.; Mip Breck, b. m., and Jack Wilkes, b. g., Nuckols; Parmelia, Pennock; Uledi, b. g., Reeves & Mullaly.

2:24 class, pacing—Miss Josephine, b. m., Pollins & Steel, Greensburg; Brewers Folly, gr. m., Frank Hoey, Washington; Miss Tyler, b. m., Hedrick; Woodbirch, b. s., Collins; Slow Boy, b. g., Shaffer; Omega Elder, b. m., Vipond; King Max, br. s., H. J. Jamison; Willie W., b. g., Wahl; Louise, bl. m., Haws; Pay Day, ch. g., William Cardwell, Houtzdale; Dan H., ch. g., Ben S. McCall, Greensburg, Pa.; Dr. Sphinx, b. s., Fox; Carthage Girl, b. m., Sarver Brothers.

THURSDAY, 13.

2:18 class, trotting—Fanny Riley, s. m., Gosnell; Artha Czar, b. m., Fred Jamison; Admiral Schley, b. g., H. Cochran, Dawson; Bell Sligo, b. m., Shaffer; Malise C., b. m., Vipond; Black Patchen, bl. g., Crawford; Mattagorda's Chief, ch. s., Parr; Jack Wilkes, b. g., and Reuben S., ch. g., Nuckols; Orone, b. g., W. L. Baer, York; Silver Socks, s. g., J. J. Fletcher, Washington; Parmelia, ch. m., Pennock; Uledi, b. g., Reeves & Mullaly; Joe N., bl. g., McDonald; Princess Yetive, b. m., B. B. Keener, Monongahela City; Irene Flower, b. m., Gilmore.

2:12 class, pacing—Sadie Temple, b. m., Joseph Hanna, Roanoke, Va.; Electric Storm, br. g., and Alfalfa, s. m., Hedrick; Ella Red, b. m., Gosnell; Silver Rod, b. g., Collins; Rose, br. m., Fred Jamison; Bell Dawson, s. m., Cochran; Prince L., b. g., McHenry; Fanny Stubbins, ch. m., W. N. Johnson, Lock Haven; John Smith, b. g., Null; Sue Dix, ch. m., George Easton, br. g., and Black Bird, bl. g., Haywood; Sweet Marie, br. m., McDonald; Woodshine, ch. g., Miller.

2:30 class, trotting—Col. Eaton, ch. g., John J. Drew, Pittsburgh; Joe Green, ch. g., Dr. C. B. Snyder, Greensburg; Mack H., b. g., Hellen; Tonopah, b. g., Joseph H. Moore, Pittsburg; Aladdin, ch. g., Fred Jamison; Cogency, b. g., Carr; Mishe Mowka, b. g., Baer; Henry K., b. g., Masterfest; Lady Thistle, bl. m., Finney; Baron G., b. g., Evans; Huber, bl. g., Kenner; Mary Moore, b. m., J. F. Moore, Canton, O.; Legal Law, b. g., Gilmore.

FRIDAY, JULY 14.

2:27 class, pacing—Blackwood, bl. g., J. B. Chapman, Pittsburgh; Fleety J., b. m., and Orpen B., b. s., Hedrick; Lady H., s. m., Gosnell; Woodbirch, b. s., Collins; Willie W., b. g., Wahl; Hallock M., b. s., McCormick; Rodney, b. g., Masterfest; Tiny Bird, b. g., Popes; Little Penn, b. g., Finney; William Bell, b. s., Muller & Co.; Blue Bottle, rn. g., Stapes; The Queen, b. m., Null; Allenwood, ch. s., and Sir Caple, br. s., Connelly & Fitzgerald; Olga, ch. m., Reeves & Mullaly.

2:22 class, trotting—Mormantoe, b. g., Fred Jamison; Kate Sligo, b. m., and Admiral Schley, b. g., Shaffer; Susie Carr, b. m.; W. H. Manville, Jamestown, N. Y.; Boreal Wilkes, ch. s., Vipond; Mishe Mowka, b. g., Baer; Kapolna, b. s., Carson; Robert R., b. g., Luse; Mystery, b. s., Evans; William B., b. g., Keener; King Lorin, br. s., Pennock; B. D., b. s., Connelly & Fitzgerald; Clay Cecil, br. s., Reeves & Mullaly.

2:20 class, pacing—Roan View, rn. g., Smith; Miss Josephine, b. m., Steel & Pollins; Rowdy, b. g., Vance Brothers; Melva R., ch. m., Gosnell; C. M. W., b. g., Wahl; Slow Boy, b. g., Shaffer; Minnie Thompson, b. m.; H. J. Jamison; Pay Day, rn. m., Cardwell; Allie Moore, b. g., and Agno Hal, br. g., George; Hal R., b. s., McCormick; Miss Glenn, b. m., Tom Conners, Washington, D. C.; Isabella Hill, b. m., Staff; Bessie M., b. m., Uplands Farm, Greensburg.

DISTANCE RACES ARE NOW WANTED

New York Turf Lovers Seek More Exciting Sport and Their Wishes Likely to Be Granted.

A VERY SUCCESSFUL SEASON

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 8.—It is a matter of congratulation to all lovers of horse racing that the recent death of the Baron Alphonse de Rothschild will not mean the breaking up of his great racing establishment. His son, Baron Edouard, has announced that the splendid breeding farm near Danville in Normandy is to be continued, and the Rothschild racing stable is to be maintained.

While there are stables on the French turf which have to their credit greater winnings, it is doubtful if any French turfman has done more for the development of the sport and the improvement of the thoroughbred than the Rothschilds. Once old Baron Nathaniel won the Prix du Jockey club with Meridian, away back in 1846. Among the best horses which have won in their colors were Heaume, by Hermit, who won the Prix du Jockey club in 1890, and his son, Re Lei Soleil, who took many important stakes, including the Grand Prix. The Rothschild colors were second in the Epsom derby in 1880.

The Sheepshead Bay meet closed Tuesday, with the Lawrence realization, won by the great Sysonby, before a record-breaking crowd, and the Brighton beach opened Wednesday with the new stake, the Brighton mile, which attracted a fine field, including such stars as Beldame, Ort Wells, Delhi, Broomstick, Alan-a-Dale and others. The race is a fixture and undoubtedly will take a place among the turf classics.

The season at Sheepshead financially has been most successful and certainly in the way of sport, there has been nothing of which to complain. It is very probable that the gate receipts will be within 1 or 2 per cent of last year, notwithstanding the loss of revenue from the bettors. This is beyond the expectations of the most sanguine.

Christopher FitzGerald, managing director of the Brighton Beach Racing association, may put on a race over a distance of ground at the Beach. He says he realizes the necessity of a good distance at weight for age between the Advance at Sheepshead and the Saratoga Cup at the Springs to maintain the continuity of the series of such races wisely inaugurated by the Jockey club three or four years back to make it worth the while of owners to keep certain horses for distance racing. If the first week of the Brighton meeting develops three or four good horses a special race will be made for them.

The Brighton midsummer meeting has no good distance races, because the Cup and the Cup Preliminary were transferred the year before last to the autumnal card, when the old midsummer meeting was cut in two. Races of one mile and a half and two miles and a quarter do better in the fall than in the middle of the year because there are more horses fit to run in them.

It has come to be accepted that Sysonby is the best horse of the season. It would be hard to figure anything else from the form charts, though "Diamond Jim" Brady declares that he will have to be shown before he admits Mr. Keene's colt's superiority over Oiseau.

The two colts will probably meet first in the Great Republic, the Saratoga association's $50,000 race, at one mile and a quarter, for three-year-olds and over, won last summer by Sysonby's stable mate, Delhi. Rain or shine, Oiseau will run, if he keeps in anything like good condition. No stake dates were made at Brighton for Oiseau.

Admirers of Sysonby are claiming that he is not only the greatest horse of the season, but that before the end of the season it will be acknowledged that he is the greatest in the history of the American turf, not even excepting Hamburg, Luke Blackburn, Hindoo, Hermis, Waterboy, Africander or any of the others of recent years or in the ancient history of the American turf.

HORSE NOTES.

Ed Kern has bought the fast green mare Princess Red from Dr. S. H. Ralston. The price is stated to be $1,600. She will be campaigned in the Pittsburgh, Monongahela and Ohio Valley circuit.

The Asher Horse and Mule Company sold last week to Albert Schenk of Wheeling a fine pair of high-acting black roadsters. The price given is $1,000. Mr. Schenk is a member of F. Schenk & Sons Company, pork packers.

George W. Baum, the owner of the Chamber of Commerce candidate Georgia, returned from Kentucky last week. He has bred Woodlein and Miss Axtell to Walnut Hall.

Dave C. McDonald, manager of the Brunots Island race track, has bought Glory from James Francis Burke. Glory is a chestnut gelding that formerly belonged to Thomas W. Lawson.

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COUNTY SLEUTHS DO GREAT WORK

District Attorney's Officers Bring Many Malefactors to the Bar of Justice.

BIG DECREASE IN CRIME

Few people have any idea of the work done by the county detective bureau since its inception, but the moral effect alone has shown the authorities that the county is repaid over and over again for the expense incident to its creation, without taking into account the many important arrests and convictions in cases that, without the experienced men at the disposition of the district attorney, would not have taken place. For years murders, robberies and crimes of every description have been committed in the country districts especially, with little fear on the part of the criminal that they would be taken into custody or punished for their misdeeds. Since the establishment of the bureau this has changed wonderfully, and the actual decrease in highway robberies, murders and holdups alone, show that the detectives have already made their presence felt everywhere.

Not any one district is less looked after than another, but the Chartiers valley district, where Detective R. L. McMillen keeps a pair of bloodhounds, probably shows up best, because of the fear the foreign element has for dogs which take the scent and finally trace the fugitives to their rendezvous. The negroes are especially fearful of these strange animals, because on two or three occasions McMillen has demonstrated the utility of the animals and within a surprisingly short time after crimes have been committed has found his men and the evidence that they were the right parties.

System in Fine Working Order.

Chief County Detective Robert G. Robinson has organized an almost perfect system for getting his men at the right place at the right time. His Sunday telephone system has worked to perfection. All the men have 'phones in their homes and are instructed to call him at certain intervals during the day. He remains at home so that he can get in instant touch with any disturbance throughout the county, because the foreign element, especially, seems to have more time on its hands for trouble on that day than during the week, when the majority of this class are employed.

There are few districts in the county where gambling is carried on as before the bureau was in operation. Over 500 slot machines and gambling implements of all kinds, including roulette wheels, faro layouts and poker tables, have been confiscated, and informations made against the men who run the games. Even the city districts have been invaded and two of the most prominent places in Pittsburgh have been closed, thousands of dollars' worth of stuff captured and taken to the court house, where after the trials, they will be destroyed.

On several occasions whole van loads of Dewey machines and poker tables have been carted to the court house, and the county has been enriched in nickles almost one man's salary during the three and one-half months of the bureau. Arrests for minor offenses have been numerous, while the dockets show that at least 121 important arrests have been made. While some few of these men and women have been acquitted the great majority have been convicted, and a number are now serving long terms in the workhouse or penitentiary. In most of these cases without the assistance and active work of the county detectives, these people would have gone scot free, a constant menace to the community in which they lived.

Pickpockets Wisely Keep Away.

The automobile races of last week made the record almost perfect. So large a meet as this in a country district has always attracted a gang of pickpockets and sneak thieves, and numerous reports have always been handed in after the affairs, showing the operations of this class among the sightseers. The county detective bureau to a man was instructed to visit the place and watch for work of this kind. The moral effect was such that not one thief was enabled to do his regular work, and not a person who visited the track reported a loss. The men circulated through the crowd and as it was generally known they were to be present, the "bad gang" either kept away or decided to ply their trade.

Picnics have always been a busy spot for crooked games of all kinds, and the bureau men reaped a regular harvest before the bureau was established. Within the last four weeks, detectives were instructed to protect those who visit picnics and who seem to like to be worked for their coin. As a result the graft games have been stopped at all these picnics, and only those innocent games where a man has a chance, are permitted to run, and not even these if they are gambles.

Sunday gambling and speakeasies are being rapidly suppressed and the number of arrested for selling liquor without a license has increased over 100 per cent, as the criminal court records show. The detectives are especially vigilant in this and report and raid all places where evidence can be secured. It is not the object to work in the three large cities, which have their own police departments and detective bureaus. Several of the men have horses and rigs and they are pressed into service on many occasions when quick arrests are demanded in order to keep the guilty person or persons from escaping from the county. This bureau is partly responsible for having three criminal courts running.

Those Who Comprise the Force.

To enumerate all the work done by the men in the bureau would almost make a book, but a number of the more important cases are recorded in their daily reports. Former Detective George H. Waggoner has succeeded Tom Johnston as clerk to the district attorney, but his advice is constantly given to Chief Robinson and the other members of the bureau, and he does work when needed on special occasions. The other members, their addresses and telephone numbers, together with the district in which they work, are:

Robert G. Robinson, chief, 708½ Bennett street, Pittsburgh, telephone 2843 Highland; Harry Merit, 125 Forty-sixth street, Pittsburgh, telephone 182-R, Fisk; George W. Murren, 32 Pride street, Pittsburgh, telephone 2761-R, Grant; Thomas J. O'Brien, 1438 Boyle street, telephone 999-L, Cedar; W. C. Armstrong, 117 Etna street, Etna, telephone 218-W, Sharpsburg; Frank S. Sonnefeld, 9 Foster street, Pittsburgh, telephone 109-R, Fisk; John W. Reed, 6870 Shakespeare street, telephone 2345-L, Highland; R. L. McMillen, Bridgeville, telephone 38-J, Bridgeville; Joseph B. Kohen, 1336 Locust street, Allegheny, telephone 425-J, Brady; Jeremiah Lutz, 17 Fleet street, Rankin, telephone 112-J, Rankin; John S. Englert, 3419 Gleason street, McKeesport, telephone 221-J, McKeesport.

The first two have the Pittsburgh district and small boroughs immediately surrounding Pittsburgh; the next two are North Side district, the next two are used as utility men and are stationed in the district attorney's office, McMillen and Kohen have the Chartiers valley district and Lutz and Englert look after the district surrounding McKeesport, Braddock, etc., to the county line.

McMillan and His Bloodhounds.

While many of the arrests are as important as that McMillen made with the assistance of his bloodhounds, yet the dispatch with which he traced three robbers about April 1, shows how well trained animals can do good work. About 3 a. m. that morning he was notified by telephone that the wholesale whisky house of Frank Seiferlied at Glendale had been entered and robbed, the thieves overturning a dozen barrels of valuable liquor and leaving it run all over the cellar. They took many quarts with them. One of the men had cut his hand in getting in through a broken window.

The dogs took the scent at once and within an hour he had located them about one-half mile from the premises they had entered. They were drinking the whisky at the time and put up a stiff fight, but were finally taken. Anton Kuterbick, one of the men, had served time in Europe. He was a dangerous man who, with his gang, had terrorized that vicinity for years. The foreign element knew they were the people who were doing all the crooked work, but feared them and would not tell. The other two were John Doe (they could not get his right name), and Frank Stickles. All were convicted and sentenced to 2½ years to the workhouse. Since that time this kind of work has almost stopped in the valley about Bridgeville.

Dogs Trailed Boy Bandits.

One of the men arrested by McMillen, Sam Mellon, is now serving a term of seven years in the penitentiary. He held up and robbed James Kearns at Rosedale, Collier township, while he was walking along the railroad track, and then left him so that a train would stop all evidence of the crime. Four others were in the gang; McMillen arrested them all. Dennis Wilson and William Smith also got seven years, William Mack five years and George Ferris was sent to the Huntingdon reformatory. This gang was a noted one, and had made the place a regular rendezvous for that kind of work.

On May 15 two boys, George Pender and James Jackson, startled the community by attacking a keeper at Morganza, cutting him in the head with an ax and taking his revolver. They escaped from the institution and were pursued by a posse of farmers, who shot at them and were in turn shot at. During their run across the country they held up and shot at one farmer in an attempt to rob him. McMillen got them at Traveskyn station on the Panhandle, three hours later, and they are now serving five years each in the penitentiary.

Chief Robinson made one of the most important captures of the bureau when he arrested Charles Schriner, who is now out on bail, on a charge of working a "shakedown game" on saloonkeepers, owing to their fear of the license court. Schriner was taken in the county building. It is alleged that Schriner was representing himself to be a detective, taking the names of various members of the force in different parts of the county. The detectives say that he would go to a saloonkeeper, show a badge and claim that the bureau had letters from certain parents which complained that the saloonkeeper had been selling to their minor children.

How the Scheme Was Worked.

An offer was then made to settle the matter on payment of certain sums of money, so that the case would not be called to the attention of license court judges. This game, it is alleged, Schriner had been working for the past three or four years all over the county, but only since the creation of the bureau has he claimed, they say, to be a member of the force. Glassport, McKeesport, Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Carnegie, Imperial and other places are on his list, they say. He is now awaiting a trial on a charge of blackmail.

The case of "Kid Foley" is still prominent in the minds of the county officials. Harry Merit had a process for Foley, who had jumped his bail in a case in which he was accused of robbing a man of a diamond on a train going to Tarentum. Merit found him in Allegheny and placed him under arrest, when he was assaulted, by men said to be pals of Foley's, and his revolver taken. He held onto his man, however, and landed him.

Foley was convicted and is in jail awaiting trial on another charge. He is said to be one of the cleverest and most dangerous pickpockets in America. Mick Brennen, who hit Merit, was later arrested and given eight months, while William Peters, alias Richardson, was afterward located in Cleveland and brought to this city. He was convicted and given one year to the workhouse.

Try to Prevent Crimes.

Lutz and Englert are noted for their clever work among the foreign element in and around Braddock and McKeesport. They have many arrests to their credit, although the important work of the bureau is not recognized to be in making numerous arrests, but to keep the peace and prevent crimes being committed, which the district attorney maintains is being accomplished in the country districts. These two men arrested Harrison Blackwell, a negro, who had terrorized Gallitzin and vicinity for years. During a dispute he shot James Fields, William Bell and John Kemper, all negroes, and was arrested at 3 o'clock in the morning in Forward township. He is now serving three years in the penitentiary. He was tried once before for murder and acquitted.

The McKeesport district men captured James Boyler at Elkhart. He shot Jennie Colemen through the jaw. It was a case of jealousy. He is spending two years in the workhouse.

Henry and Fred Keller, who were charged with beating up a street car motorman, after they had refused to pay their fare were apprehended last Tuesday and are now in jail awaiting trial. They almost finished the motorman by assaulting him with stones and bottles.

Chase on Locomotive.

Last Sunday John McGreevy, a conductor on a shifting engine on the Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Youghiogheny railroad, called on Detective Lutz at Rankin in the early hours of the morning and told him several men had broken into James McGreevy's storage house and had robbed the place of liquor. He said he suspected four men whom he had seen drinking beer at Demmler. Lutz took two officers from Braddock, got on the engine and went to the place. The engine did not come up to the men until they reached Riverton. When the officers jumped off the men commenced throwing bottles of beer and other liquor away and started to run. Lutz shot Martin O'Donnell in the leg. He is now at the McKeesport hospital. The others arrested were Jerry Jackson, Benjamin Mains, John Duffy and Patrick Conlin. All the men were held for court on two charges.

Sonnefeld and Reed have been especially active at Unity, the place where more murders occurred some years ago than in any other town in the county. On May 15 they arrested Joseph Cohen for shooting James Trautman twice, while firing through a door. Cohen has been indicted.

Merit, O'Brien and Reed made an important arrest which will break up a series of gambling games at Noblestown. They took into custody Salvador Lucia, who is charged with stabbing Dominek Prepra May 18. The men were playing cards and, it is alleged, Pask caught his victim cheating. They had a fight and Pask is charged with stabbing Prepra in the back, the blade penetrating his lung. The wounded man is in a hospital, while Pask is awaiting trial.

Closing the Gambling Houses.

Sonnefeld and Reed got a man who had been shot at Bruceton. They say he acknowledged his and a partner tried to hold up another man. They would not give the name of the shooter. Sara Kalasic, who was shot, is in the Mercy hospital. They are said to have held up John Ivanovic and Glukan Vojnovic.

Armstrong and O'Brien have been active in their districts and are credited with good work in Allegheny, having stopped many gambling games, raided speakeasies and prevented much crime. Both have a number of important arrests to their credit.

The raid on Bert Bachman's gambling house in the East End is still fresh in the memory of the public. Murren, Merit, Reed and Sonnefeld, together with Constable Joyce, had charge of that piece of work. Sonnefeld, Reed and Joyce also raided Marshall Ruff's place at No. 712 Wylie avenue and confiscated a lot of alleged gambling equipment. All are held for court.

Detective Kohen arrested James Boyle in quick order when it was reported he had shot C. W. Smith at Glenfield. Smith, however, said the shooting was accidental, although his condition is serious. He is in the Allegheny General hospital. Revolver practice is said to be responsible for the shooting. Riley is in jail awaiting Smith's injuries.

This recites only a small portion of the good work the bureau has been doing, and it is noteworthy that not nearly so many murders are being reported from the outlying districts since it has been in operation, and all this has been accomplished in less than four months, the men having been appointed April 21. The record goes to show the wisdom of former District Attorney Hamnaker in originating the bureau and of District Attorney Stewart's work in the legislature in having it authorized by act of assembly.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY STEWART'S COUNTY DETECTIVE FORCE

(INDE TO CUTS.)

No. 1—John H. Reed. No. 2—Harry Merit. No. 3—George W. Murren. No. 4—Jeremiah Lutz. No. 5—Frank S. Sonnefeld. No. 6—Thomas J. O'Brien. No. 7—Robert G. Robinson, chief. No. 8—John S. English. No. 9—W. C. Armstrong. No. 10—Robert L. McMillen. No. 11—Joseph B. Kohen.

Folts from "John L."

By JOHN L. SULLIVAN.

There was a great blowing of Herbert Slade's bazoo when the Maori half-breed was imported to give me the lullaby. A gent in New York who was scraping the earth with a fine-tooth comb to get a man to lick me was the cause of taking Slade from his happy home in Australia and we met in Madison Square Garden, New York, in August, 1883.

"This is the time the wind comes out of your sails, and you'll go back to Boston in an ice-box," was one of the messages handed to me by the gent referred to. That was before taking Slade on.

There was a crowd there to make your head swim. Slade looked fit for his part, with six feet 1¾ inches, carrying 22½ pounds of beef. He could handle himself well, knew how to box, and entered the ring cock-sure of doing me up. He looked as good as any man I ever faced, and the crowd was ready to see assault-and-battery, rough-house, explosions, and so forth.

In the first round, after sparring a few seconds, I felt for him with a smash full in the face, following it up with another in the neck. Then I floored him with another. When he got up, we met like a couple of bulls and I landed him a punch that smashed him through the ropes and off the platform and first into the crowd. In the second round, I walloped him all over the ring. The third round was short and Slade was down and out.

Capt. Williams, with his famous side whiskers, led his police into the ring to stop the fight, but there wasn't any fight to stop, the importation being busy dreaming of home. I afterwards took Slade in my party on a tour of the country. He stayed with us till we struck Utah, where he joined the Mormons, and he's there yet, I guess.

Jack Hogan of Providence was one of the few-and-far-between men to knock me down in a bout. I have already told how I ran into his fist, but I didn't explain how or why Jack got a chance to get me off my guard. It was very early in my career when I had few friends to open the way for me to exhibit my punch, and it wasn't easy to butt into the game. Hearing that there were boxing matches pulled off every week in the Theater Comique in Providence, I got Billy Muhoney to give me a letter of introduction to Denis O'Reilly, a man of prominence in that city. Mr. O'Reilly was as good a sport and as fine a gentleman as his namesake, Boyle O'Reilly of Boston.

I found Mr. O'Reilly in a big drygoods store in Providence, where he was manager. Pushing my letter at him, I asked him to help me get an engagement. That evening he took me to the manager of the theater and I was put on through Mr. O'Reilly's influence. That was a real start for me, and I owe a great deal to O'Reilly, for he was a friend when I needed one. He had a better idea of what I could do than any of the others, and although Hogan was the champion of Providence, there was no man they had down there, O'Reilly asked me to go easy with him. Everybody else thought I was a cinch for Hogan.

When I ran into Hogan's fist and was knocked down, I forgot my promise to O'Reilly and smashed Jack on the nose, sending him into the wings of the stage. O'Reilly came over to me and reminded me that I had promised to be easy, and after that we finished the bout in a light way. We looked at Hogan's nose after the bout and found it was broken. I felt sorry that I had been so strenuous, as Jack was a good fellow, and me and O'Reilly took him in a hack to Dr. Gardiner's office, where the bum beak was set and put in a plaster cast.

"You've got a terrible punch, young fellow," said Mr. O'Reilly after we had Jack safely home, "and all you need to be the best fighter living is to learn how to deliver it before the other fellow connects. You look to me like a coming champion." I never forget Dennis O'Reilly's kindness and encouragement, and I won't.

The San Francisco sports have been stung oftener than any bunch in the land, but they seem to like it. They got it pushed into them by Britt, who is playing hop-scotch with Nelson, and they seem to get the worst stings from boxers that are native to their soil. In the east a battle in San Francisco is expected to be a get-rich-quick job. The sports who pay to see fights on the coast are the best ever, free spenders, willing to pay for the best there is, yet getting the hinky-dink over and over again.

Between playing politics to get licenses, tying elastics on forfeits, drawing articles that can be read any old way, and general joshing of the public, the game in San Francisco is going to the bad, and unless the sport is made right I'll bet the rings will shut up for good when the present two-year limit is up. Unless things better I may turn promoter myself and show them. I'm out on the coast and I have the chance to set things as they ought to be. John L. Sullivan's name over a fight-shop ought to be a guarantee that only real goods would be delivered. A chap who has made more money than he knows how to spend has offered me a chance to open up such a place if I will settle out here, and after my meeting with Mitchell I may give the gamble a whirl. If I do, there'll be chalk-line work or the fighters will have to meet me outside the ring, without gloves and with no bell to save them. I owe a good deal to the square men on the coast and I don't know any better way to even up with them than to give them something for the money they pay, even if the grafters would object to my butting into their niche.

The latest frame-up for the 'Frisco sports is the Britt-Kid Sullivan match. It's a plain duck on the part of Britt to pass up Nelson. Al Herford has plucked the Kid from his Baltimore-Washington incubator, and what do you think will happen when this go comes off on the 15th? As a side-play, Al, when Nelson is on the way west, challenges him on behalf of Gans. They're playing Nelson, going and coming. Gans made the trip from Baltimore with Herford and the Kid.

Al is certainly a great general, but this time he may have made a slip that will put Britt on the bum. Herford doesn't care about that, as they are all fish for him. He kept Gans in the dark (no pun) when Nelson was handy to Baltimore, but when he's on the train west he lets loose the den.

As Nelson is willing to take on the chocolate Gans at 132 pounds, and as Gans is called the champion at this weight, and as Nelson ought to win out where will Britt be at when the win is recorded for the Battler? Britt will be living in the last house in Bad alley and instead of Nelson closing him for a scrap, the Californian will have to get a reputation before the Dane needs to look at him.

What a bird Herford is to be able to play horse with the 'Frisco sports the way he does! The thing that would help put an end to all these frosts on the public would be a return to finish fights, and all men interested in honest boxing should help this along. In finish fights, my opinion is that the Dane could go right down the line and store away about everything of his weight.

Some dope I gave out in these articles about Fitz has come true. The slump of his match with Mike Schreck didn't surprise yours truly, for Fitz may have come to my way of thinking, that Schreck would be too much for him. I said that if this go was pulled off, it might show that Fitz was on old pitcher that had gone to the well once too many. His Freckles thought so, for although you can hear him yelling, "Attempted Robbery," and that it was another job to Wyatt Earp him, he hasn't convinced me that fight promoters at Salt Lake City are a band of pickpockets. There was plenty of room for Fitz to fight out there if he had the right kind of a wallop along, but the honest blacksmith has grown conservative since George Gardner gave him those 20 weary rounds.

Another guess I made on Fitz when he refused a couple of months ago, to fight me, was that he would yet be darling Corbett to get back into the ring with him. I was only teasing when I shot that at him, but, by jingo, he has done that very same. Of course, he knows there isn't money enough out of the ground to get the Pompadour Hasbeen into a real fight, and the gentleman promptly told him so. If Fitz would agree to do a turn like that Kid McCoy frazzle, the gentleman would be willing, but for real business, not for his. Fitz knows all this, and I'm sorry to see a square fighter like him petering out as a long-distance conversationalist.

If Fitz keeps hopping back it wouldn't surprise me to see him under the management of Billy Brady, giving physical culture lectures to young ladies' seminaries, with Jeff posing as a terrible example of what too much cheekiness will do when it goes to the place where Fitz wears his toupee.

AUTO A GREAT HEALTH FACTOR

London Medical Officers Declare Its Advent Has Lessened Disease.

HELPS PRESERVE THE ROADS

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1905, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, July 8.—It has only required the check given to the automobile, the "mighty aristocrat," as it has been called, to excite the "antis" to renew the old cry against the automobile as a danger to health, and in this connection it may be interesting to quote a few medical men upon this very subject at a meeting of the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health. Dr. Herbert Jones of Hartford said:

"I think that the advent of the automobile will have an appreciable and direct effect upon public health.

"Long before the end of the next quarter of a century we shall acknowledge our indebtedness to the automobile from the public health point of view, just as we have acknowledged it during the last 25 years to the bicycle. Let us consider the effect of automobiling upon the housing question in the large towns and of the taking away from the centers of these towns all horses, carriages, carts and wagons.

"It has long been admitted that the destruction of roadways is accomplished chiefly by the hammer of the iron-shod horse, which brings us to what is the most important effect which automobiles have upon public health. I mean lessening of disease which is caused by the wholesale dissemination of organic material.

"It is not too much to say that the replacing of horses by automobiles will result in the reduction of an appalling amount of infantile complaints in large industrial centers."

Dr. Merydyth Young, medical officer of health for Gosport, who uttered a strong indictment against the road-watering machine for laying dust, said:

"I used to suffer from bronchitis and asthma, but since I began to drive an automobile I have been free from both."

The anti-automobilists were more violent than logical in their remarks. Dr. Bergeant, medical officer of health for Lancashire, said, amid laughter:

"I think there is some justification for the application recently made to allow one to walk about with a gun to shoot automobilists at sight."

Dr. Settle, of Barrow-on-Furness, said: "I have often thanked heaven that I lived in an age of bicycles, but never for the coming of automobiles. By all means let us have aerial navigation, but let us draw the line at these infernal dust-raising, death-dealing engines."

TRIAL TRIP OF AUTO BUS.

Will Start Tomorrow Morning on Regular Run from Court House.

A trial trip of the new auto bus line, which will commence operation tomorrow morning, was taken yesterday afternoon, and pronounced a success in every particular. A number of gentlemen interested in the new concern occupied seats in the big bus and made a tour of the city, preparatory to the inauguration of the line.

There will be but two trips tomorrow, the first day, as but two cars have arrived in Pittsburgh. A third is expected later in the week, and when it arrives trips will leave the court house every hour. The first trip will be made at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Another will be made in the afternoon. Each car holds 20 persons and all the points of interest in and about Pittsburgh will be visited. Expert guides will be in each car to explain the entire route to the tourists. Yesterday the auto car which went out on a trial trip contained John Kerr, president of the line; David B. Torrance, secretary and treasurer; M. J. Daly, vice president and director; George Kirl, Charles W. Houston, George McSwigan, William Green, S. J. McFarren, Hugh McCrady and Dr. J. P. McCord.

MAY TURN PROFESSIONAL.

Frank Greer, the Amateur Champion Sculler, Thinks of Going Out After the Coin.

NEW YORK, July 8.—(Special.)—It is said that Frank S. Greer, the champion amateur senior single sculler of America, is to enter the professional ranks. Greer won the championship last year at the Olympian regatta, carrying the colors of the East Boston Athletic association, defeating Juvenal, Titus, Atherton and Veasley, in the order named. Greer is seen at the Poughkeepsie regatta last week and was asked if he intended to turn professional. He simply smiled, but when pressed for a statement, he said:

"I could do worse, I imagine. Still I do not care to discuss my plans."

Greer is a husky chap, who gained his strength through hard work on the docks about Boston, and is not a pretty sculler. He depends upon his wonderful strength to win races—a not altogether reliable asset, as experience with championship races has shown. It is stated by a friend of Greer's that his ambition has been to defeat Wray, the professional coach of Harvard university.

Wray is not likely to leave the Cambridge ranks the coming season as a result of the fine showing of the Crimson at New London, and is not likely to make any match races and take chances while he is in the employ of Harvard. Greer must know this, and, as he has serious intentions of joining the brotherhood of professionals it must be because he has an eye on some other expert.

Bloodstains Indicate Tragedy.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., July 8.—(Special.)—Amera C. Booth of Mickie, Lincoln county, was called from home before daylight this morning and did not return. Bloodstains on the pavement near his home indicate that a fierce struggle ensued with someone. Officials and friends are conducting a search. It is believed that Booth has been murdered and his body thrown into the river.

Despondent Man Kills Himself.

DELAWARE, O., July 8.—(Special.)—Despondent over poor health and without money or friends an unknown man committed suicide by drowning here Wednesday, the fact being revealed by the finding of his body in the river this afternoon. The stranger had been about the city for several days and to several related his troubles, saying he had worked as a pattern maker at Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Youngstown.

YOUNGSTOWN CONTRACTOR DISAPPEARS WITH MONEY

YOUNGSTOWN, O., July 8.—(Special.)—Contractor Charles Smith has disappeared and the board of public service is striving to locate him. He had secured what was considered a good sewer contract from the city, for $6,500. Bonds were let last week and has not been seen since. His men quit work today.

Came Back to "Dear Old Uniontown."

UNIONTOWN, PA., July 8.—(Special.)—Miss Mary Getzendanner, who is past 92 years of age and makes her home in New York city, is in Uniontown as a guest at the home of J. V. Thompson. Miss Getzendanner spent most of her life here and says while New York is a wonderful city it does not think it compares with dear old Uniontown.

OFFERS A CUP TO FOOTBALL VICTORS

SIR ERNEST CECIL COCHRANE.

LONDON, July 3.—Sir Ernest Cecil Cochrane, who has just offered to donate 100 guineas ($525) cup to be competed for by representative football teams from Great Britain, Ireland, Canada and the United States, is the only titled representative of the great temperance drink industry in the United Kingdom. He is the chairman of Cantrell & Cochrane, the great Irish firm, whose ginger ale and aerated waters have world-wide celebrity. If he were a brewer he would probably stand an excellent chance of some day becoming a peer, but there is no precedent for conferring that distinction on a man who makes money out of non-alcoholic beverages. A baronet he is likely to remain.

"My object in offering this cup," he told me, "is to promote that healthy rivalry in sport between the great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race which, I am convinced, counts for much in making them staunch friends. The more of such friendly contests we have the better it is for both England and America. Whichever side wins it leads to a better acquaintance and a growth of mutual appreciation. We have international yacht races, and rowing matches and contests in various branches of athletics, but football, one of the healthiest and manliest of games which is played with great keenness on both sides of the Atlantic, has no place as yet in these international competitions."

"This is because the American and English games are played in different fashions," I suggested.

"Undoubtedly, but I don't think that need constitute an insurmountable obstacle. A committee representing both styles should be able to draw up rules and conditions that would be fair to each. We might get a combination of the rules or an arrangement to play a series of games in which the two styles alternate. But of course I do not myself lay down any conditions. There will be no string attached to the cup. Two association teams are going to Canada this autumn and later will probably visit the United States and give exhibition games there. That will convince our American cousins I hope that our game, played under what are known as association rules, is by no means so slow as it is commonly regarded in America even if it does less frequently necessitate the services of an ambulance. Anyhow, the fact that two teams are going over affords an excellent opportunity for mooting the question of an international football contest, and I could think of no better way to start it than by offering a cup to be played for."

Sir Ernest is 32 years old. After finishing his education at Trinity college, Dublin, he began his commercial career with a firm of manufacturing chemists and a year later made a business tour of the United States as a representative of Messrs. Cantrell & Cochrane. He served in a militia regiment—the Connaught rangers—for 11 years and attained the rank of captain. He also studied law and was admitted to the bar, but has never practiced the legal profession. It was merely as an aid to a thorough business training that he took it up. As he himself admits he "works hard—for a baronet. Quite recently he has started a racing stud in Ireland and had the satisfaction of winning the first three races for which he entered. He has political ambitions, too, and will probably contest a parliamentary seat at the next general election. In September he expects to visit America on a business trip, but he will not be too busy to talk about his international football scheme.

THE THREE RIVERS

The stage of water at Davis Island dam at 9 o'clock last night was 8.9 feet and the river was rising very slowly.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

CINCINNATI, O., July 8.—The Ohio river at 6 o'clock this evening at this point registered 13.5 feet. This was the same as on Friday at the same hour, the river remaining stationary during the day. The up the river rise passed Portsmouth early this morning and is expected to reach Cincinnati Sunday night. A rise of several inches is anticipated here soon. Green of the Pittsburgh and Charleston Packet Company has received word that the city council of Aberdeen has granted concessions to his line as a result of which the boats of that line will stop at Aberdeen, which they have not been doing for some months past. The Douglass Hall, who is mixed tow from Pomeroy, arrived today and will leave Sunday for Louisville. The Ohio Marmet, with a fleet of coal arrived today from the Kanawha river. Capt. Johnson Barrett has returned from Charleston. Cloudy and cool.

GREENSBORO, PA.—River 3 feet 9 inches and falling; weather fair and hot. Down, Columbia on Sunday; up, Woodward.

WARREN, PA.—River 3 feet 7 inches and falling; weather fair and warm.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—River stationary at 5 feet 5 inches in canal, 5 feet 4 inches on falls, 11 feet 9 inches below locks; weather clear and pleasant.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA.—River 6 feet 8 inches and falling; weather fair.

OIL CITY, PA.—River 5 feet 7 inches and falling; weather cloudy and warm.

MARIETTA, O.—River 5 feet and rising; clear and warm; Ben Hur up, 8 a. m.; Kanawha up, 2 p. m.; Greenland down, 1 p. m.; Keystone state due up at daylight.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA.—River 10 feet and rising; weather clear and warm; the Kanawha left for Pittsburgh; the Greenland is due for Charleston and the Keystone State is due tonight for Pittsburgh.

GALLIPOLIS, O.—River 11 feet and rising; weather partly cloudy and warm.

WHEELING, W. VA.—River 9 feet 2 inches and rising; weather cloudy and warm. Departed, Greenland, Charleston, 12:30 a. m.; H. K. Bedford, Parkersburg, 11 a. m.

COAL AGAIN GOING OUT.

Nearly Three Million Bushels Will Get Started South Today.

Nearly 3,000,000 bushels of coal will get started south today. If the rivers keep on rising until they reach a good boating stage this will be increased to from 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels, depending entirely on the amount and duration of the water.

The River Coal Company will get out the Coal City, 17 tight boats and 2 barges; the Charles Brown, 12 boats, 6 barges; Tom Rees, 18 barges; Raymond Horner, 18 barges; Tom Dodsworth, 18 barges, and Rose, 18 barges. If the higher stage of water arrives this will be increased by from 100 to 200 heavy coal boats, which are already loaded and ready to start south.

The Jutte company will send out a couple of boats with heavy tows. The United Coal Company, Clyde Coal Company and Hoge Coal Company will each send down some boats. What ones or how much coal they will take has not been decided.

The Virginia arrived from Cincinnati yesterday with a tremendous passenger list. The rising river gave her splendid water and made the trip a particularly pleasant one. The July rise assures the packet three plenty of water until the first of August, at least, and perhaps later.

The Lorena got away for Kanawha yesterday. She brought down a lot of freight for the lower river which was transferred to the Virginia.

The Greenland arrived in port Friday afternoon with her broken stack. Repairs were effected and she boat left Saturday morning, almost a day late.

The Keystone State will be the Cincinnati boat in Monday with one of the largest passenger lists she has had this season.

RETAIL MERCHANTS USE WINDOW AS AN EXIT

LATROBE, July 8.—(Special.)—At the close of the regular meeting of the Retail Merchants' association last night it was announced the door of their building was locked. It was finally decided there was nothing for it but to climb out a window. One after another of retail merchants crawled through the window and dropped to the pavement. It was then discovered that the door was not locked, but was merely hard to open on account of having become broken. It was agreed to keep the incident a secret.

HAPPY HOME WRECKED BY A FORTUNE TELLER

Wife Mentally Unbalanced and Her Husband Is Nearly a Nervous Wreck.

[BY PRIVATE WIRE TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, July 8.—Special.—The young wife of Bernard Reinecke, a photographer, of 122 West Twenty-third street, lies in Bellevue hospital, mentally unbalanced, the physicians declare, because of, according to Mr. Reinecke, too frequent visits to a fortune teller. The delusions of the wife have made the husband a nervous wreck. He was at the hospital today and declared that if he could get a trace of the fortune teller he would prosecute her criminally.

"My wife and I have lived very happily together," said Mr. Reinecke. "But of late I have found that her delusions are such as to cause me constant worry. This has been brought on by going to a fortune teller, who told her to look for another woman and for poison.

"Some time ago my wife rushed out of the house with a cup of coffee in her hand. She took it to a physician to be analyzed, believing I had put the poison in it."

Two Companies Sign Scale.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., July 8.—(Special.)—The scale of the sheet mill men between the Amalgamated Association and the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company was signed this morning. This includes both the bar and sheet mills. The Youngstown Iron and Steel Roofing Company has also signed the sheet scale.

THE PITTSBURGHER'S SUMMER HOME IS IN Atlantic City AND VENTNOR

IS THE NEW SECTION OF ATLANTIC CITY.

Can you not afford to take a chance on a lot there at one-half the price of anything else in the market and see it grow in value as all other lots in Atlantic City have done to double and quadruple the present value?

1310 Arrott Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
HOME OFFICE.
444 Bartlett Bldg., Atlantic City, N. J.

GRACEY GETS A LONG SENTENCE

Court Sends Negro Burglar to Both Penitentiary and Workhouse.

DISPUTE IN THE SHUFF CASE

Judge Kennedy wants Harry Gracey, the negro burglar, who pleaded guilty to 13 charges of entering buildings, to get a taste of living at both the penitentiary and workhouse. For the robberies he gets 11 years in the former institution and at the expiration of his long sentence will spend three months in the workhouse for carrying concealed weapons. Susie Taylor, Gracey's white companion, who was convicted of receiving stolen goods, was sentenced four months to the workhouse.

Before sentence was pronounced Gracey told Judge Kennedy that he was not guilty of the crimes charged against him, but owing to the position in which he was placed he had decided to plead guilty. Judge Kennedy remarked that it was better to rid the community of such dangerous characters as Gracey. He then sentenced the negro to serve one year on each of the 13 charges, two of the sentences to run concurrent.

Five Years for Killing Husband.

Annie Novakovic, who was convicted of voluntary manslaughter for hacking her husband to death with a hatchet at their home in Smallman street, several months ago, was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and serve five years in the penitentiary by Judge McClung. Morris O'Connors was sentenced five years to the penitentiary. He was convicted of a felony committed on his 14-year-old daughter.

Other sentences were: Ed. Kirbey, aggravated assault and battery, six months in the workhouse; Jacob Schroeck, Sr., selling liquor illegally, three months to the workhouse.

The attorneys in the Grant boulevard traction case were before Judge Joseph Buffington in the United States circuit court with another question. When John L. Shuff was before the commissioner giving testimony he was asked to give the name of a man whom he came to Pittsburgh to see at the time the suit was entered. By advice of his attorneys he refused to answer. This was brought before Judge Buffington. Attorney Weil told the court that the matter was in no way connected with the case and would lead to a disclosure of Mr. Shuff's private business, which the defense had no right to inquire into. Mr. Shuff had testified that his visit to Pittsburgh at the time stated had no connection with the case or the ground he had purchased, and this should have been sufficient.

No Desire to Pry.

Attorney W. B. Rodgers said he had no desire to pry into Shuff's affairs, but he was convinced that the man Shuff came to see was connected with the case. He was of the opinion that Shuff was a collusive plaintiff, is not acting for himself or the Voters' Civic league, but for an outside person. He did not believe Shuff owns the two lots on the Grant boulevard and if he did purchase them another person's money was used.

Judge Buffington could see objections to dragging in a person unless he was really connected with the case. He proposed that Shuff should tell the commissioner and the latter tell the name to the court. Then Judge Buffington will decide whether the name should go on the record or inquiry in this direction be dropped. Both sides agreed to this. The decision is regarded as a victory by both plaintiff and defendant.

G. E. Henderson, one of the butterine dealers whom Special Agent E. D. Miller, of the state dairy and food commission, asked the court to restrain from selling oleomargarine pending the disposition of the indictments for violation of the pure food laws against them, filed an answer. Henderson claims that the court has no jurisdiction and if he is restrained it deprives him of the right of trial by jury for a criminal or supposed criminal matter.

Esplen Constable Appointed.

In quarter sessions court C. M. Hopkins made an application to be appointed constable of Esplen borough to succeed Michael Roach, who resigned on account of sickness.

Suit for breach of promise to marry has been entered by Annie Misch against Martin Fol. The plaintiff claims he promised to marry her on April 1. She prepared for the wedding and on July 4 requested him to carry out his promise, which he refused to do. She wants $5,000 damages.

George P. Gallagher has sued John T. Ayers for $5,000 on an alleged agreement for the sale of realty.

Decrees in divorce were granted in the suits of Mary Hamilton against John Hamilton and Frances Fritch against Martin Fritch, cruelty being the charge in both cases.

Libels in divorce were filed by Steven Pezzarassi against Rosa Pezzarasi and Melinda Reed against William Reed, alias Peter Morley, both charging cruelty; Lottie Varns against Stephen Varns, Ella Haymaker against Walter Haymaker and Mary A. Smith against William Smith, all for alleged desertion. Anna Bell Bennett against Frank H. Bennett, cruelty, and Mary C. Curtis against James R. Curtis, desertion.

Judgment for the defendant was entered by order of Judge Macfarlane in the case of George F. Steck against the city of Allegheny. Steck was injured by falling on a cinder path covered with ice, sued the city and got a verdict. Judge Macfarlane says the finding of the jury that the city was negligent must stand, but the plaintiff cannot recover for his own negligence. He used the path every day, knew it was dangerous and should have taken another route. For this reason judgment is entered for the city.

Opinions by Judge Over.

Three opinions were handed down by Judge Over, he having sat in common pleas court in the cases at issue. A bill in equity filed by Margaret Thomas against the Equitable Building and Loan association and others is dismissed. The question involved was the postponement of the lein of a mortgage, fraud being alleged by the plaintiff. The court cannot see that fraud was proven and dismissed the bill.

Another bill dismissed was that of George Hoffman against Louis Hoffman, an action to secure an accounting of an alleged partnership. The court finds there was no partnership. The case of Catherine Higgins, administratrix of Michael Higgins, against L. J. Higgins, administrator of J. P. Higgins, was also dismissed. It was an action over real estate which the plaintiff claimed had been held in partnership, a claim which the court did not sustain.

Amy K. Dripps provides in her will that her husband is to have a home for life and at his death the property is to go to a son. Attorney John L. Ralph represents the estate.

Edward G. Hartle appealed from the award of viewers for property taken by the Pennsylvania railroad and asks a jury trial.

Gust Kalkbrenner and several other property holders of Snake Hollow, Versailles township, obtained a preliminary injunction restraining the city of McKeesport and its health officers from using a garbage dump near their property. The plaintiffs aver the dump is dangerous to the public health as well as damaging to their property. The case will be heard July 11.

Joseph Fleming & Co. entered suit against Juliet R. Fleming of No. 331 Bequet street for $4,858.73. Of this $4,466.73 is said to be for cash advanced and $370.04 for drugs and liquors.

Executions issued: Patrick F. McCaffrey vs. Knights and Ladies of Columbus, $1,578; Tranter Manufacturing Co. vs. Henry Jenkins, $80; Rund Manufacturing Co. vs. Carson or Conser, McClure, etc., $558.

Steiner Gets a New Trial.

Judge Buffington has granted a new trial in the breach of promise suit of Edith May Gibney of St. Louis against Klaus J. Steiner of this city. Miss Gibney was given a verdict of $18,925 damages. Attorneys Guffas & Dickey asked the new trial on the ground that the verdict was excessive; that the jury was prejudiced on account of the beauty of the plaintiff, and on account of the letters read in court and the notoriety which was given the case by the press of the country.

$7.15 Buffalo and Return $7.15
July 8-9-10-11 Via B. R. & P. Ry.
Trains leave B. & O. depot 9 a. m. and 10 p. m. city time. Return limit July 15. All extension to August 1 on payment of $1.00.

PREACHERS EASY FOR THE CROOKS

Philadelphia Minister Relates Experiences in Which He Figures as Victim.

INNOCENTLY AIDS DESERTER

"If I were a crook I should devote my time exclusively to preachers in well-to-do parishes, and I feel certain I should get along with less difficulty and with less danger of arrest than most thieves encounter in their business."

This statement was made the other day by a minister who fills one of the pulpits in a fashionable district of Philadelphia. Because he commands a large salary, and is identified with a large number of wealthy families, members of his congregation, may be the reason he has had more experience with crooks than most preachers, or it may be, as he suggests himself, that the thieves have given the tip that he is an easy one to fleece. However, he has been "taken over" more times than he likes to think about, and after telling the reporter several of the best stories, incidental to his being duped, he remarked that there were other instances of the same kind within his memory.

"It may be a deplorable state for a minister to arrive at, but I don't trust anyone now that I don't know intimately," continued the preacher. "I have had so many frauds practiced upon me that really I suspect everyone that comes to my study, unless, of course, it is some one I know.

Gave Aid to Deserter.

"I was standing in the Broad street station one day when a nice-looking lad of about 20 years, came to me and asked me if I would buy him a ticket to a little town somewhere in the middle of the state. His mother was dying, he said, and he showed me a telegram, from the small town, that ostensibly was sent him by a brother. I had just discovered, the day before, that a trick had been played on me, and although I was disposed to pity the young man, I refused his request. He turned away from me and, seeing one of the city detectives standing nearby in the station, I asked him if he knew the man who had been talking with me. The detective did not. The boy had explained that he belonged at the navy yard and said he had no leave of absence signed by the commandant there because the latter was absent. The next officer in line, he said, had given him permission to go, but had no authority to write him an order for funds to carry him home.

"The fact that the detective was not familiar with the youth started me thinking that perhaps the story was true. Then I thought I would put the young man to a test. I called the detective over, told him I was going to give the stranger a $20 bill with which to go downstairs to the ticket office. The ticket was to cost less than half that amount and I wanted the detective to follow the young man to see that he brought back the change. He did bring it back and I felt grateful that the boy was honest and that I had not been duped again. After the youth's train had gone I told everything to the detective. He laughed at me.

"Do you know, doctor, you are liable to be arrested for assisting a deserter from Uncle Sam's navy?"

Anxious About His Letter.

"Now that never occurred to me, but the thought stuck in my mind. About two weeks later I inquired at the navy yard and found that the detective's surmise was correct. The young man was a deserter and so far as I knew they never apprehended him. I didn't tell my story at the navy yard, and I guess the detective never will.

"Well, that was just one time I was fooled. Another time a young man was ushered into my study. He introduced himself and asked me if I had received his membership letter from a church he named in New York. He spoke familiarly of the preacher in that church and said he had been assured by the former that his certificate of membership would be forwarded to me at once. I was sorry that this formality had been overlooked, but welcomed the young man and invited him to come to services the following day. He came, and during Sunday he told me he was a railroad fireman who had been promoted to run a yard engine in Philadelphia. Two days later he came again to my study and was apparently disappointed that the New York minister had failed to send his letter. I know how often a man in my profession is pushed for time and how easy it is to overlook for a week or two at a time such a thing as sending a letter to another church, so I explained to him that he need not feel anxious, that he could come to church just the same. He appeared uneasy and I knew he wanted to tell me something. His story was this:

Again Proves Easy Mark.

"He had gone to work that morning without his watch. It was in the middle of the month and he could not get what money was due him from the road he had left until the first of the coming month. Just to tide himself over he had been compelled on Saturday to 'hock' his timepiece, which was a valuable one. The fireman on his new engine was sore because he expected to get the job when the other engineer was transferred. When my visitor went to work and told the fireman that he had no watch in his pocket, the envious fireman reported to the yardmaster. My friend was laid off for 10 days. The money he got for the watch he forwarded to his wife in New York that she could come over and join him. Now he was 'broke' and just wanted to borrow $50 to keep him and his wife until he should get his money. He looked so frank and never saw him again. Two weeks later at a presbytery meeting I told my experience to some brother ministers and discovered there were just 26 preachers in our presbytery who had been gulled by the same yarn, told by the same honest-looking young man.

"Not long ago I get a letter from a woman who said she was of good family but had run away from home. She needed $25 at once and wished I would call at her address, which was given at the foot of the note. I never answered this and got several others. There seemed to be both invitation and threat in these notes and I preserved them.

Woman Foiled by Detective.

"Finally the woman wrote me that if I did not arrive at her house at a certain time on a certain day with the $25, there would be something doing that I would not like. I called up the office of a private detective agency and one of their operatives came out to see me. I turned the letters over to him and, at the time mentioned in the note, he called at the house in which the woman said she lived. The detective was dressed in a black suit and was immediately admitted. The woman accosted him as 'doctor' and said she felt sure he would come. Then the detective discovered that she thought he was me, and that she had never seen me. She collapsed when she discovered the truth, and I learned from the police that she was the worst blackmailer in the city. Some ministers might have seen in the woman's story of herself a chance to give assistance to a poor, unfortunate girl that had come of an excellent family. Some would have gone at once to her to try to save her from an awful life, and you can see what the result would be. That woman would either have ruined the minister's reputation or would have gone on his payroll permanently, on condition that she keep her mouth shut. There is scarcely a day in the week that some crooked man or woman does not try to work ministers of big churches, and I wonder that some of us do not lose our faith in human nature."

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

Kansas Decision Affecting Pittsburgh Company Had Long Been Discounted and Is Without Practical Effect.

Much commotion has been caused in Pittsburgh by the formal decision of the supreme court of Kansas concerning the right of the Kansas Natural Gas Company, of this city, to operate in that state under the conditions which confronted it. The decision had been discounted by the company's officials before it was handed down, only a peculiar set of circumstances having forced the question into court at all.

It was stated yesterday that the decision is without bearing upon the practical operation of the company's properties and that the laws of the state of Kansas will be complied with strictly.

PRESIDENT WILL HELP HERRICK

Both Personal and Political Sympathy of Mr. Roosevelt Will Be Swung to Him.

HOW THE FRIENDSHIP BEGAN

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

COLUMBUS, O., July 8.—Governor Herrick, in his campaign for re-election, is to have both the personal and political sympathy of President Roosevelt. The president and the governor are friends; not, indeed, to the David and Jonathan degree, but still they are personal, not merely political friends.

About all that has transpired to enlighten the public on this point has been the occasional entertainment at the White House of the Governor and Mrs. Herrick. The latter is socially ambitious to her finger tips, nor does the governor dislike this sort of thing.

But there is more to it than is comprised in a few social attentions to the chief executive of the state. The friendship of these two men began when their acquaintance did. This was in 1896. During the memorable campaign of that year Col. Herrick was much in New York on business matters. While there he made his headquarters at the Union League club. There he met Theodore Roosevelt.

The two saw much of each other, and became quite chummy. Before the campaign was over the New Yorker confided to the Ohioan his desire for a berth in the navy department. He said he feared his independence as police commissioner might prevent his securing the support of the Republican organization for such an appointment.

In February, 1897, President-elect McKinley offered the treasury portfolio to his intimate friend, the Cleveland banker. Herrick declined, not on his own account, but on McKinley's. When McKinley was overwhelmed by financial troubles, and his friends came to his relief with a substantial loan, Herrick took charge of the subscription, and also proceeded to straighten out McKinley's complicated affairs. He was to all intents and purposes McKinley's assignee.

Spoke in Roosevelt's Behalf.

In declining the offer of appointment as secretary of the treasury, he told the president-elect the moneyed men of the east would believe he had turned the treasury over to a country banker in payment of a personal, financial obligation. It would be an impolitic appointment.

The Clevelander added that if the major felt he was entitled to something in the patronage line he would be very much pleased if something nice was done for Theodore Roosevelt of New York. Roosevelt's appointment as assistant secretary of the navy followed.

Last winter when there was threatened a factional outbreak over the question of renominating Herrick, Senator Dick, who by the way, by a combination of boldness and diplomacy, was the one who prevented the outbreak, was summoned to the White House. the president blurted out: "Dick, what is the matter in Ohio?"

"The political future of Myron T. Herrick is at stake," the senator replied.

The president at once declared the opponents of Herrick would receive neither help nor sympathy from the national administration.

Returns the Favor.

Last summer Gov. Herrick was much exercised over stories that the Hanna following in Ohio was indifferent to Roosevelt's success. He let everybody connected with the state organization know that he felt personally responsible for the result in Ohio and that the president not only must be given a square deal but everything possible must be done to increase his plurality. The friendship hardly can be a factorless quantity in this year's campaign.

The president's political sympathy with the Republicans in the coming campaign is well understood. In common with other party leaders he recognizes the Ohio election is the most important of any which will occur this year.

Roosevelt's Interest Shown.

He showed his interest by supervising the preparation of the state platform, and he perused before its delivery the speech of Secretary of War Taft, as chairman of the Ohio convention. It was with his approval that Judge Taft promised to take the stump this fall for Herrick. The itinerary of the Taft tourists puts October 24 as the date of reaching San Francisco on the return from the Philippines. This will give the secretary scant time to redeem his promise.

Doubtless, though the president will be willing to loan the oratorical services of other members of the cabinet, also it will not be difficult to get a few speeches out of the presidential aspirants, Root, Shaw, and Fairbanks, in addition to Foraker, who will spend at least a month in his home state's campaign.

Dick's Influence Growing.

Senator Charles Dick, though but a fledgling in the United States senate, already is acquiring consideration and leadership among the stand patters. He has just taken publicly the position to which the stand patters are drifting, that of a re-assessment of the stamp taxes of the Spanish war rather than revise the Dingley tariff.

Secretary of War Taft in his Ohio convention speech said there were only two ways to wipe out the heavy deficit in the nation's finances. Either the war taxes must be reimposed or the tariff must be revised. Both he and his hearers were aware that to increase the revenue from import duties they must be lowered, not raised, and it was a revision downward that he had in mind. He added that a resort to war taxes was not wanted.

Senator Dick makes the stand patter reply to Taft. Rather than agree to a revision he seizes the unpopular horn of the dilemma and favors stamp taxes. He is politic, though, in advocating the placing of these taxes only on stocks, bonds, patent medicines and the like, exempting checks, telegrams, etc., as to include them would be to tax ordinary business procedure.

Dick Meets Antagonism.

The senator's announcement has caused him to be attacked by a number of low tariff Republican papers. For instance, the Ohio State Journal declares: "If this is the only measure of relief which stand pat protectionists have to offer, the people will have none of it," and says Dick's interview is an unpleasant surprise to the senator's friends.

A humorist has scored by observing that it would be appropriate for the Ohio Republicans to discard the eagle, and to use this year for the party emblem a newly hatched chick, with the device, "Hasn't scratched yet." This would express the exact situation of the Ohio campaign. The Democrats are not numerous enough to control the result. Republican defeat can come only by Republicans scratching their ticket.

FATHER IS TOO DROWSY TO COUNT THE CHILDREN

After Putting Them to Bed Receives Late Visit from Anxious Mother Across the Street.

The newspaper reporter had a day off, and as he had worked hard during the week he was real sleepy on the first evening in seven he had spent at home. The reporter's wife wanted him to accompany her on a social call at a neighbor's house a few doors away, but he said he was too sleepy. Telling him to put the children to bed, she went out.

The children were playing about the room, while the father dozed in his arm chair. Finally one of the little ones expressed a wish to go to bed and the father, half asleep, undressed them all, heard them say their prayers and tucked them in, but not without serious objections from one of the children, a girl 4 years old.

About 9:30 o'clock the mother returned. "Did you put the children to bed, and did they cry?" she asked.

"Yes," he drowsily replied. "I put them to bed. They all took it good naturedly but one, and she cried a good deal."

The couple were about to retire, when the door bell rang and a neighbor woman, quite excited, came in.

She wanted to know what had become of her little girl, who, earlier in the evening, had said she wanted to go across the street to play with the reporter's children. Just then a cry was heard from the room upstairs. The reporter's wife ran up and was heard to utter an exclamation of surprise and then to laugh. At last she came down stairs, bearing the neighbor's little girl. The sleepy reporter had four children and had absentmindedly put five to bed.

GOVERNOR HANLY IS A REFORMER

Is Hated by the Politicians of Indiana, and Is Praised by the Radicals.

ENFORCES LETTER OF LAW

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 8.—Gov. J. Frank Hanly is today the most talked about man in Indiana. What is said of him is divided about equally between harsh criticism and flattering praise. Both his friends and his enemies are numbered by the thousands. By one element of the states population he is idolized; by another he is held up to scorn, and bitter condemnation. In 40 years the state has not had a governor concerning whom public opinion is so widely divided.

By Democrats Gov. Hanly is denounced as a false reformer and accused of being governed, in his acts, by political ambitions. They have attacked the sincerity of his motives in practically every big move he has made since taking office last January, trying to turn their arguments to political account. They have said that he is imitating the course of Gov. Folk of Missouri and Gov. La Follette of Wisconsin, with a hidden desire behind it all to travel the paths set by President Roosevelt. He is binding up a machine, they say, with the end in view of one day going to the United States senate. To them the presidency of the United States alone is the limit of his ambitions.

On the other hand, the great majority of Republicans of the state believe that Gov. Hanly has in him the making of one of the best governors that the state has ever had, and that his present course in enforcing to the letter every law on the statute books will only tend to make him all the more popular with the better classes of citizens. His enemies in the Republican party, many as they are, dare not be his detractors, so strong seems to be the sentiment that is behind him at this time. Such conditions make his position, not only in the state but in his own party, unique.

Unpopular With Politicians.

With the majority of Republican politicians of the state Gov. Hanly is not popular. Many of them hate him with remarkable intensity. Their charge is that he has too soon forgotten the men who made it possible for him to capture the Republican gubernatorial nomination a little more than a year ago. In his appointments they have, to all intents, been ignored, they say. This has tended to increase their feeling against him. Only a few of the men who were his lieutenants in the big fight of 1904 have reaped any rewards of one general victory of last fall. Union B. Hunt, the governor's right hand man, has been made chairman of the railroad commission, and Otway A. Baker, a leader in the southern part of the state, is custodian of the state house, but aside from these two the governor has gone outside his old coberts for administrative appointees. Charles V. McAdams, the second Republican member of the railroad commission, was a boyhood friend of the governor at Williamsport, Ind. He had never taken any hand in politics, always remaining close to his law practice. Many politicians wanted the place that was given to McAdams, and a gasp went up from them when McAdams' appointment was announced. Many were the protests that were made out of reach of the governor's ears over this appointment, but to all appearances he has paid not the slightest attention to them. Again, the governor made enemies among his own friends when he reappointed John Ward adjutant general of the Indiana National guard and Col. Oran Perry quartermaster general of the same organization. Both were appointees of former Gov. Winfield T. Durbin and neither had ever been identified as leaders in the Hanly crowd. For many of the old Hanly lieutenants, who had been waiting for months in the hope that they would catch some of the fruit that was to fall from the administration plum tree, it was a hard blow to see Ward and Perry walk off with two such lucrative places.

Governor in Fact.

But the governor offered no explanations. He is not the sort of man who explains his actions. He believes in being governor in every sense of the word. Later when the governor had a private secretary to appoint there was a small army of Republicans who would have been glad to serve. But the governor went again to Williamsport, his boyhood home, and chose Fred L. Gemmer, a bank cashier. The Gemmers and Hanly had once been neighbors. This appointment, like the rest, put a crimp in the loyalty of many Hanly Republicans.

But his appointments are not what have directed public attention to Gov. Hanly. It has been his stand on the question of law enforcement. He had not been in office two days before it became known that he was the influence behind the Moore bill, which sought to make more stringent the liquor laws of the state by providing that a majority of the voters of any ward or township, by signing a remonstrance, could not only prohibit the issuing of a license to any particular applicant, but could also prohibit the issuing of any licenses in their ward or township for a period of two years. It was even said at the time the bill was introduced in the legislature that the governor had drafted it. This he never denied. His friends in the legislature rallied to his support and the bill was put through and is now on the statute books, frowned upon and denounced by the liquor interests of the state.

Shock to the Leader.

When the bill was pending in the legislature many big Republican leaders went to the governor and tried to persuade him that his stand was damaging to the Republican party. It was hinted to him that promises had been made to the brewery interests before the election that the liquor laws of the state would not be disturbed. To this the governor is said to have replied that he considered himself bound by no promises that other leaders might have made, and that he would insist on the absolute enforcement of the Moore law.

This was a shock to his big fellow Republicans. It was more than they expected. When he was in congress and later when he was a private citizen at Lafayette they had never known him to have radical ideas on the liquor question and his stand surprised them. But subsequent events opened their eyes. From that time on, beginning with his first victory over the liquor interests of the state in the legislature, Gov. Hanly became a pronounced reformer. He first announced to the half hundred boards of metropolitan police commissioners, which in all cities of the state that have a population of more than 10,000, that he would insist on a rigid enforcement of all laws against gambling and those regulating saloons.

Some of the boards evidently did not take him seriously. The three members of the board at Anderson, the home of Gov. Durbin, his predecessor, protested. "Gov. Durbin did not insist on such stringent enforcement as you demand," they wrote. For answer he only telegraphed them that their places were vacant and that he would put in a board that would carry out his wishes. This he did.

Removed Tax Commissioners.

All over the state he removed police commissioners and put in new men who would agree to enforce the laws "to the letter." This happened again within the last week at Michigan City, where all three commissioners were removed, the governor's complaint with their administration of police affairs being that they had permitted saloons to remain open after 11 o'clock at night.

On gamblers he has been equally severe. At Indianapolis this week he forced Sheriff Edward Sourbier to make wholesale arrests of bookmakers who were operating at the annual race meet of the Indianapolis Racing association. When Sourbier wavered and was on the point of refusing to carry out the governor's orders the governor reminded him of the provisions of the law covering the impeachment of sheriffs for neglect and failure to do their duty. After this Sheriff Sourbier acted quickly. The result was that the racing association, composed of many of Indianapolis' wealthiest citizens, was forced to call off the race meeting when it was only about half finished.

The governor is after the railroads of the state. The railroad commission has demanded lists of all passholders, with the end in view of forcing the roads to stop issuing free transportations. The railroads have refused to comply with the request and a suit brought against one road, as a test case, is now pending.

Too Much for Liberals.

So many reforms coming at once and in such big doses have been too much for the "liberal" element of the state. The Democrats are glad of it. They believe the governor's actions will make them thousands of voters next year. On the other hand supporters of the governor expect his stand on the question of rigid law enforcement to draw thousands of Democrats to the Republican standard. Conservative political forecasters, however, are keeping still. They want to see more of the governor before saying what influence he will have on future elections.

It is no secret that the governor has higher political ambitions. He was a candidate for the United States senate in 1896, when Albert J. Beveridge was elected. Up until the night of the Republican caucus he was in the lead in the race, but Beveridge, the state's greatest orator, stepped in and carried off the prize. From that time until the present day the governor has never taken his eyes off the United States senate, and it is very generally believed that he has made the governorship a stepping stone.

Another United States senator is to be elected early in 1909. Senator Hemenway will, it is expected, be a candidate for re-election and it is also expected that the governor will be in the lists against him. If he is the contest will be a hard-fought one for a defeat at Hemenway's hands would undoubtedly doom Hanly to a long wait of six years before getting another trial. It is considered highly improbable that he could defeat Albert J. Beveridge in 1911, because of Senator Beveridge's strong hold on the masses of the people and the loyalty of powerful politicians to him.

Drops Dead from Paralysis.

John H. Miller, aged 79, of 123 Rebecca street, East End, yesterday dropped dead in the grocery store of Sweeny Bros., at Rebecca street and Penn avenue. His death is said to have been due to paralysis.

A PLEA FOR A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

To the Editor of The Gazette.

Sir:—Within the last year or two the people seem to have been taking a greater interest in public affairs than formerly. If this interest could be sustained permanently it would result in great public good. But will it be? Is it possible to preserve at white heat the citizenship of Philadelphia, the most patient of municipalities? We think not. Not under present conditions of government.

But even the powerful political leaders are to yield to public sentiment and give us personal registration and primary election reform. We have been led to believe that these reforms are the sine qua non of good government. Let us look at other places which have these prerequisites of good government. Cincinnati has personal registration and is subject to a primary election law, but Mr. Steffens says that Cincinnati is the worst governed city in the United States. Minneapolis also prior to and under the Ames regime had both these sure cures for all public ills, and Minneapolis has, as well as Philadelphia, a federal form of government which is recognized to be the best and most effective means of municipal management. Why, therefore, do these remedies not cure Cincinnati as they are pledged to do if made effective in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh? Surely here is room for a doubt. There was not wanting an abundance of assurances years ago when the orginal Baker ballot law was passed that the purity of elections was placed beyond all doubt and the people could now secure representative government. Now we are constantly told the old vest pocket ballot was the best we ever had. Here is legislation which did not accomplish its purpose. We can as well doubt whether the other remedies will fare any better under present political conditions in the state. Personal registration and primary election laws are desirable. All up to date states provide such safeguards to their citizens, but they cannot go to the root of the evil. They cannot create an opposition party and place it at the registration booths to prevent primary and registration frauds. Without a permanent opposition party at the polls, registration frauds will become as flagrant as they are said to be under the present laws.

We must get back to first principles in this state. In the constitution only can we find relief. If we are to have a republican form of government it must be by the removal of those features from the constitution which by depriving the citizens of the full measure of their rights, have in the end deprived them of the choice of political parties. A state is not in a hopeful condition in which the agency of political parties is lost sight of in its organic law. The system of limited voting (a subject which was debated more than any other in the constitutional convention of 1873) is the fruitful source of political corruption in Pennsylvania. It may be considered in two aspects, its legal position and its political effects.

This restriction of the voter by limiting his vote in a less number of officers than are to be elected is a system of disfranchisement and is a distinct violation of the first section of the declaration of rights that "no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage."

If three persons are to be elected to the board of county commissioners and each voter is permitted to vote for two only the voter is disfranchised as to one office. To illustrate further: If it were provided in the government of cities that the person receiving the greatest number of votes for mayor should fill that office and the person receiving the next highest number of votes for mayor should be the city controller it is clear that the majority of the voters would be deprived of voting for one office, to-wit, the office of controller. We would not call this representative government. But as to its political effects, first, it has destroyed the opposition party, and second, it has changed the dominant party into a great political machine. This last effect on the Republican party is the only alternative offered it for political dissolution. If it did not assume a machine form it would break up into hopless factions. The decline of the minority party has gone so far that it needs the protection of the great dominant party to keep it in the place of a respectable "employment agency." We finally witness the spectacle of a political trust in which the dominant party is a holding corporation for most of the stock of the minority party. The lines is pooled. The state is without party government; it is without representative government; it is without a republican form of government. Is not this a situation to grieve over for both Republicans and Democrats? What compensation is there to an ardent Republican in witnessing the destruction of the opportunity for honorable service in his own party? We are all interested in this, at least all of us who are interested in good government. These views are not entirely original with me. The late Lieut.-Gov. Chauncey F. Black was a most pronounced advocate of a constitutional convention to abolish minority representation, and he did not hesitate to point out the futility of corrective legislation merely which did not place the state on a sound republican and representative basis. The next year or two may witness great political changes in this state. Wise and statesmanlike leadership in the Republican party was never more necessary than now. The party cannot escape responsibility. Will it build broad and deep on the foundations of a new constitution, which will place the state in a progressive attitude, or, accepting the palliatives and temporary makeshifts of political reformers, will it perpetuate a condition of affairs which will, through public disappointment in the operation of merely corrective legislation, plunge the people into hopeless despair? I advocate a constitutional convention which can be called through an election, to be provided for by the legislature for electing delegates, to secure for the commonwealth a republican form of government.

JOSEPH M'CLURE.

Meyer Jonasson & Co.

WE DESIRE TO ANNOUNCE THE CONTINUATION OF THE

JULY CLEARANCE SALE

MONDAY, JULY 10th,

to be continued for the balance of the month.

In order to uphold the proud statement that *we never carry merchandise from one season to another*, it is self-evident that we must offer exceptional values at this season of the year in order to accomplish this object.

We hardly believe that the public realizes the loss an establishment of the magnitude of ours sustains at such clearance sales as we are now holding.

However, our losses do not concern the public.

We merely mention this as we wish to impress you most forcibly that the bargains we are offering are most exceptional, and we want you to understand that anyone desiring a suit can obtain a high-class and exclusive "Jonasson" suit

from $15.00 to $40.00 below prevailing season's values.

Most Sensational Sale of High-Class Tailored Suits ever Inaugurated by this firm.

Not one old suit will appear in our cases when you are ready to make your early Fall selection next September.

To prove to you and convince you how sincere we are in making this statement, we will place on sale about

525 High-Class "Jonasson" Suits

comprising the entire stock of Spring and early Summer Suits, without any reserve whatsoever, at

$10.90 $15.75 $25.00

(Former selling prices $27.50 to $75.00.)

The lots consist of Mohair, Panama, Drap d'Ete, Voile (unlined and silk lined throughout), Silk Suits (short and long coat styles), Broadcloth, Cheviots, etc.

REMARKABLE SALE OF SUMMER SUITS

Ladies' Linen Suits, blue and white, $13.75 value, at..... **$8.90**

Ladies' Tailored Linen Suits, full length coat (46 inches long)— $18.75 value at..... **$11.75**

All Summer Dresses of Linen, Mull, Fancy Nets, Organdies and Dotted Swiss will be offered at DECIDED REDUCTIONS.

IMPORTANT SALE

—OF—

SILK SHIRTWAIST SUITS

Consisting of Samples and Surplus Stock from our New York Factory and Wholesale Department at.

$9.75, $13.50, $18.75

(Regular selling prices, $12.75 to $45.)

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

NO VACANT HOUSES IN THE SUBURBS IF YOU ADVERTISE IN GAZETTE CLASSIFIED COLUMNS.

SIXTH SECTION. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1905. SIX PAGES.

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Male—Bookkeeper, Boys, Carpenters, Salesman, Telegraph Operator, Bench Hands, Agents, Chain Makers, Meat Cutters, Machine Operators, Detective Work, Framers, Editor, Engineer, Ad Writer, Window Trimmer, Stenographer, Solicitor.

Female—Bookkeeper, Nurse, Department Head, Woman Housekeeper, Operators, Cooks, House Girls, Chambermaids, Seamstresses and many others.

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Penny a Word---Seven Days for Price of Six, Cash With Order.

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Wanted Houses—Wanted to invest in Business, For Sale Business, Improved Real Estate, City and Suburban, Manufacturing Sites, Lots, Lands, Acreage, Farms, Coal and Timber, Allegheny Properties, Business Properties, Summer Properties.

Miscellaneous--Rooms and Boarding, Summer Boarding, etc., appear in this section today.

WANTED.

Male Help.

ANY intelligent person may earn good income corresponding for newspapers; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars. Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

AGENTS wanted by first-class banking house in every city and town. Richardson & Co., 43 Wall st., New York.

AD WRITER—Experienced man of ideas; $1,200 to start; location Ohio. Call, write, Hapgoods (Inc.), 705 Park Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BARTENDER—Experienced, with best of reference. C. P. Simmers, 1223 Fifth avenue, city.

BOOKKEEPER—Office assistant and stenographer. Star, 120 Sixth st.

BOY—Stout boy for grocery wagon and work in store. Fire Bros 1318 Federal st., Allegheny.

BOY—16 years old to work in grocery; reference required. Apply 218 Carroll st., Allegheny.

BOY WANTED—Bright errand boy. Reliance Engraving Co., Barker place.

BOY—Bright, neat and industrious office boy. Address in own handwriting, F 15, The Gazette.

BOOKKEEPER or general office work; experience and reference. Address T 14, The Gazette.

BRIGHT young man, stenographer and general clerk, for trust company; give age, salary and reference. Address G 13, The Gazette.

CAPABLE SALESMAN to cover Pennsylvania with staple line; high commission with $100 monthly advance; permanent position to right man. Jess H. Smith Co., Detroit, Mich.

Carpenters, $3.50 per day.
Bricklayers, 65c per hour.
Good laborers.
Machinist, molders; also patternmakers.
Axle turners, experienced.
THE MERCANTILE (INC.) 434 Fourth ave.

CANVASSERS—Wanted four good canvassers for rugs, curtains, carpets and dress goods; city or road work. Address the Peebles Merchandise Co., Columbus, O.

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COLLECTOR.
Stenographer and bookkeeper;
Bookkeeper; also assistant;
Two stenographers;
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Information free. Established 1899.
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CUSTOM Shirt Salesmen—Experienced men with established trade in Ohio, Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Inducements to right men. Cadillac Shirt Co., Detroit, Mich.

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DETECTIVE WORK—We always want good men in places where we have no representatives; references required. Address American Detective Association, Indianapolis, Ind.

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DETECTIVE WORK—Established 15 years; 5,000 secret service men; more being added every day; send us your case; advice by mail free. Address American Detective Association, Indianapolis, Ind.

EDITOR—Well-known magazine wants man who can write on various topics and also devise means for getting the best material in the market; must have had experience in similar work. Call, write, Hapgoods (Inc.), 705 Park Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

EXPERIENCED MACHINE OPERATORS FOR PANTS FACTORY.
LEHMAN & KINGSBAKER,
422 SEVENTH AVE.

EVERYBODY can learn barber trade, 6 weeks, by our new system. Nossokoff's School, 1405 Penn.

EXPERIENCED credit man who has looked after accounts against retail grocery trade; must be a good correspondent and thoroughly understand bookkeeping, in addition to being capable of following up detail work; state experience, age and give references. P. O. Box 685.

FOUNDRY CARPENTER wanted; man capable of making flasks and do fallow boarding on stove patterns; must be first-class; salary $18 per week. Apply the Wm. Resor & Co., Cincinnati, O.

FIVE DOLLARS per day easily made; call and investigate our new pearl and peuro medallions; we guarantee real live hustlers $30 per week. Pittsburgh Consolidated Manufacturing Co., 408 Smithfield st.

FOREMAN—Wanted for street work; give experience and reference. Address E 76, The Gazette.

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GIRL WANTED for general housework. Apply at 4726 Liberty avenue.

HIGH GRADE positions open to executive, clerical, technical and salesmen—paying from $1,000 to $5,000 a year. Call or write.
HAPGOODS (Inc.), "Brain Brokers,"
706 Park Bldg., Pittsburgh.

MAN—Young, who has had experience in armature winding, to act as winder's assistant. Apply, stating wages, J 25, The Gazette.

MAN—Responsible and energetic man to take charge of department in real estate business; company doing good business and well established; good opportunity to get a position and become interested in the concern; send age and experience, if any, first writing, or no attention will be given communication. Address N 16, The Gazette.

MAN—Who understands downtown real estate; good opportunity for right man. Address M 15, The Gazette.

MAN—To take charge of business opportunity; department in reliable real estate office. Address L 16, The Gazette.

MAN—Wanted, honest, industrious man of good habits to take orders and run candy cotton and other machines at parks, fairs and places of amusement; salary $21 a week and commission on sales; $100 required. Call at main office, room 1, 414 Third ave. The Duplex Candy Cotton Machine Co.

MEN SEEKING EMPLOYMENT, CALL.

Many positions secured daily from $9 to $25.

INFORMATION FREELY GIVEN.

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STAR EMPLOYMET BUREAU.

120 SIXTH ST. (Opposite Alvin Theater.)

MEN—Fifteen energetic men to sell goods from our wagons. Now is the time to get into the business. Good men make good money. Steady work, weekly pay. C. F. Adams Co., 811 Fifth ave.

MEAT CUTTERS to go out of city. Apply Room 1203 Carnegie Building, Monday, before 10 o'clock.

MEN in middle life to sell our lawn specialties; handsome outfit free; liberal pay to hustlers. Oliver Brothers, Rochester, N. Y.

MEN—Young men 18 to 20 years of age. Apply Ward-Mackey Co., 3212 Liberty ave., at once.

MOLDERS—Five or 10 good molders for brick or loam work. Apply to the Marshall Foundry Co., 25th st., city.

PRESSMAN for Optimus and two jobbers; must be familiar with high-class commercial work; steady position. Call at once. 412 John st., Braddock, Pa.

RELIABLE men wanted everywhere to sell our tea, coffee, baking powder, extracts and spices to the consumer; will pay a liberal commission to agent and give big inducements to customers. Address the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., 508 Federal st., Allegheny.

RAILROAD FREIGHT CLERK—Also shoe clerk. Star, 120 Sixth st.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS, 18 to 35 years, $.$; internal revenue clerks, storekeepers, gaugers, over 20 years, $800 to $1,600 yearly. Particulars Superintendent Cochran, 802 Empire Bldg.

SALESMEN—Two first-class gas stove and range salesmen to cover Eastern Ohio, West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania; furnish references, volume of last years' sales and state age and salary expected. Address J 76, The Gazette.

WANTED.

Male Help.

SALESMAN WANTED.

Resident salesman, with established trade and highest references, on commission. Ladies' waists, suits and skirts.

NEW YORK MANUFACTURER,
N. 25 The Gazette.

SALESMEN of ability and neat appearance to call on all merchants in their territory; elegant side line convenient to carry; good commissions; prompt remittance. Belmont Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O.

SALESMEN—We want an energetic salesman for a gilt-edged proposition, paying $30 to $100 weekly; no samples; salary or commission. R. O. Evans, Dexter Bldg., Chicago.

SALESMEN—Large Pittsburgh house with a well established line offers an excellent chance to hustling up-to-date salesmen under 35 years of age. Salary and expenses paid and exclusive territory given. Address, stating age, experience and territory covered. Box Q 25, The Gazette.

SALESMAN—Experienced salesman; state line and territory. Only hustlers need apply to W 25, The Gazette.

SALESMAN—Experienced gents' furnishing salesman. Apply V 14, The Gazette.

SOLICITOR—Energetic business opportunity solicitor; must be of neat appearance; steady position. Address with references, P. O. Box 858, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SALESMEN—Good appearing young men for salesmen, good pay. Onondaga Mfg. & Promoting Co., 239 Fourth ave.

SALESMAN—A good city salesman at once. Call 239 Fourth ave. O. M. & P. Co.

STENOGRAPHER—Experienced in purchasing department for position in the west; wanted at once. Call before Monday noon; $1,200 to start. Call, write, Hapgoods (Inc.), 705 Park Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SALESMAN—To work retail trade, groceries and produce. D. Kelleman, Eighteenth and Penn ave.

SALESMAN—Experienced gents' furnishing salesman. Apply J 15, The Gazette.

SALESMEN wanted to work on salary or commission, or both; excellent opportunity for permanent position at good wages; reference required. Address H 72, The Gazette.

SODA CLERK at once. Alma pharmacy, Center and Graham st.

SOLICITOR—Experienced advertising solicitor, either sex. Apply 802 Arrott bldg.

Steam shovel engineer.
Labor foreman.
THE MERCANTILE (INC.) 434 Fourth ave.

STOCKKEEPER—A clothing stock keeper for retail store; young man preferred. Apply 6113 Penn ave.

SALESMAN—First-class real estate salesman; state experience. Address K 15, The Gazette.

STENOGRAPHER—Experienced man for railroad operating department; excellent opportunity; salary $900-$1,000. Call, write, Hapgoods (Inc.), 705 Park Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE boy is safe at Jordan's Swimming School, Duquesne way, Sixth st. bridge.

TEACHER wanted at Kennedy township, near McKees Rocks; will pay $50 monthly; term of 8 months. Apply Philip Steinmiller, president, Penn ave. and Third st., Pittsburgh.

TRAVELING SALESMAN wanted to sell grocers; permanent position; state present occupation and salary expected. Los Angeles Cider Co., St. Louis, Mo.

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UNION PLUMBERS—Apply W. M. Fauer Co., Room 420, Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh.

WANTED—A No. 1 hotel man as partner to take full management of bar and cafe in Pittsburgh; $20,000 cash necessary. Goldenberg, 914 Empire bldg.

WANTED—Young man contemplating studying medicine for doctor's office. Address C 25, The Gazette.

WANTED—Competent white farm hand. 907 Liberty st.

WAREHOUSEMAN — Elevator runner; houseman. Star, 120 Sixth st.

WANTED—Bench hands and sash and door man. Apply J. T. Anderson & Co., Verona, Pa.

WAITER—Wanted first-class waiter. Apply at 518 Wood st.

WANTED—Salesmen possessing ability to earn $50 a week, who are able to sell to business men on short interview. W. H. Abbott, 501 Nixon bldg.

WINDOW TRIMMER and clothing salesman for out-o-town position; salary $1,000. Call, write, Hapgoods (Inc), 705 Park Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

YOUNG electrical and mechanical engineering graduates for operating department of large manufacturing company; good chances for advancement to executive positions. Call, write, Hapgoods (Inc.), 705 Park Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

YOUNG MAN—To prepare for paying position; fine opening; good salary; chance for promotion. Box One, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

YOUNG MEN wanted to act as salesmen; from country preferred. A. G. SCHOENER & CO., 205 Federal st., Allegheny.

YOUNG MAN—Wanted to make picture frames; state experience and salary expected. Address Manager P. O. Box 1226, city.

YOUNG MEN—Railroad positions when competent; call; booklet free. Penna. Telegraph College, 600 Lewis block.

25 LABORERS—Apply W. M. Fauer Co., on ground of Carnegie Technical Schools, Schenley Park, city.

Female Help.

A RARE CHANCE FOR LADIES
To represent reliable manufacturing company; $50 per month and commission; no scheme. Call or address WALTER FOSTER, 239 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER WANTED—Must be capable of handling full set of books in real estate office. State salary expected. Box 12, Station A.

COOK—Hotel cook, girls for housework, chambermaids, cooks; best wages. 267 West Ohio, Allegheny.

DISH WASHER—Wanted at once. 712 Rebecca ave., Wilkinsburg.

FOUR GIRLS WANTED—To sew awnings; must be experienced; steady employment. 444 Liberty street.

GIRL—Good girl for housework, for small family. 353 South Rebecca st., East End.

GIRL—Wanted 16 years old. 1208 Locust st., Allegheny.

GIRL—Wanted, a white girl for general housework. Apply 434 South Fairmont ave.

GIRL—Good girl for housework; for small family. 353 South Rebecca st., East End.

GIRL—For plain cooking. Apply Mrs. J. H. Purdy, 4737 Wallingford st., city.

GIRLS—Free cooking school for girls; lessons by experienced demonstrators. 207 W. Ohio st., Allegheny.

GIRL wanted to work on custom coats. 138 Frankstown ave.

GIRL for general housework. 6905 Hamilton ave.

GIRL for housework; two in family; no washing; $4.50 up. 207 W. Ohio st., Allegheny.

GIRL for general housework. Mrs. J. J. Blanck, 6578 Aurelia st., E. E.

GOOD GIRL wanted for general housework; German preferred. 517 Shady ave., E. E.

HOUSEKEEPER — Reference, for first-class hotel. Address B 15, The Gazette.

HOUSEKEEPER—For family of three; middle-aged lady preferred; state age and salary. Address Housekeeper, Station A, city.

LADIES of good address to handle high-grade line; goods will duplicate; ladies of ability make $4.50 per day; we can prove our statements. Call or write 712 House bldg.

MANAGER—Intelligent, middle-aged lady to manage office of Home Treatment for Diseases of Women in Pittsburgh; must come well recommended; good pay to right party. Address Dr. W. C. Ramsey, Hopedale, Harrison County, O.

NURSE—Nurse girl at once; 18 to 30 years of age; good wages to right party. Apply 5510 Ellsworth ave., East End.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BRANCH OFFICES

PITTSBURGH.

Aiken Ave. and Walnut St., F. X. Cook.
Atwood and Forbes st., Atwood Pharmacy.
Aspinwall, Pa., J. J. Frey.
Brushton and Tioga st., Brushton Pharmacy.
Butler St., 3412, C. T. Bundy.
Beltzhoover Ave., 117, Adolph Beck.
Bridge St., 62, S. E. Zang, Etna, Pa.
Butler St., 636, K. L. Cottrelle, Etna, Pa.
Butler St., 4401, A. W. Covert.
Baum and Euclid Ave., The Euclid Pharmacy.
Brighton Road and Woods Run Ave., Brighton Road Pharmacy, Allegheny.
Butler St., 637, J. J. Kell, Etna, Pa.
Butler St., 5401, C. W. Coyan.
Butler St., 3795, K. F. Lange.
Butler St., 5201, M. C. Linn.
Butler St., 3509, Thos. McCaffrey.
Butler St., 856, F. M. Metz, Etna.
Brushton and Mulford, J. S. McGrath.
Butler St., 5202, H. A. Spilker.
Butler St., 4301, R. M. Totten.
Butler St., 5266, W. C. Tomlinson.
Center and Graham st., Alma Pharmacy.
Collins Ave., 220, J. Breitweiser.
Craig and Forbes St., Charles' Bellefield Pharmacy.
Carson St., 1601, The Stenger Drug Store.
Carson St., 2, Panhandle Pharmacy.
Ellsworth and College Ave., J. S. Doudna.
Fifth Ave., 4701, P. Anthes.
Frankstown and Oakwood Ave., Berlin & Co.
Forbes St., 3600, The Anderson Drug Co.
Fifth Ave., 537-539, The Court Pharmacy.
Fifth Ave., 801, Finkelpearl Pharmacy.
Frankstown Ave., 289, T. J. Hermann.
Frankstown Ave., 6956, T. T. Hill.
Fifth Ave., 3614, T. E. Ihrig.
Fifth Ave., 5213, P. L. Jones.
Forbes St., 2307, The Lincoln Pharmacy.
Forbes and Ophelia St., Morgan's Pharmacy.
Fifth Ave., 2636, Ottenberg's Meat Market.
Fifth Ave., 2804, Ottenberg's Meat Market.
Fifth Ave., 1221, Robin Drug Co.
Fifth Ave., 2220, T. T. Spence.
Fifth Ave., 643, W. Sawhill & Son.
Fifth Ave., 1436, Saalback Bros.
Fifth Ave., 1712, Thumin Bros.
Fifth Ave., 1430, Thumin Bros.
Fifth Ave., 1719, G. A. Vockrodt.
Fifth Ave., 2180, C. J. Weiss.
Fifth Ave., 1401, C. L. Young.
Forbes St., 1600, A. M. Muchnic.
Forbes St., 2635, J. M. Hohman.
Frankstown and Brushton Ave., J. D. Loughridge.
Frankstown Ave., 21, L. W. Seaton.
Frankstown and Homewood Ave., Winfield S. Smith.
Frankstown Ave., 205, H. O. Danner.
Franklin and Trenton Ave., J. C. Pauly, Wilkinsburg.
Franklin and Center Ave., W. S. Swartz, Wilkinsburg.
Glenn and Swissvale, Berlin & Co.
Hamilton and Dallas Ave., Dallas Pharmacy.
Highland and Center Ave., Highland Pharmacy.
Homewood and Bennett St., J. R. Gasaway.
Homewood and Hamilton Ave., J. R. McCreary.
Hamilton and Collier St., H. Smith.
Hastings and Reynolds, J. H. Steffler.
Kelley and Dallas Ave., J. F. McCabe.
Liberty St., 4724, E. J. Aul.
Lincoln Ave., 1005, Brilliant Pharmacy.
Lincoln Ave. and Mead Ave., Bellevue, Denslow Bros., Bellevue.
Lincoln Ave., 1500, Otto F. Freebing.
Lincoln Ave. and Lake St., T. J. Hermann.
Liberty Ave., 4777, J. R. Hite.
Larimer Ave., 321, Larimer Pharmacy.
Lang and Frankstown Ave., H. C. Murto.
Liberty Ave., 4509, J. E. Nichols.
Liberty Ave., 5160, C. E. Ringer.
Liberty St., 4730, Schilling & Thompson.
Liberty Ave., 5148, C. A. Schilling.
Lincoln Ave., 1424, Weaver's Pharmacy.
Meadow and Larimer, F. J. Brehm.
Main St., 904, City Drug Store, Sharpsburg.
Main St., 1806, Geo. L. Pryer, Sharpsburg.
Main and Wabash, W. E., Montgomery's Pharmacy.
Main St., 615, B. A. Patrick, Sharpsburg.
Main St., 1002, Patrick & Patterson, Sharpsburg.
Main St., 192, Greinelsen's Pharmacy.
North Highland Ave., 500, Hoge's Pharmacy.
Neville St. and Center Ave., Porter & Porter.
Ophelia and Kennett, Schilling & Thompson.
Penn and Swissvale, Ave., Berlin & Co.
Penn Ave., 7103, J. R. L. Brown.
Penn and Main, Erskine's Drug Store.
Penn Ave., 4823, Garfield Pharmacy.
Penn Ave., 4202, T. J. Guyton.
Penn Ave., 3856, P. H. B. Hess.
Penn Ave., 6126, J. Henrici.
Penn Ave., 5100, L. B. Hughes.
Park Ave., 401, R. B. McKelvey.
Penn Ave., 804, McGann's Pharmacy, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Cor. Park and Shetland Ave., Shetland Pharmacy.
Penn Ave., 7603, I. M. Patterson.
Penn and Trenton Ave., Trenton Pharmacy, Wilkinsburg.
Penn Ave., 6359, S. N. Wickersham.
Penn Ave. and Evaline, 5147, J. C. Smith.
Rebecca Ave., 731, A. R. Canter & Bro., Wilkinsburg.
Rebecca St., 521, Colonial Pharmacy, Wilkinsburg.
Rebecca Ave., 612, Dr. S. W. Covell.
Sheridan Ave. and Station St., G. H. Glass.
Shiloh St., 42, J. Spohn.
Shiloh St., 54, J. F. Murphy.
St. Clair and Broad St., St. Clair Pharmacy.
St. Clair and Jackson St., Porter's Pharmacy.
Tioga and Rosedale St., Rosedale Pharmacy.
Walnut and Bellefonte St., 5591, L. M. Hamilton.
Wood and Ross Ave., S. H. Jackson, Wilkinsburg.
Ward and Semple Sts., H. B. Reizer.
Ward St., 2416, Sunderland's Pharmacy.
Wood and Franklin Ave., Smith Drug Co., Wilkinsburg.
Wylie Ave., 715, Taylor's Pharmacy.
Wylie Ave. 1406, E. K. Thumm.
Wood St., 908, H. L. White, Wilkinsburg.
Washington and Allen Ave., W. L. Sutter.
48th and Butler st., S. L. Bellman.
13th and Canal St., B. C. Newlon.
33rd and Liberty Ave., H. Wurzell.
34th and Penn Ave., G. W. Tea.

ALLEGHENY.

Allegheny Ave., 1200, Allegheny Ave. Pharmacy.
Arch and Jackson Sts., S. Larry.
Allegheny Ave., 500, C. A. Spang, Allegheny.
Anderson and Lacock St., 221, The Walther Pharmacy.
Arch and Main Sts., 701, The Walther Pharmacy.
Beaver Ave., 1526, J. Brittain.
Beaver Ave., 1402, J. H. Philips, Allegheny.
Beaver Ave., 1733, H. J. Wisthorn, Allegheny, Pa.
Brighton Ave., 1815, Geo. Minnink, Jr., Allegheny.
Beaver Ave., 2000, W. Dice.
Buena Vista and Jackson Sts., Steigleder & Kutscher.
California Ave., 3615, Denslow Bros.
Chestnut St., 810, Merrill Drug Store.
Chestnut St., 626, The Walther Pharmacy.
Chestnut St., 1021, The Walther Pharmacy.
Chestnut and Main Sts., D. B. Watson.
California Ave., 2300, A. J. Stuebner.
East Ohio St., 739, O. A. Schad Co., Allegheny.
East St., 2214, C. W. Dorsey.
East Ohio St., 902, Eggers' Pharmacy.
East St., 824, G. J. Heckel.
East St., 1919, A. M. Heyl.
East Ohio St., 1017, T. J. Janda.
East St., 1421, Lion Drug Store.
Federal St., 917, L. J. Bischoff.
Federal St., 1115, B. G. Dosch.
Federal, 808, W. A. Steel.
Federal St., 501, Kaercher Drug Co.
Federal St., 1401, T. J. Frank.
Fulton and Sandusky St., J. P. Urben & Son.
Irwin and Western Ave., N. Kennedy.
James and Ohio St., Crescent Pharmacy.
Juniata St., 1236, J. A. Faessel.
Lowrie St., 1601, Mangold Pharmacy.
Cor. Lowrie and Branch, McGee's Troy Hill Pharmacy.
McClure and Woods Run Ave., Coomb's Pharmacy, Allegheny.
Monterey St., 1410, W. G. Minnick.
North and Federal, Ed. F. Waldschmidt.
North and Federal St., L. T. Greenfield.
North Ave. and East St., C. Heim.
Ohio and Middle, 541, The Estate of F. H. Eggers, Allegheny, Pa.
Perrysville Ave., 2604, A. W. Boggs.
Perrysville Ave., 2165 Craig's Drug Store.
Preble Ave., 3040, Morris Pharmacy.
Perrysville Ave., 3906, C. H. Schafer.
Perrysville Ave., 211, L. E. Sutler.
Penna. Ave., 1129, Louis Steitz.
Rhine St., No. 2, P. Kuhn.
Rebecca St., 1824, Hite Pharmacy.
Rebecca St., 863, C. M. Malloy.
Rebecca St., 1311, C. M. Malloy.
Royal No. 1, T. R. McClelland.
Rebecca and School Sts., Rebecca St. Pharmacy.
Spring Garden Ave., 182, M. C. Williams.
Spring Garden Ave., 202, Spring Garden Pharmacy.
Taylor Ave., 524, A. Armor.
Taggart St., 31, D. A. Vanasdale.
Western and Grant Ave., H. W. Heckel.
Washington Ave., 1401, C. M. Keily.
Woodland Ave., 198, R. H. McGeath.

WANTED.

Female Help.

OPERATOR for Oliver typewriter; editing and copying manuscript for printers. Temporary position while special work is in preparation. Address C 15, The Gazette.

SALESWOMEN—100 experienced salespeople for our special sale this week. Apply early Monday morning.
ROSENBAUM CO.

SALESLADIES — Experienced saleladies; all departments.
MAY DRUG CO.

WANTED—Thoroughly competent and experienced woman to take charge of our art embroidery department, the largest in the city. Only those who have already filled such a position need apply to
ROSENBAUM CO.

WANTED.

Female Help.

SLEEVEMAKER — Experienced sleevemaker; steady position. Maguire, fourth floor, 541 Wood st.

WANTED—Two chambermaids; no washing; also nurse. 630 Penn ave.

WOMEN—Everywhere, to canvass for the Edwards Skirt Supporter; fastens shirtwaist and skirt together for eight inches across back without pin or point to tear garments; exclusive territory; sample and terms, 10 cents. Edwards Skirt Supporter Co., Toronto, Can.; Spooner, Wis.

WOMAN—Thoroughly competent and experienced woman to take charge of our art embroidery department, the largest in the city; only those who have already filled such a position need apply to
ROSENBAUM CO.

WANTED—Two chambermaids; no washing; also nurse. 630 Penn ave.

WANTED—Good colored woman for general housework. Apply 602 South Dallas ave.

WOMEN to make children's dresses at home; steady employment; liberal pay. The Emporium, 819 Locust st., dept. 37, Cincinnati, O.

10 WOMEN—Must be good writers. For addressing envelopes. Apply 215½ Fourth ave., Red Star Line.

Situations—Male and Female.

ACCOUNTANT wishes position with stock broker. Address X 25 The Gazette.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, experienced, wants position; young man, married, understands voucher system; best reference. Address H 25, The Gazette.

WANTED.

Situations—Male and Female.

EXPERIENCED bookkeeper and stenographer wants position; young man; best of reference. Address N 14, The Gazette.

POSITION—By young man (27), clerical experience in government and railroad work; employed at present. Address F 25, The Gazette.

POSITION by graduate chemist; inorganic work preferred; good reference. Address Z 37, The Gazette.

POSITION as stenographer and general office work, experienced; lumber business preferred; A-1 references. Address E 52, The Gazette.

SITUATION—By carpenter foreman; thoroughly competent; reference if required. Address R 24, The Gazette.

SITUATION as a wet nurse. Inquire at 141 Home st.

WANTED—By a stenographer and typewriter, work to do at home; will call daily for dictation. L 26, The Gazette.

WANTED—Employers to know that we supply competent STENOGRAPHERS for any make of machine without charge for such service. Telephone 1247 Grant, 5061 Main.
UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER CO.
241 Fifth ave.

WANTED—Position by experienced bookkeeper on small set of books or as private accountant, requiring three or four evenings' work each week. Address R 26 Gazette.

Male and Female Help.

MANY BOYS AND GIRLS during vacation can make $1 to $2 per day introducing our goods.
ORUNDAGA MFG. & PROMOTING CO.,
239 FOURTH AVE.

63 ANSWERS FROM TWO SMALL GAZETTE WANT AND REALTY ADS

TELL ADVERTISERS WHERE TO INVEST MONEY PROFITABLY.

Female Help.

YOUNG woman stenographer by large manufacturing concern; state experience and reference; salary to right party, $60 per month. Address D 52, The Gazette.

51 answers received from this ad. after one insertion in The Gazette. People are using Gazette Wants because they bring the right kind of help who mean business.

Farms.

FOR SALE—40 acres of rich rolling land, not building; would be a fine site for a country home, or an ideal chicken or duck farm. Address S 75, The Gazette.

12 answers received from this ad. in The Gazette. The Gazette claims to bring more answers to Farm ads. than any other medium in this territory, and proves it.

McKLVEEN-WHITE & CO.,
REAL ESTATE "HUSTLERS,"
808-809 PARK BUILDING,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

February, 27, 1905.

The Gazette,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Gentlemen: From our vast Farm Advertising experience we have found The Gazette to be the best result-getter of any of the Pittsburgh daily papers. We speak from actual experience, making a specialty of the farm business, and having for sale thousands of farms, and can trace more farm business direct to Gazette advertising than to any other medium.

Very truly yours,
McKLVEEN-WHITE & CO.,
Leading Farm Dealers in the Country.

WANTED.

Agents.

There was once a little burner
And his rays they touched afar,
But with darkness he was hampered,
For dark nights his hopes did mar.

So he put his wits together
To invent a stronger light,
And intently he did struggle,
Planning how to win the fight.

Then he hit a plan of science,
Given to him from on high;
Mighty rays of Sun and Star light
Inspired him to do or die.

So, with combined modern science,
This small gleam was made renown;
It was spread in all large cities,
Even to the country town.

Now, the days of gross invention,
With a light which darkness heeds,
Puts the night on equal footing
With the day for human needs.

Now there is no need of darkness,
If we're so inclined to right;
All the towns and wicked cities
Can be lit with Three Way Lights.

In conclusion we can show you
This great light is very near
In its pattern, yet still greater
Than the famous Pioneer.

And its patents cover strictly
All details that made its fame,
And were backed by Uncle Sammy
To protect its mighty name.

AGENTS WANTED
In unoccupied territory for $50 typewriter; agent's price, $35; great seller; write for free illustrated catalogue; special proposition guaranteeing satisfaction or the machine returned.
Commercial Visible Writing Machine Co., Hildreth Bldg., Marietta, O.

AGENTS to sell best gas burners in the world; beats em all; nothing like it; can make from $10 to $15 a day selling the KING OF LIGHTS "Willtom No. 6"; sells on sight. Call or address
WILLTOM GASLIGHT CO.,
321 Penn ave., Pittsburgh.

AGENTS WANTED—Permanent position to sell Pennsylvania state map, with United States on reverse side; size 66x46 inches; two maps in one; representatives now at work making $25 per week. Address Rand, McNally & Co., 142 Fifth ave., New York.

AGENTS WANTED—"The Whole Dam Family" knocked out by "The Paradoxical Family," beautiful colored picture, 11x14 inches; sells at sight, 25c; everybody buys it; $5 daily easily made; sample by mail, 15 cents. B. Gladcome, 22 Park Place, New York.

AGENTS make big profits selling handy hat fasteners; retail 25c pair; every lady wants them; patented and manufactured by the Fair Mfg. Co., 279 Fifth st., Racine, Wis. Our catalogue of ladies' and children's specilties free.

MONEY in mushrooms; cheaply grown by either sex in cellars, stables, gardens, etc., whole year; great demand and big profit; send for free booklet and learn this profitable business. Dept. 50, EASTERN IMPORTING CO., Brighton, Mass.

AGENTS—Dome perforated fry pan covers prevent greasy stoves, no steaming; article fries nice and brown; also boiler protectors; new catalog; big seller. Kitchen Mfg. Co., Reading, Pa.

PROTEAN CANE—Walk or sit; lightning change; reserved seat anywhere; capacity 250 lbs.; no toy; swift sellers, 65c, 80c, $1.00. Latest Idea Co., Cincinnati, O.

$300 made every month selling our wonderful electric genuine gaslight burners; fit any kerosene lamp without expense or trouble; no chimney smoke or dirt; outfit free. Thomas Burner Co., 714 Dayton, O.

INVENTORS—Have you any article you want manufactured? If so, send me sample or drawing; silicone preferred, to estimate from. W. J. Schultz, 318-320 Longworth st., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS wanted, on commission or otherwise, for Roosevelt aluminum thread-cutting thimble; $4 or $5 a week easily earned in spare time; send 10 cents for sample and particulars. V 25, The Gazette.

EARN MONEY—Start mail order business at home; we send complete instructions for $1; work evenings; cash always coming in. Keystone Supply Co., Chicago, Ill. Box 211.

ROOSEVELT famous card mystery; agents wanted for this fine card trick; sells at sight; 40 per cent profit; send 10c for sample and particulars. T 25 The Gazette.

SALESMEN can easily make $10.00 a day selling our gold window letters, novelty signs and changeable signs; catalogue free. Sullivan Co., 406 W. Van Buren st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS for Masonic Life Insurance Co.; must be Mason. Address J. H. Gray, agents dept., 613 N. Sixth st., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS—$2 to $5 per day made easy selling our goods. Onondaga Mfg. & Promoting Co., 239 Fourth ave.

AGENTS—$35 a week and expenses to men with rigs to introduce our Poultry Goods. Orwon Co., Dept. 24, Parsons, Kans.

WRITE for our big novelty catalog; all the latest games, tricks, etc., in it.
Duren Novelty Co., Murphy, Ga.

AGENTS for latest patented self-heating flatirons. George Finn, Newark, N. J.

Insurance Agents

SOLICITORS to sell Combination Health, Accident and Death Policy. Costs members $1.00 monthly. Agents make $50.00 weekly. Call or write W. L. Bridges, 710 Sandusky street, Allegheny, Pa.

Patents.

PATENTS.

W. T. Fitzgerald & Co., Washington, D. C.

A INVENT SOMETHING USEFUL.

Then protect you invention by a patent, and thus coin your ideas into Gold. 48-page book free

Send For Our 48-Page Book, Free to Inventors, "How and What to Invent."

PATENTS
15 years' experience American and foreign patent practice exclusively. Write for our 48-Page Book.

Address
W. T. FITZGERALD & CO.,
Patent Lawyers,
Dept. 43, Washington, D. C.

MONEY LOANED TO INVENTORS.

I am ready to loan money to honest men who desire to apply for patents on their inventions from Washington patent attorneys. Address X 85, The Gazette.

PATENTS—Save time and money by employing Washington attorney. Watson E. Coleman, registered patent attorney, Columbian Bldg., Washington, D. C. Advice free; terms low, highest Pennsylvania references; best service.

PATENTS promptly secured; Inventors' Hand Book and Advice Free; highest references from prominent manufacturers. Shepherd & Parker, 675 G st., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS THAT PROTECT; our valuable inventors' books mailed free. R. S. & A. B. Lacey, patent attorneys, rooms 29-30 Pacific Bldg., Washington, D. C. Established 1869.

H. C. EVERT & CO., Patent Attorneys, 345 Smithfield st., opposite postoffice.

Manufacturing Sites.

FREE factory site wanted; about 3 acres, with cheap natural gas, good shipping facilities, within 20 miles of city. Address, by letter, Room 1112 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh.

Houses.

WILL pay $75,000 to $90,000 cash for suitable house, Shadyside district; must have plenty private ground and three baths. Address P. O. Box 865, Pittsburgh.

Machinery.

WANTED—Sixty-horse gas engine, second-hand, good condition. Pittsburgh Carpet Co.

WANTED.

Real Estate.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE.

WE HAVE CLIENTS who will buy for cash at the best market prices, property on

WATER STREET, FIRST AVENUE, SECOND AVENUE AND THIRD AVENUE.

The block between Market and Wood Streets preferred.
For quick sale call upon

ARONSON REALTY COMPANY,
ARONSON BUILDING,
606 FIFTH AVE. COR. TUNNEL ST.
MAKE MONEY FOR OTHERS.
WILL MAKE MONEY FOR YOU.

WANTED REAL ESTATE TO SELL.

WE HAVE BUYERS WAITING.

ARONSON-FRIEDMAN CO.,
436 Fourth Ave.

WE PAY
ALL EXPENSES
of improving your land if it is suitable for a plan of lots; grading, sidwalks, sewers, lights. Our commissions are reasonable. Don't put it off until it is too late. Put it on the market now while lots are selling. Sawyer & Co., 239 Fourth ave., ground floor.

BUILDING LOTS wanted. Have $25,000 to $30,000; will invest; state location, price and full particulars. Address V 72 Gazette Office.

WANTED—To rent by Sept. 15 modern eight-room house in Edgewood or Sewickley; convenient to depot. P. O. Box 744.

Pupils.

HALL'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,
COR. COLLINS AVE. AND BROAD ST.,
EAST END, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Lowest rates and the best equipped business and shorthand school in the county. Day and evening sessions. Circulars for the asking. Students received at any time.
E. A. HALL, President.

LEARN bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting, engineering, electricity, drafting, telegraphy and English branch at CATON TECHNICAL SCHOOL, ALLEGHENY, opposite postoffice. A thoroughly modern school. Day and evening sessions constantly. Large catalogue free.

SEND the boy to Jordan's Swimming School; free lessons. Duquesne way and Sixth st. bridge.

PERSONAL—Miss Nunez, teacher, translator of foreign languages. 316 Sixth st., 3d floor, room 14, Pittsburgh.

DRESS CUTTING, fitting, finishing taught; make your dresses while learning. McCormack, 905 Federal st., Allegheny.

PREPARATION for college examinations. Berlitz school of languages, Nixon building.

Business Opportunities.

ETHICAL PHYSICIAN will pay cash for drug store in high-class location, where he can establish practice. $2,000 to $4,000 cash to invest. Will not give attention to answers unless full particulars are given. Address Doctor, G 26 Gazette Office.

WANTED—Settled oil production, 100 bbls. or less per day. Give lowest price and full particulars immediately. Address K 26, The Gazette.

WANTED—Settled oil production, 10 to 50 bbls. per day; state full particulars. Cappeau Lemley & Miller, Ferguson Bldg.

TO BUY A GROCERY that will help me support myself and daughter. Business must be established. Widow, H 26, The Gazette.

WILL pay spot cash for real business and give owner position. Address, with full particulars, P. O. Box 672, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HAVE $5,000 to put in cigar store where there is room to manufacture. Address J 26, The Gazette.

Miscellaneous.

Rats and Mice Exterminated
BY CONTRACT.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
C. F. GYDESON,
ROOM 206, HOME TRUST BLDG.
BELL 'PHONE 289 GRANT.
P. & A. 58 MAIN.

BETTER THAN ATLANTIC CITY
Is the amount of good received in health by taking a trip on the Allegheny, Perrysville & Wexford passenger line; leaves Allegheny postoffice daily at 7:15 a. m. For particulars telephone J. O'Neill Express and Storage, 613 Allegheny.

J. B. ANDERSON,
Contractor for cement pavements, heavy concrete work, granolithic cement and artificial stone work, walks.
413 FOURTH AVE., PITTSBURGH.
BELL 'PHONE 433 J—COURT.

SHOE REPAIRING.
BEST IN THE CITY. ELECTRIC SHOE REPAIRING FACTORY, 429 DIAMOND ST., A FEW DOORS ABOVE SMITHFIELD ST.

BOATS.
Take your friends out for a "time"; hire a yacht from R. C. Price & Co., foot of Federal st., Allegheny, Pa. 'Phone 1444 Cedar.

IF YOU WANT FRESH FISH GO TO LEVENSON BROTHERS' STAND, 46 DIAMOND MARKET AND 635 FIFTH AVE.

FAN REPAIRING our specialty; also buy, sell and trade electric fans. Miller & Craig, 416 Fourth ave.

RELIABLE WATCH repairing. We pay cash for old gold. CHRIST HAUCH, 541 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh.

H. C. KNAPP, commercial job printer, 3521 Butler st. Both telephones.

STOVE repairing of all kinds. 'Phone 2162 L Grant. 2221 Penn ave.

NO surface water at Jordan's Swimming School, Duquesne way and Sixth st. bridge.

FOR RENT.—UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

City and Suburban.

BAILEY AVE., Mt. Washington—Four rooms, bath, laundry, screens, curtains and all modern conveniences; $18 per month. F. H. Brigham, Bailey ave., or 306 Wood st.

CENTER ST., 415, Wilkinsburg—Four unfurnished rooms and bath, conveniences.

CENTER AVE., 2519—Apartments of three rooms, with bath and every convenience.

FREDERICK ST., 105, Mt. Oliver—Two unfurnished rooms, $7 month.

HOWARD ST., 42, Bellevue—Four unfurnished rooms, bath, hall, porches, Victoria building.

THREE or four rooms for light housekeeping, all conveniences, near railroad and street cars; fine location, rent reasonable. Inquire 209 Monitor st., Ben Avon. 'Phone, 1496 Grant.

WILKINSBURG—Four unfurnished rooms; every convenience; rent $22; see owner, 405 Biddle ave., Wilkinsburg.

East End.

FIFTH AVE. EXTENSION, 711, Point Breeze—Three unfurnished rooms, light housekeeping; all conveniences. 'Phone 2426-R, Highland.

KELLY AND DALLAS AVE.—Three rooms; private bath; reasonable rates; in new building.

LARGE FRONT ROOM with superior board offered two gentlemen in private Shadyside family. Address Box 71, Station A.

PENN AVE., 5701, cor. St. Clair st.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms, moderate prices; convenient to car lines.

STERRETT ST., 324—Two unfurnished rooms; use gas, $10; or one furnished room.

Allegheny.

WESTERN AVE., 417, Allegheny—Third story front room, furnished or unfurnished.

No Guessing—No Experimenting—But a Sure Thing

It will have to be a poor proposition if you don't get answers from GAZETTE WANT AND REALTY ADS

FOR RENT.—FURNISHED ROOMS.

City and Suburban.

ATWOOD ST., 425—Nicely furnished front room; modern conveniences; convenient location, near Oakland square.

ATWOOD ST., 366—Nicely furnished front room for one or two gentlemen; private family.

BEAVER, PENNA.—Three well furnished rooms, all conveniences; gentlemen preferred. Address Box 121, Beaver, Pa. Convenient to street and steam cars. Mrs. E. S. Mason, Beaver, Pa.

COAL ST., 1509, Wilkinsburg—3 unfurnished rooms, bath and gas; rent $11.

DE ROUAUD ST., 2909, facing Fifth ave.—Furnished parlor; housekeeping privilege.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room, Knoxville; bath, electric lights, telephone, two car lines; in private family; no other roomers; $10 monthly; reference. Address E 26, The Gazette.

FORBES ST., 3441—Two nice rooms, second floor, furnished or unfurnished, breakfast if desired; fine location, veranda and lawn.

FOR RENT—Completely furnished house in the Bellefield district; 7 rooms and attic; strictly modern; can give good term lease; possession August 1.

HOME TRUST CO.,
Wood st. at Sixth ave.

FIFTH AVE., 4706—Large and well kept room, $2.00 to $3.50 weekly.

FORBES ST., 3484—Cool, nicely furnished second story room with excellent board.

GRIFFIN ST., 504 (Southern and Lelia), Mt. Washington—Clean, convenient furnished room for one or two gentlemen; single beds. Bell 'phone 1111 sl-W.

JEANNETTE ST., 514, Wilkinsburg—Nice furnished room; all modern conveniences; McDonald.

NINTH ST., 111-13—Nicely furnished front rooms, single or en suite; bath; reasonable; central location.

OAKLAND AVE., 335—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping; all modern conveniences.

East End.

ALDER ST., 6136—Furnished or unfurnished rooms; all conveniences. Bell 'phone 1543 W, Highland.

CENTER AVE., 4835—Nicely furnished rooms, with board; prices reasonable.

DALLAS AVE., 605—Large, well-furnished front room; all modern conveniences; cor. Hamilton ave.; private family.

EMERSON ST., 224—Large front room, gentlemen only, both 'phones; near East Liberty station.

FOR RENT—Desirable second floor furnished rooms, single or en suite. Dr. Anderson, Ellsworth and Neville.

HAMILTON AVE., 7237—Well-furnished rooms; all conveniences; bath, electric light, furnace heat.

HARVARD ST., 6312, near Highland—Nice large rooms; all conveniences; single or en suite; private family.

HIGHLAND AVE., 209, South—Nicely furnished room; all conveniences.

HOWE ST., 6423—Two rooms for gentlemen or one room for housekeeping; all conveniences.

HAMILTON AVE., 7567—Well furnished single room; modern house, reasonable rates.

KELLY ST., 7066—Large, well-furnished parlor bedroom, near Homewood station and two car lines.

KELLY ST., 7524—Furnished front room; convenient to cars and station; reasonable rates.

KENTUCKY AVE., 5725—Nicely furnished front room, overlooking Fifth ave.; terms reasonable; near Howe Springs.

LEHIGH AVE., 229—Neatly furnished rooms; good location; boarding if desired; terms reasonable.

NORTH EUCLID AVE., 520—Furnished room; choice location.

RIPPEY ST., 5844—Large well furnished rooms, all conveniences, reasonable.

SECOND-STORY front room, in modern house, 1 or 2 gentlemen. 541 W. Schenley.

SHADY AVE., 434—Large second floor front; also large side room; suitable for couples; board.

SHADY AVE., 488—Handsome large rooms in modern house, with every convenience; beautiful location; first-class table.

Allegheny.

ARCH ST., 317—Allegheny—Nicely furnished rooms in private family; all conveniences.

FEDERAL ST., 1415, Allegheny—First and second floor front rooms completely furnished for light housekeeping; gas range, icebox, bath and laundry.

FOUNTAIN ST., 126, corner of Compromise—Large, airy front room, first floor.

HEMLOCK ST., 320, Allegheny—Furnished rooms, all conveniences; gentlemen only.

JUNIATA ST., 100, corner Beaver ave.—Two rooms, furnished or unfurnished; conveniences; near cars.

LOCUST ST., 1401, Allegheny—Pleasant connecting rooms; housekeeping if desired; all conveniences.

MONTEREY ST., 1204—Nicely furnished room; suitable for either lady or gentlemen; all conveniences; good location; convenient to cars.

MONTGOMERY AVE., 15, EAST—Nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen or couple; facing park.

SAMPSON ST., 18, Allegheny—Two rooms, for one or two doctors only; call after 5 p. m.

WANTED—Refined couple for suite of furnished rooms, near park; all conveniences. Bell 'phone 9635 Cedar.

WANTED—Roomers in fine modern home near parks; with or without board. 1221 Buena Vista st., Allegheny.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

City and Suburban.

FINE LARGE ROOM with board, Shadyside district, for one or two gentlemen; very reasonable terms; private family. Address F. C. P., Room 635 Union Station, City.

East End.

CRAIG ST., SOUTH, 406—Third house from Forbes; furnished rooms and board; private family; all conveniences.

FRANKSTOWN AVE., 6722—Married couple for nice front room with good board.

HIGHLAND AVE., 256, SOUTH—Two furnished second-floor front rooms; all conveniences; board optional.

MEADOW ST., 165—Well furnished rooms; good board; reasonable rates; near Larimer cars.

PENN AVE., 4080—Rooms and board; male only; all conveniences; home cooking; private family.

SHADY AVE., 230—Furnished rooms with board; every convenience. Bell 'phone 1332-L Highland.

"THE FRANKLIN," 561 Sheridan ave.—New management; table first-class; Highland ave. cars.

Allegheny.

LAUREL ST., 2021, near Stanton, Allegheny—Two nicely furnished rooms, with board and bath.

SUMMER BOARDING.

Atlantic City.

THE JOSEPHINE—23 South Delaware ave.; strictly first-class family boarding house; large, airy rooms; good table; central location; large grounds; rates $10 up weekly.

SO. MARYLAND, 21—Modern cottage; select accommodations; abundant, well served table; $8 to $12.

Miscellaneous.

SUMMER BOARDERS wanted, ladies and children preferred; good board; good water; plenty of fruit, milk and vegetables; rates, adults, $4; children under 10 years, $2.50; over 10 years, $3. Address Miss Mary A. Stoup, R. F. D. No. 1, Freeport, Pa.

SUMMER BOARDERS on farm near New Castle; beautiful, healthful location, near electric line; daily mail; large, airy rooms; large shaded veranda; good table, nicely served. Address Mrs. P., care Carrier 16, New Castle, Pa.

WANTED—A few summer boarders in a nice country home; good country board; rates $5 per week. Address Box 715, Greenville, Pa.

SUMMER BOARDERS—Desirable country place; convenient location. Address M. A. S. Box 226, Jamestown, Pa.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—By young married couple, one large furnished or unfurnished room in East End near College ave. and Alder st. Address S 35, The Gazette.

WANTED—Room and board by gentleman; Perrysville ave. or Oakland district preferred; terms must be reasonable. Address Box 453, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—Three or four furnished light housekeeping rooms; permanent. Address O 25, The Gazette.

THREE or four unfurnished rooms, housekeeping; one child; Homewood or East End. Address G 16, The Gazette.

FOR RENT.

City and Suburban Residences.

TO LET.

Avalon, 6 rooms, hall, bath	$25
Dale Apartments, Dithridge St., bachelor apartments	$35
6 rooms, bath, private hall	$50
Allegheny, 1314 Federal St., 8 rooms	$50
Allegheny, stone house, 14 rooms, 2 baths, reduced rent	
Squirrel Hill, new house, 14 rooms, 3 baths, reduced rent	
Bellevue, bath, 4 rooms, 2d floor	$20
Brushton, bath, 4 rooms, 2nd floor	$15
Allegheny, 4 rooms, bath	$18
Thomas St., brick house, 12 rooms, reduced rent	

JOHN K. EWING COMPANY, 248 4th Ave.

B—Bath. G—Gas.

LOCATION.	ROOMS.	RENT.	LOCATION.	ROOMS.	RENT.
Penn ave.	2	$8.00	Elm st.	5 G.	$27.00
Forbes st.	3	8.00	Morgan st.	8 B.G.	30.00
Marion st.	2	10.00	Wylie ave.	9 B.G.	33.00
Poplar alley	3	10.00	Penn ave.	6 B.G.	40.00
Penn ave.	3 G.	12.00	Vickroy st.	8 B.G.	38.00
Wallace st.	3 G.	12.00	Wylie ave.	7 B.G.	50.00
Wylie ave.	4 G.	12.00	Wylie ave.	12 B.G.	56.00
Ann st.	3 G.	17.00	Chatham st.	8 B.G.	65.00
Congress st.	4 B.G.	18.00	Wylie ave.	11 B.G.	60.00
Wylie ave.	7 B.G.	20.00	Penn ave.	16 B.G.	75.00
Fifth ave.	5	20.50	And many others.		
Webster ave.	9 B.G.	25.00	Call for list.		

ARONSON REALTY COMPANY,
ARONSON BLDG., 646 FIFTH AVE.

FOR RENT.

$18 00—No. 15, 21 and 23 Wandless st., brick dwelling, 5 rooms, bath and all conveniences each. Will rent to colored. Possession at once.

$13 00—4 rooms, 2033 Colwell st.

$15 00—3 rooms, 1627 Bedford ave.

$11 00—3-room brick dwelling, rear 1627 Bedford ave.

COLUMBIA REALTY CO.,
Washington Bank Bldg.

FOR RENT.

— Fulton st., 10-room brick, all conv.	$50.00
1617 Wylie ave., 7-rm. brick, gas, water	26.25
1623 Wylie ave., store and 6 rms. Rent reasonable.	
2527 Wylie ave., 7-rm. brick, bath, etc.	26.00
737 Locust st., 4-rm. flat, bath, etc.	20.00

ARONSON-FRIEDMAN CO.,
436 Fourth Ave.

FOR RENT.

1203 Race st. (Allegheny)—New four rooms and tile bathroom, modern in every particular. Call at office and see plans. Rent reasonable.

Elm st.—Four rooms and bathroom, hot and cold water, gas, etc.; $22.00.

2916 Wylie ave.—Third floor of 3 rooms, in good condition; $9.00.

JAMES H. THOMPSON,
441 Fourth ave.

RENT LISTS.

If not satisfied with your present location, call, write or telephone for our new rent list. 'Phones—Court 1970, Main 1102.

FREEHOLD REAL ESTATE CO.,
Times Bldg., 334 Fourth ave.

FOR RENT.

WEST LIBERTY DWELLING.

Fifth ave.—New frame dwelling of six rooms and bath room, attic, cellar, lawn, cabinet mantels, hot and cold water and gas; $20.00.

JAMES H. THOMPSON,
441 Fourth ave.

FOR RENT—Brick house, 10 rooms, with bath, laundry, etc.; all conveniences; 10 minutes from court house; rent $37.50. Apply Alfred Tomkins, Bailey ave., head Castle Shannon Incline.

$16 PER MONTH—Neat three-room cottage, newly papered, Mt. Washington. E. P. KEARY, 309 Fourth ave., Room 204. Phones 108-J or 1821-M.

New four-room houses	$16.00
Six-room houses with bath	$22.00

OLIVE PLACE LAND CO.
Olive and Wandless St., 13th Ward.

East End Residences.

FOR RENT.

$12—Eva street, near Euclid avenue, 4 rooms, will be newly papered.

$18—5358 Breedshill street, 6 rooms, bath, etc.

$20—314 Larimer avenue, new apartment, 3 rooms, bath, gases.

$20—7228 Bennett street, 4-room apartment, bath, etc., second floor.

$25—Hawkins avenue, brick dwelling, 8 rooms, bath, laundry, furnace.

$25—Lloyd street, modern 6-room apartment.

$25—7625 Mulford street, 8 rooms, bath, etc.

$25—Shady avenue, 4-room apartment, bath, gases, janitor service.

$30—131 S. Negley avenue, 4 rooms and bath, electric light, gases.

$30—7122 Mt. Vernon street, 7-room brick dwelling, modern.

$35—5206 Penn avenue, modern 7-room brick dwelling.

$33—315 N. St. Clair street, 9 rooms, modern.

$50—323 N. St. Clair street, 10 rooms and rec. hall, furnace, laundry.

Send or call for large printed list.

J. W. SHERRER, 6106 Penn avenue.

NORTH HIGHLAND SECTION.

St. Clair st., near Rippey; frame house, 9 rooms, range, bath, good cellar, modern throughout; rent, per month, $40.

F. G. VAN GORDER,
6002 Penn ave., E. E.

Allegheny Residences.

ALLEGHENY RESIDENCES.

$60—Brighton road, 10 rooms, bath and gas.
$35—Fremont st., 10 rooms, bath and gas.
$30—Grant ave., 6 rooms, bath and gas.
$28—North ave., 6 rooms, bath and gas.
$20—Charles st., 4 rooms, bath, gas.
$18—Wood st., 5 rooms, water, etc.
$14—Charles st., 6 rooms, water.

T. C. ALLISON,
300 Federal st., Allegheny.

FOR RENT—6-ROOM HOUSE, with bathroom and w. c.; the CLEANEST and HEALTHIEST part of ALLEGHENY CITY; near Perrysville ave. car line—34 RIDGEWOOD AVE. LOW RENT; $21. Inquire

CARTER SEWING MACHINE CO.,
131 Sixth st., Pittsburgh.

Apartments.

EAST END APARTMENTS.

$45—WINEBIDDLE AVE.—6 rooms and tile bath; steam heat, janitor service; hard wood floors.

$35—Central location, 5 and 6 rooms; steam heat, janitor service.

$30—ST. CLAIR ST.—4 rooms and bath; steam heat.

$28—COLLINS AVE.—4 rooms and bath.

J. A. YOUNG & CO.,
Penn and Highland aves.

APARTMENTS, fire proof and sound proof, in the New Lindmore; nicely situated on Ridge avenue, Allegheny City, within walking distance of the business center of Pittsburgh; five rooms and bath, all outside ones; side yard, front and rear porches; janitor's services. Inquire Room 804, Bessemer building, Pittsburgh.

EAST LIBERTY APARTMENTS.

Extra centrally located.
Four rooms and bath each.
Rent reduced till April next.

F. G. VAN GORDER,
6002 Penn ave., E. E.

FOR RENT—FLATS.

6 rooms and bath	$40 00
4 rooms and bath	30 00

Immediate possession.
Apply
JOHN DIMLING,
409 Market st., or 463 Oakland ave.

FOR RENT.
ALLEGHENY, PA.

2330 W. Market st.—Six rooms, hall, inside w. c., range, hot and cold water, and rear yard. Rent, $20.00.

JAMES H. THOMPSON,
441 Fourth ave.

MODERATE priced flats; best street in East End. Take Negley ave. cars to Homer st.

FLAT—Handsomely furnished flat, 3 rooms, bath; conveniences for housekeeping. 1504 Monterey st., Allegheny.

SELECT apartments in the Iroquois; porches being erected. See Oakland Savings and Trust Co.

TO LET—Newly papered four-room apartments with bath at 204 East North ave., Allegheny. Inquire of janitor.

Furnished Apartments.

FURNISHED corner apartment in Oakland for summer; six rooms and bath, two porches, telephone; very desirable; rent reasonable; reference required. 'Phone Schenley 818-J.

Flats.

5-ROOM FLATS—Private halls, front and rear porches; everything modern. 4011 Duquesne avenue, Allegheny. R. S. Wright, 1024 Bessemer building.

Furnished Houses.

FURNISHED HOUSE—Eight rooms, bath, both gases, telephone; Shadyside, near Luna Park; July 15 to Sept. 15, $40 per month. Call Bell 738-W Schenley. Reference required. Address A 18, The Gazette.

Desk Room.

DESK ROOM in prominent office building; rent, including stenographer, telephone and desk, from $10 to $15 per month. Room 407 Arrott bldg.

FOR RENT.

Storerooms.

STOREROOM in fine location, Oliver ave., near Wood street. Apply D. B. SMITH, Office of this paper.

FOR RENT.

Storeroom on Beaver ave., Allegheny. Suitable for furnishing goods, drug or grocery store, at a very low rent; corner building; possession July 15 if desired.

See W. L. SCOTT & CO.,
(Exclusive Agents),
300 Federal st.,
Allegheny.

Manufacturing Space.

FOR RENT.

The following buildings, located at cor. of South 23d and Josephine sts., South Side:

ONE BRICK BUILDING, 4 story and cellar, size 60x40 ft.
One 3-story and cellar, 90x40 ft.
One 3-story, 80x20 ft.
One 2-story, 80x40 ft.

These buildings will be let in whole, or parts of buildings with or without power. Inquire on the premises, or

JOHN A. BLEICHNER, 2208 CARSON ST.

Business Properties.

FOR RENT.

Barber shop in East End; all ready for business; owner has to retire on account of sickness; an excellent chance to get an established business at a bargain.

EXCHANGE REALTY CO.,
6015 Center ave., E. E.

FLOOR SPACE, 40x60 feet, in new building, suitable for cigar factory or light manufacturing plant. Inquire 2532 Center ave.

FOR RENT—Entire seventh floor McNally building, 711 Penn avenue. Crawford Hat Co., 947 Liberty ave.

TO LET—Two floors, each 20x50; cheap. PRAGER, 110 Market st.

Offices.

$200.00 A YEAR.

For rent nice front office in the Maloney building, opposite courthouse.

See BURNS & REILLY REAL ESTATE CO.,
628 Fourth Ave.

OFFICE, near court house, in new modern building; large front room, with every convenience. Smith Office Building, 806-808 Wylie ave.

Warehouses.

TO LET.
STORAGE HOUSE.

Three floors; very central; new building; 7,290 square feet. Modern conveniences; $2.25 square foot.

JOHN K. EWING CO., 248 Fourth Ave.

FOR SALE.

City and Suburban Residences.

CLEARVIEW—MT. LEBANON.

FOR SALE—A beautiful new ten-roomed brick house, complete in every detail; high pressure water supply, sewer, gas, Bell phone, etc. Immediate possession. Terms to suit purchaser. Clearview is an ideal location for a home and is just the right place for the children. Take Mt. Lebanon car on Liberty or Smithfield street.

Mt. Lebanon Land & Trust Company,
421 Wood street.

CRAFTON—New 10-room rec. hall brick; bath, 2 w. c.'s, lavatory first floor, cab. mantels, comb. chandeliers, hot and cold water, gas, and elec. light, butlers pantry, laundry, sta. tubs, inst. water heater, elegantly papered, cement walks, paved street, large front porch, side entrance; lot 40x100; an extraordinary bargain if sold in a few days. See

H. M. BLACKLEY,
512 Diamond Bank Bldg.

THIS IS CERTAINLY AN OPPORTUNITY that you should take hold of. 6-room house with bath, near car line and R. R. station, located at Ingram; quite an item, don't you think; no foreign element to contend with; all or about the same as Americans. Price $2,100; cash down $200, balance per month $18.

C. F. WARD,
Ingram, Pa.

FOR SALE.

$13,000.00 for 3 Dwellings on Center Ave. ONLY $6,500.00 CASH. Balance Mortgage.	Owners have placed in our hands for sale the finest dwelling properties on Center avenue, within walking distance from Court House. We recommend this as a good and safe investment. Property rents for $1,800 00 annually.

ARONSON-FRIEDMAN CO., 436 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—Brick stable, 2 stories; lot 20x76; built full length of lot; Forty-second street; a bargain; $1,300 to a quick buyer.

Also nice frame house on Dearborn st.; 5 rooms and attic, hall, etc; lot 24x100; a bargain at $3,300.

See the D. DOUGHTY CO., Limited, 4733 Liberty ave.

FOR SALE—Outer Fifth ave.; make us an offer for No. 1521 Fifth ave.; lot 20 ft. 1½ inches by 100 feet; present rental $60 per month; owner has commissioned us to sell this property at a very low figure, as he is leaving the city; enhancement of values in this district certain, as the hump removal is a foregone conclusion.

L. A. CLARK & CO.,
409 Fourth ave.

A BRAND NEW HOUSE
SITUATE ON FRANKSTOWN AVE.

For sale; with 8 rooms, reception hall, laundry, furnace, cemented cellar, fine tiled bathroom, gas light and heat and papered throughout; price $4,750; reasonable terms.

FRANKSTOWN REALTY CO.,
7806 Frankstown ave., East End, city.

ONLY $500 REQUIRED.

Good house of 4 rooms and attic; large colonial porch; no smoke or dirt; 2 squares to cars; 15 minutes to postoffice; gas and water; large lot, with beautiful shade trees. Price $2,500.

GERMAN REALTY CO.,
1903 Carson st.

FOR SALE.

In Beechwood plan, by tunnel line, new brick house, 10 rooms, bath, w. c., cabinet mantels, front and rear porches, neatly papered; lot 30 x100. This property can be bought for $5,000—and is a bargain.

BALDRIDGE, WATSON & COMPANY,
Farmers Bank Building.

HOUSE containing four large rooms with lot 80 ft. by 100; good water on pike, and within 10 minutes' walk of tunnel car line. Price $1,100.

We have quite a number of houses in Sheraden for sale at moderate prices.

BAIRD & FIFE, 424 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.

Country home at Coraopolis, commanding a superb view of the Ohio river for miles, new house, 9 rooms, good water and 4 acres land. Price $5,000.

BALDRIDGE, WATSON & COMPANY,
Farmers Bank Building.

KNOXVILLE—Jocunda street, 9-room brick; all conveniences; lot 25x100; at less than cost.

H. M. BLACKLEY,
512 Diamond Bank Bldg.

OAKLAND BARGAIN.

10-room brick, all modern improvements, on Oakland ave. $7,500; $2,500 cash, balance mortgage. Address T 41, The Gazette.

FOR SALE.

City and Suburban Residences.

FOR SALE—

BEATTY & JONES.

AVALON.

10-room frame; all rooms large; bath; fruit and shade trees; level lawn of 125x125 feet to alley; choice flowers; beautiful view; lot alone worth $6,000; price $7,000.

Modern 6-room cottage, unfailing rock spring; nice lot; unsurpassed view; near trolley and train; $3,200.

10-room frame; all rooms large; bath; fruit and shade trees; level lawn of 125x125 feet to alley; choice flowers; beautiful view; lot alone worth $6,000; $7,000.

BELLEVUE.

5 rooms, reception hall, bath; lot 50x150; $4,500.

New 10-room frame; up to date in every particular; large lot; one-half square to trolley; $5,100.

BEN AVON.

New 9-room frame; nice level lot; bath; cement walks and cellar; laundry; electricity; porches; $500 and monthly payments; $4,300.

The prettiest 6-room COTTAGE in the COUNTY; beautiful river view; nice lawn; for a few days; $4,000.

FOR EXCHANGE.

AVALON—10-room modern frame; all conveniences; $6,500; want a home in Shadyside from $9,000 to $11,000.

ETNA—Pretty 7-room modern frame; bath, etc.; near trolley and train; want home IN AVALON, BEN AVON or BELLEVUE; will pay difference in cash; or will take vacant; clear, $3,300.

HOME in AVALON for one in WILKINSBURG.

AVALON—New 10-room frame; one square trolley; nice level lot; want 5 or 6-room modern house in any nice location.

BEATTY & JONES,
418 FARMERS BANK BUILDING,
'PHONES 969 GRANT—1166 MAIN.
RESIDENCE—236 W. BELLEVUE.

YOUR OWN HOME—EASY.

$3,350—10 minutes' ride from P. O.; $50 closes deal; paved and sewered streets; delightful, clean and healthful location; level lots; in the built-up part of the city and near the city schools. Convenience! We mean the following exactly: In just 10 minutes from the time you board a car at the P. O. you are at your door; downtown noon lunch cut out. Notice: A private party is improving his own property with a number of neat little homes of various styles and prices, and, on the start, will offer a few to desirable people only on especially easy terms—$50 down ($19 or $20 will do temporarily) and about $300 later, and balance easy monthly payments. The above house has six rooms, besides vestibule, hall, bathroom and large finished attic; large cellar, with solid stone foundation, automatic water heater, large front and rear porches, good slate roof, sliding doors between hall and parlor and parlor and dining-room; china closet; kitchen with two cupboards; second floor has three bedrooms, besides bathroom, which has bathtub with hot and cold water, stationary washstand and inside closet; hardwood cabinet mantels, with tile hearths and brass burner on both floors, large, roomy closets throughout the house; both gases; the very best work and material throughout; entire plan will be built up by owner, who will vigilantly guard the neighborhood, hence none but the best people need apply, and best references required. For full particulars address "Owner," P. O. 477.

RESIDENT PROPERTY CHEAP.

A well known local Trust Company have authorized us to offer for sale, if sold within a week,

THREE BRICK HOUSES, one of 10 rooms, one of 9 rooms and the other of 6 rooms, on CENTER AVENUE, at the corner of a prominent street. The property fronts 47 FEET ON CENTER AVENUE, runs back 108 feet along the other street to a 20-foot alley. It is well rented to good tenants, and pays 8 per cent on the price asked. Property to be sold subject to the approval of the Orphans' Court, and the price asked is about $3,000.00 LESS than appraised value.

THERE IS MONEY IN IT FOR SOME ONE.
If you want money see
Exclusive Agents

ARONSON REALTY COMPANY,
ARONSON BUILDING,
646 FIFTH AVE. COR. TUNNEL ST.
MAKE MONEY FOR OTHERS,
WILL MAKE MONEY FOR YOU.

ARTISTIC SUBURBAN HOME.

For Sale—A 10-room stone and shingle dwelling in beautiful suburban district 15 minutes from Fifth avenue on electric cars. None but fine houses in the vicinity. Inside finish, quartered oak mahogany and white enamel; all conveniences; lot 63x120. Price $8,500. Terms, $1,000 cash; balance easy payments.

SEE OWNER,
504 Diamond Bank Bldg.

FOR SALE—$1,800; 60x99 feet; one square from car line, in Squirrel Hill; fine view of Schenley park. This is a rare bargain and cannot be equaled for either home or investment.

D. BEHEN & SON,
4063 Penn Ave.

$5,700—A more complete modern or up to date nine-room brick dwelling could not be found. One square from cars, beautiful location, immediate possession. Don't miss this. E. P. KEARY, 309 Fourth ave. Room 204.

INVESTMENT PROPERTY BETTER THAN MORTGAGES—We have several fine properties that pay about 8 per cent clear on your money. Let us know what you have to invest. Black & Baird, Farmers Bank Bldg.

FINE 7-ROOM HOUSE, bath and all conveniences, nearly new; Ingram, Pa. Price $3,200; terms easy.

R. W. WALLACE,
Room 601, 413 Fourth ave. Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—New 2-story frame house, "Millvale Terrace;" lot 40x100. Price $1,800; $100 cash, balance $15 per month. Take Millvale car, get off at Millvale Terrace, or see H. F. McGrady, 309 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.

Fifth ave. bargain near High school, 34x120 to paved alley, price $375 per foot front.

BALDRIDGE, WATSON & COMPANY,
Farmers Bank Building.

East End Residences.

LOVELY SQUIRREL HILL RESIDENCES—Finished in hardwood with 3 beautiful tiled bathrooms, everything extra fine, with large grounds, $30,000—another for $25,000; another on corner with ¼ acre of land $32,000—another handsome fire brick dwelling with reception hall for $16,000; another extra fine property for $45,000. Black & Baird, Farmers Bank Bldg.

$35,000 FOR $17,000—I have a mortgage on a tract of E. E. land nearly 5 acres within 500 feet of street cars and surrounded with fine residences; the owner has defaulted in payment; you can buy the mortgage, foreclose and get the property for half its value. Address G 72 Gazette.

FOR SALE—$5,000—Solid brick reception hall dwelling, 8 rooms, bath, etc. Lot 33½x60. Bargain. See us for investment, speculative and residence properties.

DAVIES & GREEN,
Penn and Shady, E. E.

FOR SALE—North Highland ave., corner property, near park; will be sold for $20,000 to effect quick sale; reduced from $25,000 to close estate.

HOME TRUST CO.,
Wood st. at Sixth ave.

FOR SALE—Finest and cheapest eight-room and attic house in East End; Homewood Belmar plan. 7222 Race st. Go and see it if you want bargain.

FOR SALE.

East End Residences.

FOR SALE.

19th WARD, EAST END.

$7,500.00—For a new buff brick residence of 10 rooms, reception hall; modern and complete in every respect; high grade and exclusive residence district; paved street; one block from several car lines; lot 30x120; immediate possession; terms to suit.

F. W. HAAS,
6214 Penn ave., E. E.

EAST END COLONIAL RESIDENCE,
NORTH HIGHLAND DISTRICT.

Center hall colonial residence of 12 rooms, billiard room, three baths, two on second and one on third floor; lavatory on first floor; hardwood finish throughout; dining-room, library and halls wainscoted; bookcases and china closets built in; beam ceiling; hot water heating system; cabinet and art mantels throughout; every modern convenience. Description does not do justice to property. Must be seen to be appreciated. Lot extends to alley. Exclusive neighborhood. A decided bargain at $16,000.

A. Z. BYERS & CO.,
(Exclusive Agents),
621-2 Farmers Bank bldg.

HERE IS AN OPPORTUNITY.
LOOK INTO IT.

$5,600 will get for a quick purchaser a modern brick home in the East End, within one square of street car line. First floor, reception hall, parlor, dining room and kitchen. Second floor, 4 bedrooms and bath. Third floor, 2 large rooms. Cellar under entire house, floor cemented. Fitted throughout with combination chandeliers, cabinet mantels and range. By carefully investigating this property you will find it is a bargain.

S. J. PURKISS & CO.,
Real Estate, Insurance and Mortgages,
Farmers Bank Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

A PROMINENT CORNER ON SQUIRREL HILL.

To Be Sold—A modern brick residence built by owner for a home; 14 rooms, center hall, 3 bath rooms; all hardwood finish; stable for four horses, carriage house and man's quarters. Lot 100x170 feet. The finest corner in Squirrel Hill district. Moderate price.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
311 Fourth Ave.

FOR SALE—A remarkable proposition; $4,500; $100 cash; $35 per month. A beautiful buff brick and shingle cottage that would ordinarily sell for $5,500, containing 7 rooms, bath, pantry, range, porches, hardwood mantels, gas, hot and cold water; street paved and sewered; 1½ sq. from car line in E. E.; lot 25x100. Or will sell 5 or 10 feet more frontage at $35 per front foot. Every house on street as good as this or better. Splendid location.

D. BEHEN & SON,
4063 Penn Ave.

FOR SALE—The price was $12,500. We want a quick offer for a beautiful, almost new, pompeian brick of 10 rooms and reception hall, splendidly tiled bath, heated with hot water, hardwood finish, finely decorated, large, bright laundry, pantry. Built by owner for home and perfectly finished; 1 sq. from N. Highland ave. and Highland park on one side and 300 feet from park on another side.

D. BEHEN & SON,
4063 Penn Ave.

FOR SALE—$35,000—Handsome brick residence, Aiken ave., near Center; lot 50x186; eastern exposure; brick residence of 12 rooms, center hall, 3 bath rooms, handsomely finished in hardwood throughout; double bay windows; district first-class; convenient to street cars; owner may accept a smaller property; revenue producer as part pay, or may accept lower figure for cash on a quick sale.

L. A. CLARK & CO.,
409 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—Mt. Vernon, near Lang ave.; cost $5,500; no reasonable offer refused for quick sale; frame, 6 rooms, hall, bath, gas, hot and cold water, porches; all improvements. This is a great opportunity to get a bargain. But you must act quickly. The price is not as much an object as ready money.

D. BEHEN & SON,
4063 Penn Ave.

FOR SALE—$3,600; $600 cash, balance on mortgage. You should investigate this at once. It would not build the house. Brick and frame cottage, 9 rooms, reception hall, pantry, bath, gas, hot and cold water, porches; all improvements. In a very desirable E. E. location, two squares from cars.

D. BEHEN & SON,
4063 Penn Ave.

A PROMINENT CORNER ON SQUIRREL HILL.

To Be Sold—A modern brick residence built by owner for a home; 14 rooms, center hall, 3 bath rooms; all hardwood finish; stable for four horses, carriage house and man's quarters. Lot 100x170 feet. The finest corner in Squirrel Hill district. Moderate price.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.

Spacious Fifth ave. residence, one of the most commanding locations in Shadyside district. The house is almost new; handsome appearance, fully modern; large lot. See

COMMONWEALTH REAL ESTATE CO.,
327 and 329 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.

At a sacrifice, owner has left the city, neat home of 10 rooms, Homewood ave., between P. R. R. and Penn ave., corner lot 46x150. It will pay you to investigate.

BALDRIDGE, WATSON & COMPANY,
Farmers Bank Building.

FOR SALE—Shadyside; Neville st., near Wallingford st.; modern center-hall brick residence, conveniently located; will be sold at a positive sacrifice within 20 days.

HOME TRUST CO.,
Wood st. at Sixth ave.

SHADYSIDE—Atlantic avenue, new modern brick, 11 rooms and rec. hall, 2 baths, hardwood; everything up to date; lot 60x125 feet. See

H. M. BLACKLEY,
512 Diamond Bank Bldg.

FOR SALE—11-room brick house on S. Rebecca st., E. E., $10,000. Inquire 910 Arrott Bldg.

Allegheny Residences.

$2,200—Virginia ave., near Perrysville ave.; frame dwelling, 5 rooms, two porches, hall and c.; in good repair; nice home; rents for $216.

See J. H. FESTER (9 to 12 a. m.),
22 North Diamond st., E., Allegheny.

FOR SALE.

Allegheny Residences.

FOR SALE—Modern up-to-date 10-room brick dwelling. Corner location, fine view and at a decided bargain. Terms easy. Get key and full particulars.

EDWIN E. KLEIN,
22 North Diamond st., East, Allegheny.

$2,000—East st. boulevard; a very cozy frame dwelling of 5 rooms and attic, bath, furnace, hot and cold water, front porch, a model home and nice level lot. See

J. H. FESTER (9 to 12 a. m.),
22 North Diamond st., E., Allegheny.

$2,200—$400 cash, balance at 4½ per cent; small frame dwelling, 6 rooms; room to build three more houses; all street improvements made. Irwin ave., Second ward.

See J. H. FESTER (9 to 12 a. m.),
22 North Diamond st., E., Allegheny.

IF YOU ARE in search of real estate of any kind in Allegheny, you will save time and money and secure the greatest of bargains by seeing or addressing E. L. Reider, 1832 Beaver st., Allegheny. Bell 'phone 474 L. Brady.

Business Property.

BUSINESS PROPERTIES AT A BARGAIN.

INVESTIGATE WITHOUT DELAY.

Any one of the following three propositions for downtown business property.

NOTHING LESS THAN

$10,000.00 CASH

WILL BE MADE on any one of these opportunities, by a purchaser who knows his business, and acts quickly.

We have under option, expiring next Saturday, at noon, and control exclusively,

THREE OF THE BEST BUSINESS PROPERTIES

in the city, located on MARKET STREET, near Third; WATER STREET, near Wood; and on PENN AVENUE, near Fifth, and close to Horne's stores.

Each of the properties are quoted at a price far below market value, and much less than what property in the vicinity has sold at recently.

If you are interested, and are in position to raise $10,000.00 or more, it will be to your advantage to consult with us at once.

Full information furnished upon application.

Only by
Exclusive Agents.

ARONSON REALTY COMPANY,
ARONSON BUILDING,
646 FIFTH AVE. COR. TUNNEL ST.
MAKE MONEY FOR OTHERS,
WILL MAKE MONEY FOR YOU.

FOR SALE—
HUMP DISTRICT.

Fifth Ave., within 4 squares of the court house; 2 well-located business properties, each having a good frontage; keep your eye on this district for the next two years; anyone purchasing property in this district will certainly get handsome returns for their investment.

L. A. CLARK & CO.,
Exclusive Agents,
409 Fourth Avenue.

A CHOICE Pittsburgh warehouse site of 60,000 square feet on three paved streets in ... of Pittsburgh. An especially low price for quick sale. For particulars see E. Hallett, 409 Fourth ave.

WAREHOUSE—6 floors; solid built, 50 feet front, $40,000; another 5 floors, $75,000. Black & Baird, Farmers Bank Bldg.

For Sale or Exchange.

WILL PAY $3,000 CASH

and give a $6,000 clear lot on Squirrel Hill for a good $9,000 improved property; any good location.

McKLVEEN, WHITE & CO., 505 Park Bldg.,
Real Estate "Hustlers."

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—170 acres rolling land; fine soil; in high state of cultivation; well watered; 15 acres of timber; 9-room Gothic house and usual outbuildings; half mile from railroad station at Conneautville; beautiful location; $6,500; will trade for city property.

THE JAS. MURTHA CO.,
202 Times building. 336 Fourth ave.

FOR EXCHANGE—(For improved East End property), 160 feet fronting on Darlington road, near Murray ave. by 150 feet in depth; convenient to street car line; also to Shady ave. line to East End. This property is level, and is situate in a $15,000 district.

L. A. CLARK & CO.,
409 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Beautiful center hall house on Atlantic ave., near Liberty ave. Every modern improvement. Will exchange for suburban place close to city, well elevated, at not to exceed $10,000.

D. BEHEN & SON,
4063 Penn Ave.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Forty clear lots between Lincoln and Frankstown aves. at $300 each. Will assume and pay some cash.

D. BEHEN & SON,
4063 Penn Ave.

I HAVE IMPROVED PROPERTY that I can exchange for your clear vacant. What have you to offer?

FRANK B. MILLER, 431 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—85 acres, near Wampum, Pa., rich soil and lays nice.

See M'HUGH, 436 Fourth ave.

CLEAR PROPERTY to exchange for Pittsburgh Consolidated Milling, Mining, Tunneling Co., stock. Box 1695.

CLEAR improved property to exchange for lots or anything of value. Box 1696.

Seashore Properties.

ABSECON HIGHLANDS, N. J.

Our seashore home sites at Absecon Highlands cannot be equaled; elevation 40 to 100 foot above sea level; splendid climate, rich soil, pure water, good roads, stores, schools and churches; 10 minutes' ride to Atlantic City; send for free booklet; describes villa sites, 102x150 feet; price $100; payable $4 monthly, 5 acres, $175; payable $4.50 monthly.

GILBERT & O'CALLAGHAN, 432 Fourth ave.

Mortgage Loans.

MONEY ON MORTGAGES.

A M-I-L-L-I-O-N T-O L-O-A-N

on First and Second Mortgages
at 4½ to 6 per cent.
Call or write
MORTGAGE DEPARTMENT.

ARONSON BROS. COMPANY,
BANKERS,
ARONSON BUILDING,
646 FIFTH AVE. COR. TUNNEL ST.
LOAN MONEY TO OTHERS,
WILL LOAN MONEY TO YOU.

MONEY TO LOAN.
—ON—
IMPROVED PROPERTY.
GEORGE BROS.,
348 Fourth ave.

MONEY ON REAL ESTATE.	Mortgages wanted on improved real estate in city or suburbs.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 FOURTH AVE.

WE have money to loan on mortgages; bring deed; money waiting; no delay.

H. A. LAPPE COMPANY,
407 Peoples Savings Bank building.

WE have money to loan on straight mortgages, building and loan, life insurance installment or builders' loan. Bring deed. Wilson & Bixler, 313 Ferguson Bldg.

$50,000 EASTERN money to loan on first mortgages; principals only. Address P. O. Box 863.

I HAVE FUNDS waiting to loan on good mortgages in any amount.

FRANK B. MILLER, 431 Fourth ave.

$500,000 to loan, 4½ to 6 per cent; mortgages or collateral; private party. P. O. box 563.

PLENTY of 4½ per cent money for mortgages. Williams, Evans & Co., 248 Fourth ave.

GOOD $1,500 to $10,000 mortgages on city property wanted. Wm. Bell, Times building.

BARRELS of 4½% money to loan.

JOHN K. EWING CO., 248 Fourth ave.

MONEY TO LOAN ON EASY TERMS.
B. B. BLACK, 343 FOURTH AVE., 2D FLOOR.

LARGE fund to loan on first and second mortgage. Box 1695.

MONEY to loan on mortgages.
W. F. WEITERSHAUSEN, 117 Ohio st., Ally.

MORTGAGE MONEY IN ANY AMOUNT.
J. M. KIDNEY & CO., 421 GRANT ST.

FOR SALE.

Farms.

200 ACRES, three-fourths of a mile from station on E. & P. R. R., Crawford Co., Pa.; 12-room house, two large barns with silo, fences and everything in good condition, 10 acres of heavy hemlock timber; one of the best stock and dairy farms in Northwestern Pennsylvania; price $12,000, or will exchange in part for good real estate.

250-ACRE stock farm, Erie Co., Pa., within 2 miles of railroad station and 20 miles from Erie; large house and tenant house; two good barns, one of the best stock and dairy farms in Erie Co.; price $7,000 or will exchange for city property.

85 ACRES, 1½ miles from Monaca and 30 minutes' ride from Pittsburgh; fair house and good barn, with water in every field; 10 acres timber; beautiful location; price $9,000.

90 ACRES, 1½ miles from Monaca; excellent slate roof house; good barn and all outbuildings in good condition, and in a high state of cultivation; one of the best farms in Moon twp., Beaver county, Pa.; magnificent view of the Ohio valley; price $11,000.

20 ACRES, with a frame house of 7 rooms, in good condition; one of the finest locations in Sewickley Heights district; price $16,000.

VET L. BROWN & CO.,
Rooms 206-9.—Send for List.—421 Fourth ave.

290 ACRES; $800 DOWN; CONSIDERED ONE of the best farms in the neighborhood (a nearby farmer raised 540 bushels potatoes on one acre last season); pleasantly located on main road; fertile soil, cutting about 30 tons of hay; mail delivered at door; good pasture for 12 cows (many cows pay $60 a year); large lot of wood and timber; 25 barrels apples in season from young orchard; six-room house; barn 40x30 with cellar; owner has other business and price has been reduced to $800 to insure quick sale; $400 down and easy terms for the balance; it is the opportunity of a lifetime for a man of limited means to secure a farm where he can be sure of a good, honest living for his family, raising corn, potatoes, oats and hay and keeping flock of hens, a few sheep and some cows; cream can be sold at the door; immediate possession. Traveling instructions and "Strout's Bargain List" of other money making farms, with reliable information of soils, crops, markets, climate, etc., mailed free. E. A. STROUT, Farm Dept. 72, 150 Nassau st., New York city, 96 Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.

FARM FOR SALE	166 acres Harrison county, Ohio, 1½ miles from Scio, P. R. R. and Wabash R. R. Rolling land, 150 acres improved, 15 acres timber. Near church and school; spring water; frame house, 7 rooms, good cellar; house painted. Bank barn 36x48 feet, horse stable 24x20, all outbuildings; two orchards, all kinds of fruit, $2,000 worth of timber on the place; two oil wells doing two barrels a day. Price $42.50 per acre on easy terms.

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS & TRUST CO.,
336 Fourth ave.

FIVE-ACRE FRUIT AND POULTRY FARM, $100; at West Egg Harbor, N. J.; directly on the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad and the Reading railroad; 30 minutes from Atlantic City; near the best market in the world; fine soil; pure water; good roads; no swamp land; fine climate; $5 down and $5 monthly pays for your farm; we will build you a house and take pay the same as rent; let us tell you all about it; write today if you can't call.

THE JAS. MURTHA CO.,
202 Times building. 336 Fourth ave.
Atlantic City office, 501-502 Bartlett building.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S HOME AT MANCHESTER, CONN.

Fine, large house, 15 rooms, two baths, electric lights, two new furnaces, set tubs, house finely located in midst of oak grove; property consists of 30 acres land in high state cultivation, bordering on large lake, suitable for boating or fishing; 700-ton new ice house on shore of lake; fine barn and outbuildings; two large henneries, with one acre inclosed in yards; sanitary conditions perfect; house on line of trolley, near center of town; a beautiful home and price right. Call or address owner,

ROBERT P. BISSELL, Manchester, Conn.

FARM FOR SALE—44 acres, Richland township, Allegheny county, Pa., 21 miles from city, 2½ miles from Bakerstown, Pa.; underlaid with coal; in gas and oil territory; producing wells on adjoining farm; best of water; small house and barn; some good timber; young peach orchard, 300 trees; good apple orchard; pear and cherry trees; possession at once; price $2,600; terms $1,000 down, balance easy.

A. C. M'COMB & CO.,
336 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.

137 acres, Limestone township, Clarion, Pa.; one mile from Greenville; 80 acres improved, 27 acres second growth timber; land lies well, underlaid with three veins coal; also with lime; churches and schools convenient; two limestone springs; also spring and well at door; good eight-room house; large barn and necessary outbuildings; abundance good fruit; price $4,500; $1,000 cash.

G. F. VOWINCKEL,
331 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—60 acres, Washington township, Clarion county, Pa., 1½ miles from Marble P. O.; 4 miles from B. & O. R. R.; 45 acres improved, 15 acres timber; soil in good condition; land rolling; ¼ mile to schools; churches convenient; abundance good water; 6-room house, plastered and painted; necessary outbuildings in good condition; variety fruit. Price $1,950; one-half cash.

G. F. VOWINCKEL, JR.,
331 Fourth Ave.

RICHLAND COLONY, N. J.

A 10-acre Richland colony farm is a money producer; soil is rich, markets are handy, climate cannot be equaled anywhere in the east; pure water, stores, schools, hotels, several churches; two railroads to Philadelphia and the seashore; adjoins beautiful Vineland; 10 acres, $250, payable $1.50 weekly; ask for our illustrated booklet. GILBERT & O'CALLAGHAN, 432 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—255 acres, Monroe township, Clarion county, Pa., 7 miles from Sligo on P. R. R. Farm adjoins Churchville; limestone soil in good condition; land nearly level and underlaid with coal; in good oil and gas territory. Churches and schools adjoin farm; 8-room house, good sized barn, necessary outbuildings in good repair; good orchard. Price $4,500.

G. F. VOWINCKEL, JR.,
331 Fourth Ave.

FOR SALE—A farm worth $2,500 for $1,700, if sold quick. 100 acres level land, with a five-room frame house, large vault, good barn and five other buildings. Adapted for chicken and general stock raising; level country road running from railroad station and passing the house, 125 miles from Pittsburgh. Jos. Hartle, 410 Cypress st., Pittsburgh. Bell 'phone 416-W Fisk.

FOR SALE—49 acres Paint township, Clarion county, Pa., 3 miles to Shippenville; 40 acres improved, 9 acres small timber. In good oil and gas territory, 1 mile from church, school on farm. Abundance good water; 4-room house; good barn and all necessary outbuildings. Price $1,500, $600 cash.

THOMPSON-VOWINCKEL CO.,
331 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FARMS—For Sale, 100 Northeastern Ohio Farms—Near Warren, O.; free pikes, rural mail delivery, on telephone lines; beautiful, level fertile farms; descriptive list free, quoting prices and illustrated with 30 half-tone views of farm houses. Address E. H. Kistler, Warren, O.

A FINE stock and grain farm of 540 acres; 1 mile of station; 2 good 8-room houses, 4 fine barns, choice fruit, nice maple grove of about 800 trees, splendid springs and flowing wells; has been kept as fancy stock farm; write for price and list. Murray Bros., 440 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh, or Youngstown, O.

FOR SALE—Farms and country homes in Westmoreland and Fayette counties; near railroad, schools and churches; farms well improved; terms to suit purchaser. See the farm agent, F. C. Wray, Scottdale, Pa.

FOR SALE.

Coraopolis farm, 25 acres, apple orchard, small fruit, farm house, barn and carriage house, good water, price $3,500.

BALDRIDGE, WATSON & COMPANY,
Farmers Bank Building.

FOR SALE—Near Mercer, Pa., 24 acres, house, barn and all necessary outbuildings; good well at kitchen door; never-failing spring and springhouse; orchard with all kind of fruits and berries; price $1,400.

See M'HUGH, 436 Fourth ave.

FARM FOR SALE.

52 acres, rich land, with good buildings, near station; stock, crops, implements; possession; price $2,450; terms, $400 cash, balance 10 years. Catalogue free. Clark & Son, Dover, Del.

FOR SALE—Farm and dairy, 20 cows, 1 horse and harness, 2 wagons; all machinery connected with dairy. Fruit, vegetables and feed go with same. Address 419 Main st., Sharpsburg, Pa.

44 ACRES, 2 miles from Beaver Falls; fine 10-room house; good orchard; $3,800.

THE JAS. MURTHA CO.,
202 Times building. 336 Fourth ave.

77 ACRES, 17 miles from city, 1½ miles from station; 5-room house, stable, young orchard, good water. $3,500.

J. M. KIDNEY & CO., 421 GRANT ST.

GET list of Pa. and Ohio farms.
R. F. NEILL, OAKMONT, PA.

GAZETTE LETTER BOX

The Following Replies to GAZETTE WANT ADS Remaining at The Gazette Office Up to 12 Noon, Saturday, July 8.

A—89, 86, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 89, 86, 86, 54, 54.
B—25, 49, 49.
C—25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 90, 53, 53, 53, 90, 53, 53, 53, 53, 53, 53, 79, 53.
D—54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 54, 92, 13.
E—25, 13, 13, 72, 72, 72, 13.
F—4, 25, 42, 14, 42, 4, 4, 4, 4, 50, 50, 14, 42, 42, 4, 42, 42, 42, 42.
G—31, 25, 14, 25, 14, 50.
H—25, 85, 92, 90, 92.
J—92, 29, 50.
K—92, 92, 92, 92, 92, 92, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 53, 92.
L—49, 50, 40, 50, 49, 49, 49, 49.
M—92, 91.
N—14, 14, 14.
O—14, 13, 13, 13, 59.
P—14, 92, 92, 14, 14, 92, 92, 92, 92, 92, 92, 92, 92, 92, 92, 92.
Q—42, 88, 88, 51, 51, 51, 51, 51, 51, 51.
R—92, 88, 71.
S—3, 52, 52, 88, 88, 88, 88, 88, 88, 88, 88, 88, 88, 52, 51.
T—14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 53, 92, 40, 42, 52, 53.
V—14, 14, 52.
W—85, 49, 49, 53, 68, 68, 13, 18.
X—49, 92, 85, 81, 13.
Y—6, 6, 6, 14, 51, 51, 51, 49, 50, 80.
Z—14, 14, 51, 50, 51, 92, 51, 51, 51, 51.

THE RESULTS SHOULD PROVE GRATIFYING

Try a small Want or Real Estate Ad---The cost is only a penny a word IN THE NEWSPAPER YOU SEE EVERYWHERE

FOR SALE.

Lots.

A NEW CAR LINE FOR SQUIRREL HILL.

This new line will run from the city to Wilkinsburg and will give easy access to the most desirable residence portion of Squirrel Hill. The most beautiful building lots in Pittsburgh, on Forbes ave., Beacon st., Marlborough ave., Irwin ave. and Northumberland ave., can be purchased on easy terms; one-fifth cash. See

J. H. GOEHRING.
316 Frick Bldg.

ONLY $600 EACH.

Sacrifice for cash. 3 lots, well located; level; both gases, sewered, water. Each 25x100, fronting on Osgood street, Tenth ward, Allegheny. Two minutes' from street cars.

L. A. CLARK & CO.,
409 FOURTH AVE.

LOTS

SQUIRREL HILL; fine lots, almost level; only $450.
KLEBER PLAN, Eleventh ward, Allegheny; splendid lot 40x150; cheap.
ARTHUR WESSEL,
426 Fourth ave.

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD.

You select the lot; we do the rest. If you have a little money to pay down all right. If not, call and see us anyway if you have a salary. We make the plans to suit you and let contract to lowest bidder. Houses from $15 a month up. Make engagement to call in evening. Bell 155 Court. Sawyer & Co., 239 Fourth ave., ground floor.

ANDERSON FARM PLAN.
ANDERSON FARM PLAN.

THE FINEST PROPERTY IN THE MT. LEBANON DISTRICT.

Fronting on both Castle Shannon car lines; only 17 minutes' ride from P. O. Lots 140x155 feet, with building restrictions.
ARTHUR WESSEL,
426 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—$31,000.

The best business corner in city; 10,600 sq. feet; over 200 feet frontage; 6 car lines pass the door. Fine location for good stores, large apartment house and office building.
D. BEHEN & SON.
4063 Penn Ave.

STEVENSON PLAN
WEST LIBERTY.

On Castle Shannon car line, via Beechwood. Splendid half-acre tracts. $250 up.
ARTHUR WESSEL,
426 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.

Ninth st. lot at a bargain, 20x95, price $1,000 per foot.
BALDRIDGE, WATSON & COMPANY,
Farmers Bank Building.

VOELKEL PLAN.
MT. LEBANON DISTRICT.

Fronting on Castle Shannon car line, via Beechwood, lot 35x120, at 'way down prices. Take car to Banksville ave.
ARTHUR WESSEL,
426 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.

Downtown bargain, lot 31x95, in good business location.
BALDRIDGE, WATSON & COMPANY,
Farmers Bank Building.

AMBRIDGE—Cheap, two lots, size 25x105, located No. 639 and 640 Elm lane; see owner, 4036 Penn ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—Lot 28x100, Grand View, 552 Eureka st. Address H. F. Ford, 416 Jucunda st., Knoxville.

Real Estate.—Special.

HAVE YOU A LOT?

We will turn it into a paying investment for you.

Will build you a house on it and arrange payments satisfactory to both; don't delay; come and see us; have a good, long talk; it will certainly pay you to do so.
MAZER & ROBSON,
417 Ferguson Block.

IF you want a house built on your lot, I will build house, furnish the plans and money, you to pay it in monthly payments. Call or write George H. Shickler, 1507 Arrott Bldg.

FREE LAND to advertise—For $1 we make warranty deed to nice little tract Arkansas land; don't wait; number limited. Charles Smith, Nettleton, Ark.

Coal and Timber Lands.

FOR SALE—COAL LANDS.

5,000 acres coal in West Virginia, consisting of three veins: 1 4-ft. vein, 1 7-ft. vein and 1 7 to 10-ft. vein. Two veins are drift coal and self-draining. Lower vein lies about 10 ft. below railroad; 1,000 acres in fee with sufficient timber for all mining purposes; $12.50 per acre.

2,000 acres in Greene county, on Wheeling creek, $55 per acre.

6,000 acres in Greene county, on Ten-Mile creek, Center township, through which the survey of railroad passes; $60 per acre.

These are extremely good bargains in coal and worth investigating. Inquire J. W. Johnson, 412 Lewis Block, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Business Opportunities.

RESTAURANT—SACRIFICE.

One of the best located, best equipped and cleanest places in the two cities; actually worth $1,200; will go for $750.

CONFECTIONERY AND CIGAR STORE—Centrally located in Penn ave.; store 22x50; rent only $33, including 6 living rooms; large soda fountain and good stock, doing a good business; reason for selling, leaving the city; will sacrifice; a bargain, only $750.

GROCERY—HERE IT IS—The vest value for the price we ever offered, est. 30 years; elegant location; large room finely equipped; horse and wagon and stable, 2 nice dwelling rooms; rent $20; don't overlook this; bring $700 and come on Monday.
THE JAS. MURTHA CO.,
308 Times Bldg., 336 Fourth ave.

GROCERY STORE—12 miles from city; town of 30,000 population; doing cash business of over $100 per day; fixtures belong to building; established six years; one of the best retail groceries in the state; will trade for part real estate, balance cash; invoice about $5,000
S. V. THOMPSON COMPANY,
Third floor, 300 Times Bldg., 336 Fourth ave.

BRICKYARD and stone quarry; opportunity for energetic man to double investment; thoroughly equipped brickyard and stone quarry in Central Allegheny, clay and stone sufficient to last 30 years; owner wishes to take European trip, will sell, rent or take partner with $4,000. Address C 76, The Gazette.

CONFECTIONERY.

Old-established business, located in the Twentieth ward, East End; business averaging $150 per week; rent $15 per month for storeroom; five living rooms can be had for $18 per month additional. Price $600.
B. R. FAULKNER & CO., INC'D,
1107 Arrott Bldg., Fourth ave. and Wood st.

WANTED.

Manager and salesman in large department store, city; must be able to take stock in the company; only first-class man with experience need apply. Write, giving referance, etc., F 4, The Gazette.

HOTEL.

Located in neighboring manufacturing borough; house contains 35 rooms, all furnished; rent only $100 per month; bar receipts average $200 per week; price $5,500.
CHARLES W. TURNER,
415 Fourth ave.

POOLROOM—40 miles from city; fine location in town of 26,000 population; clearing $2,000 per year, two billiard tables, three pool tables, ivory balls, cue racks, etc.; rent $25 per month; price $2,000.00
S. V. THOMPSON COMPANY,
Third floor, 300 Times Bldg., 336 Fourth ave.

GROCERY STORE—In Allegheny; doing a business of $500 a month; will sell cheap if sold at once. 1301 Arch st., Allegheny.

FOR SALE.

Business Opportunities.

HOWICK-ARMSTRONG CO.,
HOWICK-ARMSTRONG CO.,
HOWICK-ARMSTRONG CO.,
HOWICK-ARMSTRONG CO.
616 Times Bldg. 336 Fourth ave.

SALOON—In a first-class manufacturing city of 60,000 inhabitants; has finest of bar fixtures, first-class stock of liquors and cigars; $1,000 worth of stock guaranteed; this place is located on one of the prominent streets in the heart of the business section; doing a business of $150 to $200 a week; in connection has seven fully furnished rooms, fine dining-room and kitchen; this is a bargain; if sold this week, price $2,500.

SALOON—Located 95 miles miles from Pittsburgh, in a first-class railroad town, at the end of a division; has population of 10,000 to 12,000; fine oak finished bar fixtures; guaranteed stock of $500 worth of liquors; this is the best located saloon in the town; on a prominent corner, brick building; has four fine living rooms, bath, gas, electric lights; rent only $52.50 per month; doing a business of $150 to $175 a week, all cash; price, if sold quickly, $1,950.

CONFECTIONERY, CIGAR AND STATIONERY STORE—In the best location in the East End; has modern oak fixtures; fine large 20th century soda fountain, marble top counters; fine show and cigar cases and first-class stock; rent $26 a month; doing a large business; this is a bargain for any one wanting a business of this sort. This place can be bought for $1,000.

BUTTER AND EGG STORE—This is an all cash business; doing $500 to $600 a month; clearing $45 to $60 a week after all expenses are paid; owner leaving the city and will accept, if sold at once, $1,000; actually worth $1,500.

GROCERY—Fine location, on prominent avenue in the city; nice clean stock, worth dollar for dollar and doing a business of $150 a week, all cash. This is a first-class small business, where you will be sure to do well; rent for store, including 6 nice living rooms, $37; price invoice, about $700.

RESTAURANT—This is located in one of the busiest manufacturing suburbs of Pittsburgh; completely furnished, including quick lunch counter; established 4 years; lease has four years to run; this place has 11 completely furnished rooms and bath, all in good condition; rent $30 per month; doing a business averaging $1,400 a month; income from rentals, $65 per month; if desired, license could be obtained next year; for quick sale, price $2,650.

ROOMING HOUSE—Located on a prominent street, in Allegheny; 11 rooms and bath, all completely furnished and all rooms occupied; rent $70 per month; income from rooms per month, without mealers, $100; price $650.

DEPARTMENT OR GENERAL STORE—In one of the busiest towns in Pennsylvania, within 50 miles of Pittsburgh; this is a strictly first-class mercantile business, doing an average business of $8,000 a month, principally cash; stock will invoice about $20,000; can be bought at invoice.

MILK ROUTE—Nearby suburban manufacturing town; handling $6 to 90 gallons milk daily; good team horses, wagons, bottles and complete equipment for the business; clearing $175 a month after all expenses are paid; price $1,000.

Do you want a business? If so, we ask you to call upon us and we will be pleased to give you all information possible on what we have to offer.
HOWICK-ARMSTRONG CO.,
616 Times Bldg. 336 Fourth ave.

JOHN HOWICK & CO.,
603 Times Bldg. 336 Fourth Ave.

Saloon—The best location in a town of 10,000 population; doing an actual business of $30 per day; has 7 nice living rooms over saloon; will guarantee a stock of $800; fixtures are all of the finest mahogany; rent for all $40 per month with 5-year lease; this place has been established over 30 years and has always been a money-maker. Price for a quick sale, $2,000.

Saloon—140 miles from Pittsburgh; the best in the town of 6,000 population; it is doing a business of $30 a day; guarantee a stock of $350; fine bar and bar fixtures; right in the center of the town; this is an old established place and will stand investigation. On account of his wife's sickness and for a quick sale the owner will sacrifice for $1,500.

Rooming House—Best location on Arch street, Allegheny; clearing over and above expenses $60 per month; rent only $50; house all filled with roomers; three-year lease; this is a money-maker. Price $800.

Grocery Store—On Troy Hill, Allegheny; present proprietor has been there 20 years and owns property, but wishes to retire; doing an actual business of $350 to $400 a week; no fixtures to buy; will give a lease as long as desired; has 6 nice living rooms and stable; rent for all $25. This can be bought at invoice, dollar for dollar, about $1,400.

Cigar and Confectionery Store—Fine corner location in Allegheny; doing an actual business of $100 per week; rent for all is $21 with two living rooms; this is a good one and will stand investigation. Price $550.

Grocery and Confectionery Store—Without exception the best location in East Liberty; an old established stand which does an actual business of $125 per week; two completely furnished rooms and a fine stock of groceries; this is, without exception, one of the best stands in the East End; the best of reasons for selling and will sacrifice for $760.

JOHN HOWICK & CO.,
603 Times Bldg. 336 Fourth Ave.

DON'T GET CAUGHT.

The Get-Rich-Quick Man, the Wild-cat Miner, the Bucket-Shop Man, or other hot-air promoters with their promises of Big dividends, will clean you out if you are not posted. The Financial World exposes them all and constantly protects its readers against losses; it teaches how to invest and speculate intelligently; if interested in mining, oil, industrial, plantation, railroad stocks or bonds, you can not afford to be without this paper, and its free advice bureau. Send for free sample copy now. It will open your eyes. Address FINANCIAL WORLD, 867 Schiller Bldg., Chicago.

MANAGER—Branch office, Pittsburgh and other cities; an enterprise we believe will prove greatest money-earning and wealth-producing business proposition ever presented to American public; company will forever own all powers, advantages and every source of profit in a modern city, under unity of ownership; superior to any co-operative colonization plan ever formed; representatives should earn $3,000 to $5,000 first year and continue to increase; small amount of cash required; our booklet, "The Powers and Advantages of Industrial Concentration," and full information mailed free. Inventors' and Finance Co. (Rep. Dept.), Hoboken, N. J.

FARMS FOR SALE.

Thirty acres, one-half mile from Grove City; joining I. O. O. F. home farm; 13-room house, large barn, good soil, all tillable; fine location for small fruits; price reasonable; easy payments.

Two hundred acres, one-fourth mile from Grove City; fine stock or dairy farm; large house; barn and grain house; cottage tenement house; Grove City is a prosperous town of 3,500 people; good schools, college and four churches; on Bessemer & Lake Erie railroad, 60 miles from Pittsburgh. Inquire or write.
W. J. HARSHAW & SON,
Grove City,
Mercer County, Pa.

IT'S OUR BUSINESS
SELLING STORES, SALOONS and HOTELS. No charges of any kind unless sale is effected; stocks of merchandise sold quickly for cash or traded for city real estate. We advance money to sell your business. All transactions confidential.
B. R. FAULKNER & CO., INC'D,
Established 1893.
1107 Arrott building, Fourth ave. and Wood st.

MEAT MARKET—Best suburb of Allegheny; doing business of $350 per week; horse and wagon; fine fixtures; established 11 years; fine 7-room house, bath and storeroom in good condition; property and business can be bought for $3,500 cash, balance mortgage; price $6,500.
S. V. THOMPSON COMPANY,
Third floor, 300 Times Bldg., 336 Fourth ave.

CAPITAL
CAPITAL

For railroad, manufacturing and commercial enterprises, for developing coal, timber and mineral lands, inventions or any good project; corporations formed; stocks and bonds sold; established 1890; highest references.
RALPH M. JACOBY,
40 WALL STREET. NEW YORK.

INCORPORATE YOUR BUSINESS
Limited Liability. Perpetual Existence.
Corporate Purposes Unlimited.
Write for FREE BOOKLET.
UNIVERSAL INCORPORATING CO.,
Keystone Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

HAY, GRAIN AND FEED BUSINESS
In one of the neighboring boroughs, an old-established business, on one of the most prominent corners in the town; price $2,000, or by invoicing the stock and appraising fixtures.
B. R. FAULKNER & CO., INC'D,
1107 Arrott Bldg., Fourth ave. and Wood st.

CONFECTIONERY, stationery, ice cream and cigar store; will sell cheap to quick buyer. Inquire 705 East st., Allegheny.

FISH and poultry store for sale cheap, doing a good business; 1711 Federal st., Allegheny.

FOR SALE.

Business Opportunities.

W. F. WEITERSHAUSEN,
ESTABLISHED BUSINESS BROKER,
717 East Ohio st., Allegheny, Pa.

Rooming House—Centrally located in Allegheny; first-class equipments; rent $30 per month; 12 rooms furnished complete; income $450 per month, positively clearing over $125; will invoice more than price asked, $1,100.

Confectionery and Cigar Store—One of the best stands in Allegheny, will invoice $1,300; fine soda fountain; ice cream parlor; furnished complete; business of over $125 per week; rent $25 per month; will sell to prompt buyer for $1,200.

Confectionery and Cigar Store—Opposite school house in Allegheny; first-class equipments; ice cream parlor, soda fountain, etc.; income $75 per week; rent of store and four living rooms $25 per week; will invoice $550; will sell to a cash buyer for $450; call and see this at once.

Grocery Store—Excellent location in Allegheny; first-class equipments; good, clean stock; no unsalable goods; owner desires to sell property with business; equity in property, $8,000; stock will invoice about $2,000; positively clearing over $3,500 per year; this is a good opportunity for party to buy a good paying business; call and investigate this offer.

Transfer Business—Located in Allegheny; established 20 years; 9 horses, 16 wagons, harness, etc.; cheap rent; this business will clear above all expenses $200 per month; good opportunity for party to buy a well-established transfer business; will sell to a prompt buyer for $4,000.

This is only a small portion of our many good business opportunities. Call and see our list before you buy.

W. F. WEITERSHAUSEN,
717 East Ohio st., Allegheny.

ADVERTISER, who is employed in the vicinity of Wall street, is desirous of meeting a discreet party (who has no business or other connection in New York) commanding $3,000 cash, to assist me in an A1 business transaction that will yield us a $30,000 profit within the coming month, without any risk to capital; money always under owner's control, who will act in capacity of treasurer in transaction; this is a lifetime opportunity for the right party; in answering kindly state age and business experience; references asked and given. Address Robert Spencer, box 130, 1553 Broadway, New York.

HOTEL—60 miles from Pittsburgh; manufacturing town; 40,000 population; 16 rooms completely furnished; fine piano; quarter-sawed oak bar fixtures; $400 stock of liquors; doing business of $30 per day at bar alone; rooms always filled; three-story brick building, corner location; rent $65 per month; lease as long as wanted; on account of sickness hotel can be bought at actual invoice; price $3,000.00
S. V. THOMPSON COMPANY,
Third floor, 300 Times Bldg., 336 Fourth ave.

HOTEL BARGAIN IN MONONGAHELA VALLEY.

28 guest rooms, very large and handsomely equipped barroom; bar now running about $70 per day; hotel part is breaking even or a little better; on large lot and desirable location, can sell real estate, furnishings and all for the low price of $29,000; about $10,000 cash required. For further information call at our office and we will give full particulars.
VET L. BROWN & CO.,
Rooms 208-9, 231 Fourth Ave.

LOOK—LOOK—LOOK.

SALOON—Located on main business street of good Ohio town, 35 miles from Pittsburgh, population of 14,000; best located place in town; finely equipped and fine fixtures; large stock of liquors; this place positively does a business of over $200 per week; large bar room; rent only $45 per month; can have living rooms if wanted; will clear $250 per month above all expenses; must be seen to be appreciated; price only $1,600.00
S. V. THOMPSON COMPANY,
Third floor, 300 Times Bldg., 336 Fourth ave.

FIVE- AND TEN-CENT STORE

In town 60,000 inhabitants, 100 miles from Pittsburgh, Pa.; only one other business of this kind in the town; complete line of five- and ten-cent goods, invoicing, with fixtures, about $10,000; with proper attention $60,000 worth of business per annum can easily be done. This is certainly a rare opportunity.
B. R. FAULKNER & CO., INC'D,
1107 Arrott Bldg., Fourth ave. and Wood st.

HOTEL.

Located in county seat town in Western Pa.; present owner has made a fortune in this house, is now 70 years of age and wishes to retire; 3-story frame hotel with large lot and furnishment of entire house; good will, license and all go in sale; price $22,000; about $10,000; cash required.
CHARLES W. TURNER,
415 Fourth ave.

RESTAURANT—Allegheny; clearing $150 per month above all expenses; 26-ft. lunch counter, 9 tables, 30 chairs, cash register, coffee urn; all necessary equipments for a first-class restaurant; several rooms partly furnished; long lease; cheap rent; everything in good condition; if sold by Tuesday will accept.......$400.00
S. V. THOMPSON COMPANY,
Third floor, 300 Times Bldg., 336 Fourth ave.

PITTSBURGH DRUG STORE

Running successfully for 15 years; is one of the most attractive in city and equipped in best possible manner; stock is clean and complete; walnut prescription case and counters; show cases, large store room; owner retiring; will take $1,500 to make quick sale.
GERMAN REALTY CO.,
1903 Carson st., Pittsburgh.

SALOON AND RESTAURANT—Good manufacturing town near Pittsburgh; population 20,000; doing a business of $400 per week; fine bar and restaurant fixtures; bar room, two dining rooms, kitchen and four living rooms; 5-year lease; rent $55 per month; this is a snap; price $3,500.00
S. V. THOMPSON COMPANY,
Third floor, 300 Times Bldg., 336 Fourth ave.

GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET.

Strictly first-class, up-to-date business in every respect; sales averaging $600 per week; strictly all cash and netting fully $250 per month; will sell either for $3,000 or by invoice. This is something exceptionally good.
B. R. FAULKNER & CO., INC'D,
1107 Arrott Bldg., Fourth ave. and Wood st.

HOTEL.

In nearby manufacturing town of 8,000 people; house contains 20 rooms, all furnished; rent $1,200 a year; bar receipts average $350 a week; price, $8,500.
CHARLES W. TURNER,
415 Fourth ave.

SALOON.

$3,600 will buy a business established in Pittsburgh 23 years ago; rent, including 8 living rooms, $42 per month; bar receipts averaging $50 per day; price $3,600; only $1,700 cash required.
B. R. FAULKNER & CO., INC'D,
1107 Arrott Bldg., Fourth ave. and Wood st.

FOUNDRY and machine shop, with or without equipment; buildings in good condition; two acres ground; rail and river shipping facilities; located 17 miles from Pittsburgh, owners; no commission. Address N 25, The Gazette.

RESTAURANT.

Located at Ambridge; clearing at present $80 per month; business could be greatly increased; rent only $25 per month for restaurant and 3 living rooms; price $450.
CHARLES W. TURNER,
415 Fourth ave.

CHARTERS good and cheap for mining, milling, manufacturing, railroads, telegraph, telephone or other industrial pursuits; laws and blanks free. Philip Lawrence, former assistant secretary state, Huron, S. D.

BARBER SHOP—Best in the state; guarantee $150.00 a week; 7 years' lease; will sell for $2,500. Inquire 360 Eighth avenue, Homestead.

FOR SALE.

Business Opportunities.

HOTEL.

Without exception the best small hotel proposition in Western Pennsylvania; house contains 13 guest rooms; strictly transient trade; no boarders; price $14,000 for the property and entire furnishment of house, excepting piano; business netting $5,000 annually.
B. R. FAULKNER & CO., INC'D,
1107 Arrott Bldg., Fourth ave. and Wood st.

GOLDFIELD PROPERTIES

Some choice mining claims in the Goldfield district, located by experienced miners and prospectors, are open for sale or development on low terms. For particulars call or address room 704, Columbia Bank building, 248 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—Settled daily productions; 165 bbls. (Ohio), 50 bbls. (Ohio), 50 bbls. (West Virginia), 40 bbls. (Kentucky), 75 bbls. (Indiana) and many others; write for list; oil productions bought and sold everywhere.
CAPPEAU, LEMLEY & MILLER,
Ferguson Bldg.

BOARDING AND ROOMING HOUSE.

Catering to workingmen; located on Carson st.; 17 regular boarders; 5 regular mealers; clearing over $100 per month; entire furnishment of 10 rooms go in sale; price $600.
CHARLES W. TURNER,
415 Fourth ave.

FOUNDRY, located Coraopolis, on railroad siding; new building; 3-ton cupola; all sizes ladles and flasks; core oven; crane, patterns, fan, rumbler; other numerous articles; owner non-resident; everything goes for $200 cash if sold at once. Address H 15, The Gazette.

BAKERY.

Wholesale business, located in Allegheny; old established trade; baking 30 barrels flour a week; clearing above all expenses over $200 per month; price $1,800.
CHARLES W. TURNER,
415 Fourth ave.

NOTION STORE—Established business in most hustling town in Western Pennsylvania; best location in town; china, books, stationery, musical and sporting goods; stock invoices about $5,500; good lease on building. Address box 343, Butler, Pa.

MEDICAL PRACTICE—In town 20 miles from Pittsburgh, established 5 years; receipts $1,500 year, price to quick buyer, $300.
CAVANAGH & CO., 431 Fourth ave.

ANNUAL SALARY $1,800 and expenses for reliable man; three-year contract, permanent if satisfactory; we want bright man, desirous of bettering himself, salary secondary consideration. Address Box 238, New York city.

HARDWARE AND HOUSEFURNISHING STORE—In good hustling town, doing cash business $50 day; rent $35 month; price $3,200.
CAVANAGH & CO., 431 Fourth ave.

BIG MONEY IN SQUABS—Cheaply raised in only 4 weeks, sell for fancy prices; wonderful market; write for free book and learn this rich industry. PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO., 179 Howard st., Melrose, Mass.

PENN-WYOMING COPPER is a dividend payer, producing monthly 700,000 lbs. copper matte; we advise purchase this stock; get particulars.
CAPPEAU, LEMLEY & MILLER,
Ferguson Bldg.

BIG MONEY—$10 buys puts or calls upon 10,000 bushels wheat; no further risk; movement of 5 cents makes you $500; write for circular. The Standard Grain Co., Cleveland, O.

$1,600 BUYS combination grocery, news and cigar store clearing $300 a month, on prominent East End corner; owner compelled to leave city.
JOHN K. EWING CO., 243 Fourth ave.

THE LUSTER MINE, in Old Mexico, is making good; Guanacevi Tunnel Co. (Mexico) also offers exceptional opportunities; consult us.
CAPPEAU, LEMLEY & MILLER,
Ferguson Bldg.

MAN with business ability with $1,000 to invest in business with established monthly income and a possible $5,000 yearly business with leading merchants. Call Room 803, 335 Fifth ave.

ROOMING HOUSE—In city, good location, 9 rooms and bath, furnishment worth $1,200; price to quick buyer $500.
CAVANAGH & CO., 431 Fourth ave.

CONFECTIONERY, well stocked; six living rooms; rent $25.00; must sell; sickness. Price $300.00 if sold next week. Examine it. 6241 Butler street.

THE GUANACEVI TUNNEL CO. of Mexico will cut 300 mineral veins; a limited amount of treasury stock is offered by
CAPPEAU, LEMLEY & MILLER,
Ferguson Bldg.

$1,200 BUYS the busiest grocery in the Oakland district; established and flourishing; other business interests demand quick sale.
JOHN K. EWING CO., 248 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—Bargain in new stock of groceries at less than invoice; write if you mean business. Address S, 1315 North st., Wilkinsburg.

GENERAL STORE—In good town, established 20 years, doing business $6,000 month, 5-year lease, rent $25 month; price $10,000.
CAVANAGH & CO., 431 Fourth ave.

RARE metals and marble offer greatest profits: mines of tungsten, molybdenite, arsenic and nickel, and quarries of rare marble for sale. C. E. Mitchell, Spokane, Wash.

START in business for yourself; a legitimate, interesting proposition; request particulars. Manager A., Box 509, New Orleans, La.

IF YOU WANT to buy or sell any kind of business see CAVANAGH & CO., 431 Fourth ave.

GROCERY STORE—In city, good location, doing business $350 week; price $1,000.
CAVANAGH & CO., 431 Fourth ave.

IF YOU want to buy or sell a business see FRANK B. MILLER, 431 Fourth ave.

TWO-CHAIR BARBER SHOP in East End; fine location; will sell cheap. Address E 3 Gazette.

I HAVE CUSTOMERS for good shoe, drygoods or hardware store.
FRANK B. MILLER, 431 Fourth ave.

$1,000 buys downtown barber shop, clean, doing nice business. Address F 26, The Gazette.

Musical Instruments.

SPECIAL PIANO BARGAINS—This week we offer some extraordinary bargains in Square Pianos. A good piano for $25; others at $35 and $50; $4 cash, $1.00 per week; good for a beginner; some organs at $15, others $20, $25, $30, $35 and $50; $3 cash, 75c per week; used upright pianos from $85 to $200; we have the best bargains in the city in new and second-hand instruments; no fake ads.; we have everything we advertise.
STIEFF, PIANO MANUFACTURER,
616 Penn Ave.

THIS beats them all—A beautiful rosewood Upright Piano, sweet tone, good condition, only $100. Buy this now and we'll take it back as part payment on new piano within three years at its full price.
HOFFMANN'S,
537 Smithfield st.

FOR SALE—Cheap; a new $350 Kingsbury piano; never used. Call from 10 to 12, 403 Iroquois Apartments, Forbes and Mefran, Oakland.

FINE $450 Mathushek Square Piano, excellent condition, $75, $10 down and $5 per month.
HOFFMANN'S,
537 Smithfield st.

FINE DECKER BROS UPRIGHT PIANO CHEAP—Perfect condition; mail inquiries desired. SUTER'S, 6202 Penn ave.

PIANO, used only one year, can be had for $165 cash. E. Flanagan, 126 Sixth st.

FINE new upright piano for sale, cost $350; will sacrifice for $170. Address Box 1222.

FOR SALE—Fine upright piano cheap; must be sold at once. Address R 25, The Gazette.

FOR SALE.

Automobiles.

QUEEN

The Queen makes the best of all automobile investments, because it is reliable, durable, simple and safe, easy to operate, comfortable, swell appearance and mechanically perfect.

A 16-horse power double opposed engine automatic oiler, one lever control, and is unequalled for easy riding qualities and finish; the body is set off by a swell French hood, trimmed with brass; also brass side handles, dash rail and toe rail.

We have the only side door car, listing at $1,000. The lines of the body are beautiful and harmonious. It has a wide door that swings back over guards, and tonneau will seat three comfortably, and is entered by two large square steps, making it especially convenient for the ladies.

THE COVERT.

The only two-passenger car for the price in America, possessing a bevel gear drive, sliding gear transmission and engine mounted in hood; landed in the front ranks in the St. Louis endurance contest; must be seen to be appreciated; especially adapted to the wants of physicians; price $650.

THE QUEEN.

The only 16-horsepower, side entrance, five-passenger car in Pittsburgh for $1,000; all the appointments and looks of a $2,800 car.

A car that has proven its ability on Pittsburgh hills.

ALLEGHENY AUTOMOBILE CO.,
711 and 713 Jackson st.
Bell 'phone 184 Cedar.

ANOTHER WEEK of sacrifice sales; automobiles, every known make, style and size at prices from $100 up; Packards, Pierce, Hoffman, Cadillac, DeDions, Wintons, Olds, Autocars, St. Louis, Berg Limousinas, four cylinder, twenty-four, and 40 H. P. Franklins, in fact, every good car known. These cars must be sold. Come in and get double value for your money.
ATLAS AUTOMOBILE CO., 6235 Penn ave.,
Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—A 13 h. p. French touring car with side baskets and two extra tires, $750.00. L. G. Martin, 3994 Forbes st.

FOR SALE—One touring car and two runabouts will be sold very cheap. L. G. Martin, 3994 Forbes st.

Typewriters.

$75—NEW TYPEWRITERS IN TOWN—$75

Just received New Model No. 2 Manhattan Typewriter; you are cordially invited to call and examine this machine before placing your order; models A and B Manhattan at $50; guaranteed standard make of typewriters for rent at from $3 to $5 per month.
F. S. WEBSTER & CO. Prop.,
No. 432 Diamond st.

A GENTLEMAN having a fine Fischer Cabinet Grand Piano, Hungarian ash case, wishes to leave the city and will dispose of it for $185; cost $580. Address D 36, The Gazette.

SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER—Almost new; less than half value; also No. 5 Remington. 401 House Bldg; telephone 680 Court.

LARGEST stock of miscellaneous machines in city; rentals $2 up. PHILADELPHIA TYPEWRITER & SUPPLY CO., 323-4 Lewis bldg.

Poultry, Birds and Dogs.

FOR SALE—Fancy pigeons of different varieties, such as dragoons, horsemen, fantails, tumblers, archangels, purbits, jacks, etc., at lowest prices; satisfaction guaranteed. John H. Carroll, 772 Hope st., Providence, R. I.

Bar Fixtures.

FOR SALE—Bar fixtures, counters, desks, refrigerators, chairs, stools and pool tables. Delp's, Fourth and Liberty.

Safes.

MOVING—Safes almost given away. PRAGER, 110 Market st.

Machinery.

BOILERS

2	150-horsepower	Tubular Boilers.
1	125	" "
4	80	" "
1	45	" "
1	40	" "
1	25	" "
2	40	Portable "
2	60	"

Several small vertical boilers. Lowest prices. All first-class boilers. Good as new. Boilers for rent. New boilers, stacks or tanks to order.
R. Munroe & Sons Mfg. Corporation,
Twenty-third st., Pittsburgh.

ONE 60x18 horizontal tubular boiler 44 4-inch tubes with stack and all trimmings complete, practically as good as new; also one 35-horse power slide valve engine with all fixtures and fittings complete in A-1 condition. We must sell the above material on account of winding up our business. If interested come and inspect same and make us an offer. Can be seen at the Empire Chain Co., 2929 Smallman st., city.

FOR SALE—Boilers and engines, all sizes, from 3 to 125 H. P., stationary and portable upright boilers and engines; large assortment kept in stock; shafting, pulleys and hangers and large lot miscellaneous machinery, second-hand belting, leather and rubber; large stock of all sizes at low prices; machinery of all kinds bought and exchanged.
JOHN S. YOUNG,
108-110 Park way, Allegheny, Pa.

RAILS — MACHINERY — BEAMS.

Large stock on hand of good second-hand beams; prompt delivery. Two 72x16 ft. horizontal tubular boilers. One good 150 horsepower Westinghouse engine, 30 horse-power Mundy hoisting engine. HOMER BOWES, River ave. and Federal st., Allegheny, Pa. Telephone, 772 Cedar.

COME and see our 8½ H. P. Gas or Gasoline Engine, skidded, ready to run, $125.
One second-hand double cylinder. Opposed Lambert Gas Engine, 60 H. P.
One 8½ and one 7 H. P. Brighton, second-hand engine.
EMPIRE MACHINE CO.,
210 Third ave.

ALL sections new and old rails, pulleys, fly wheels and shafting; structural bending machine, cheap; boilers, engines, pipe, wire and manila rope; cider press, cheap.
J. B. JONES & CO., 712-718 E. Lacock st., Allegheny.
Both 'phones, 172.

MODEL MAKING SHEET METAL DIES AND STAMPING, GENERAL MACHINIST WORK. We have best equipped and best located shop in city and guarantee workmanship.
IMPERIAL MACHINE CO.,
1505 Park Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—Engines, boilers, sawmills, sand crushers, grinding mills, brick machinery, rock crushers, road machinery, corn huskers, hydraulic cider mills, belting, hose, circulars saws, general supplies.
R. D. REED, 23 E. Lacock st., Allegheny.

FOR SALE—Three 85-h. p. Walrath gas engines, in first-class condition, only used a short time; two 80-h. p. horizontal tubular boilers, one 30-h. p. vertical tubular boiler, to be sold at a big bargain. Inquire D. H. Cussack, Supt. Iroquois Apartments, Oakland.

ONE single drum hoisting rig, from lathes, planers, shears, Bradley hammer, 4-inch radial drill, boilers, gas and steam engines; all sizes tanks on hand. Gausman M. & M. Co., 937 Rebecca st., Allegheny City.

ENGINES.

Gas engines, steam engines, boilers, pumps, dynamos, motors, shafting, hangers, pulleys, etc.
TRANTER MFG. CO., 106 Water st.

GAS ENGINES GASOLINE.
Vertical—all sizes—Horizontal.
Headquarters for marine engines and gasoline yachts.
THE FAIRBANKS CO., 316-318 Second ave.

FOOS GAS ENGINES.

Strictly high grade, over 309 in use in Allegheny county. One 40 H. P. second-hand.
FOOS GAS ENGINE CO., 135 First ave.

FOR SALE.

Machinery.

ATTENTION, CONTRACTORS!

We have just purchased from receivers of Jutte-Foley Co. their entire contracting equipment at Rankin storehouse and yards, and can offer you rare bargains in first class machinery and tools.

Among other articles we have the following:
7 Lidgerwood D. C. D. D. hoisting engines.
1 Mundy D. C. D. D. hoisting engines.
11 complete derricks and large lot extra fittings.
2 stone crushers, with elevators.
1 Smith concrete mixer.
5 pile-driver leads and hammers.
1 sand rolls.
1 large air receiver.
10 buckets.
8 V-shaped dump cars.
17 stone cars.
2 steam drills.
2 steam pumps.
1 centrifugal pump.
1 complete diver's outfit.
Blacksmith shop, woodworkers' tools, digging tools, rails, pipe, timbers, sheaves, blocks, guys, everything you need in your business.
For prices and further information address
HIRSCH & PFLAUM,
South ave. and Walker st., Allegheny.
Bell 'Phone 1426 Cedar.

MOTOR.

A sixty-horse power 110 volt, direct current, American Engine Co., Motor in good condition. Apply Superintendent,

THE GAZETTE.

MACHINE TOOLS.
60x60"x12' Niles planer, 2 heads.
48"x20' lathe triple geared.
60" semi-radial drill.
1½" bolt cutter.
2" Jarecki pipe cutter.
25 lb. Bradley hammer.
600 lb. Morgan steam hammer.
Stowe flexible shaft for boring or grinding.
24" throat punch, capacity ¾x¾".
No. 4 Long & Alstatter punch or shear.
Boilers, engines or pumps.
WICKES BROTHERS,
Forty-fifth st. and A. V. Ry.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Both 'phones.

ALFRED TOMKINS,
General Contractor and Furnace Builder,
Bailey ave., Thirty-second Ward,
Pittsburgh.

Furnace Building, Boiler Setting, Concreting, House, Mill and Factory Building and Repairing.

Several 42-inch iron and steel stacks for sale cheap.

Several patent brick conveyers and mortar hoists for sale.

GAS ENGINES—New, second-hand; have us do your repairing. BRIGGS MACHINERY CO., 228 Second ave.

1—10 H. P., 1—20 H. P., 2—5 H. P. gas engines, second-hand. 218 Second ave.

GAS ENGINES, otis, hot tubes, pulleys. PRAGER, 110 Market st.

Horses and Vehicles.

HORSES AND MULES.

Private sales daily—

Auction Sales Every Tuesday.

At our next Tuesday's auction we will sell 400 horses of all descriptions, including carload consignments from Mr. Harry Mervis, Penn'a, James A. Smith, Penn'a; Thomas Flowers, W. Va.; Millen & Gauit, W. Va., and McGonigle Bros., W. Va. We also specially mention sale of a fast pacer and two horses, top wagons (single) and harness in good order, suitable for grocery or beer wagons; horses weigh 1,350 pounds.

Just received a carload of extra fine heavy draught horses for sale privately.

100 choice pit and draught mules always on hand; just received a fresh carload July 8.

If you have horses, vehicles or harness to sell, bring them to our auction and get the cash immediately.

THE ASHER
HORSE & MULE CO.
River Ave. and Darragh St.,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

200 HORSES AT AUCTION

JULY 12 AND 13.

TROTTERS AND PACERS WITH AND WITHOUT RECORDS, FROM 2.14¼ TO 2.30
MATED PAIRS AND SADDLE HORSES.
TWO CARLOADS FROM KENTUCKY.
THREE CARLOADS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.
TWO CARLOADS FROM OHIO.
CONTRACTOR'S OUTFIT TO BE SOLD.
24 HEAD OF HORSES, 18 DUMP WAGONS, HARNESS AND OTHER ARTICLES.
406 TO 412 DUQUESNE WAY, PITTSBURGH, PA.

WATTERSON & FITZSIMMONS.

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

MULES! MULES!! MULES!!!
PENN AVE. AND THIRD ST.—I have always on hand 75 to 100 head of mules; carload will arrive every Thursday.
PHIL STEINMILLER.

FOR SALE.

Horses and Vehicles.

FOR SALE—Horse 5 years old, weighs 1,800 pounds. Inquire 1213 Hill avenue, Wilkinsburg.

FOR SALE—One light spring wagon, two grocery wagons, lot of rough wagons and 3 sets single harness. 1212 Sayard st., Allegheny.

VERY fine greyhound puppies; sire and dam prize winners. Address M. M. R., 343 Water st.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—
Unredeemed solitaire diamond stud, in Tiffany mounting, weighing over 1¼k.; fine color and absolutely perfect; will remount this in lady's or gent's ring; no extra charge; original cost $250, will sell for $150.
FOR SALE—
Unredeemed lady's five-stone diamond ring, containing five very fine white diamonds weighing about 2k.; original cost $145; will sell for $40.
FOR SALE—
Unredeemed solitaire diamond ring, set in Tiffany mounting, fine stone, fine color and perfect; weighing over 1¼k.; original cost $65; will sell for $45.
Call at once.

SIX PER CENT
MARKET STREET LOAN CO.
Cor. Market Street and Third Ave.
CAPITAL $250,000.00.

DESKS—Roll tops, 4 and 6-foot standing desks, letter and document files, office counter and partitions, mirrors, marble, pool tables, bar fixtures, large refrigerator. Wm. Wuerthele, 418 Diamond st.

A GOOD FAMILY HORSE—One that a child could drive, including trap and harness; trap and harness new last fall. Address C 36, The Gazette.

FILTER STONES for sale; all kinds of filter stones constantly on hand. Joseph Ritts, 120 Fourth ave.

ROLL TOP DESK and CHAIR in good condition, $18.00 cash. C. P. Hilberry, 416 Seventh ave., eighth floor.

AIR BRUSH—New Thayer & Chandler Model "A," with tank and gauge, cheap. C. P. Hilberry, 416 Seventh ave., eighth floor.

MOST DELICIOUS yellow butter, 30c; hate oleomargarine, 16c. Mail your orders and save money. Houston, Allegheny market.

ROLL TOP DESK, fire proof safe, cash registers; have been reduced to half price. C. W. Franklin, 220 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—Refrigerator, porcelain lined; cost $50, will sell for $10. Box 11, Station A.

BAR FIXTURES, billiard tables, etc.; easiest terms. DELP'S, Fourth and Liberty aves.

HALL'S SAFES, all sizes. Howe Scale Co., 114 Market st.

CASH PAID for castoff garments. Write J. Wald, 1341 Webster ave., Pittsburgh.

PIANOS TUNED—$1.50; first-class work. Wm. Mull, Box 406, Pittsburgh.

LOST.

LOST—A turquoise and diamond brooch in vicinity of Fifth ave., Forbes st., Grant and Jumonville streets; an adequate reward. Address Mrs. H. P. Gilmore, 514 Ivy st. Telephone 2565 Highland.

LOST—Package containing 3 3-stone gents' rings, 2 plain rings and pair of spectacles; liberal reward for return to address indorsed in package.

LOST—Plain gold case watch with initials C. D. 28, on front and figures 28 on back of case. Finder please return to 813 Park Bldg., Pittsburgh.

LOST—A diamond brooch, in or near Allegheny park. Finder please return to 1301 Esplanade st., Allegheny.

LOST—Gentleman's gold watch and fob. Reward of $10 if returned. Address D 15, The Gazette.

LOST—Long gold pin, at East Liberty market. Reward if returned to 400 Pacific ave.

A FRENCH bull, female, from 317 Aiken ave.; one finding same will be liberally rewarded.

FOUND.

FOUND—That one of the cheapest places to buy second-hand household goods is Ray & Sheppard's, 1129 Beaver ave., Allegheny.

MEN and boys come to Jordan's Swimming School, Pittsburgh side Sixth st. bridge.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

McDOUGALL'S, Craig and Forbes, Pittsburgh; 27 Federal st., Allegheny. Ten lessons, $3. Six private, $5. Afternoon and evenings. Open all summer—electric fans.

TRANSFER AND STORAGE.

MOVING STORAGE
Allegheny Transfer & Storage Co.,
840 North Ave., West, Allegheny.

J. O'NEIL EXPRESS AND STORAGE, 411-511 W. Diamond st., Allegheny, Pa. Livery stable No. 1, at end of West View car line, 'phone 45-L. Hauling and moving furniture and pianos a specialty; baggage called for and delivered at all hours. P. & A. Tel. 66 North; Bell Tel. 412 Cedar; new storage house, cor. Arch and Park way; carry U. S. mail, passengers and packages, Perrysville and Wexford.

EAST END TRANSFER CO.
General contractors of hauling; front brick, rough brick, lumber, ruble and curbstone.
Bell 1665 W. Highland, 6224 Penn ave.

DETECTIVE AGENCIES.

FEMALE AND MALE INTERNATIONAL DETECTIVE AGENCY OF PITTSBURGH—Licensed and bond, private transactions attended to promptly; day and night. Bell 'phone 297 Cedar. 15 East Montgomery ave., Allegheny.

THE FRANKLIN DETECTIVE AGENCY—Pittsburgh branch, 400-401-402 Lewis block. Bell 'Phone Grant 1294 nights; Wilkins 412 (Formerly the Joy Detective Service). Prompt, secret, reliable.

McSWEENEY'S INTERSTATE DETECTIVE AGENCY, 419 Sixth ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. All communications treated strictly confidential.

PERKINS' UNION DETECTIVE AGENCY, 331 Fourth ave.—Telephone (private exchange) 1452-1044 Court.

REWARD.

REWARD—A reward of $100 is offered by the county commissioners of Jefferson county, O., for the detection, arrest and conviction of any person charged with perjury or subornation of perjury in procuring a marriage license contrary to the laws of the state of Ohio. The payment of the above amount will be made upon the detection, arrest and conviction of such person. Signed at Steubenville, O., this 24th day of June, 1905. Ran Anderson, Richard M. Thompson, James Simpson, commissioners of Jefferson county, O.

BANKRUPTCY SALE.

BANKRUPTCY SALE—Justus Mulert, receiver in bankruptcy, will offer at public auction on Monday, July 24, 1905, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., the restaurant and saloon and valuable household on the premises, No. 4603 Penn ave., Pittsburgh, Pa., formerly the property of Bruno Postrarro, now bankrupt. Further information can be obtained at office of Justus Mulert, receiver, 421 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa. Alfred Cahen, Attorney.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between George F. Hofmeister and Albert Theo Lorch, under the firm name of A. T. LORCH & CO., was dissolved on the 20th day of June, 1905. All debts due said partnership are to be paid to, and those due from the same discharged by, Albert Theo Lorch, who will continue the business of raising, growing, buying and selling flowers and plants at De Haven, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, under the name of A. T. Lorch & Co.
GEORGE F. HOFMEISTER,
ALBERT THEO LORCH.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the Manufacturers Light and Heat Company.
Pittsburgh, Pa., June 21, 1905.
The board of directors of this company have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT on the capital stock, payable July 20 next to stockholders of record July 1, 1905. Checks will be mailed.
H. E. SEIBERT, Secretary.

REWARD.

LEARN to swim free at Jordan's Swimming School, Duquesne way, Sixth st. bridge.

SPECIAL.

CLEAN and clear water at Jordan's Swimming School.

NEVER OVERLOOKED

Classified Want and Real Estate Ads.

The "WORD HUNT"

Contest in The Sunday Gazette demonstrates that people read the classified section of The Sunday Gazette carefully, as the following items show: W. T. Fitzgerald & Co., Want Ad., 157 points, one of words in the $15.00 prize. K-51 Classified Want Ad., 189 points, one of the words in the $5.00 prize. Pittsburgh Credit Co., Want Ad., 189 points, one of the words in the $5.00 prizes. J. H. Goehring, Real Estate Ad., 165 points, one of the words in the $2.50 prize. K-13, Classified Want Ad., 149 points, one of the words in the $1.00 prizes. Aronson Realty Co., Real Estate, 189 points, one of the words in the $1.00 prizes. Read full announcement on page 4, Section 1, today.

PERSONALS.

The Finest Barber Shop in Pennsylvania

in basement of

GAZETTE BUILDING,

Wood Street and Oliver Avenue.

PERSONAL—I have treated 150 people in Pittsburgh for obesity since January 1, 1905, and have reduced each and every one's weight from 3 to 5 pounds per week. My preparation contains no drugs, and is absolutely harmless. When once reduced will not gain flesh again. M. Morchell, 146 Sixth st.

PERSONAL—Shampooing, scalp treatment, manicuring and facial massage, 50c each; first-class in every respect; ladies and gentlemen. Mrs. A. E. Snyder, 29 Jackson bldg., Sixth and Penn, opposite Price Bros.' confectionary.

PERSONAL—Have you tried Prof. Harry's wonderful character readings? This ad and 50c pays for $1 reading this week only. Open evenings. 323 Kleber bldg., Pittsburgh.

PERSONAL—Confidential typewritten instructions; secrets of untold value for both sexes; particulars 2 stamps. G., box 713, Pittsburgh.

YOUR watch repaired and insured one year, $1. SEVENTH AVE. JEWELRY HOUSE, 202 Seventh ave., cor. Liberty st.

WANTED—Present address of Robert A. Gesborn. Address S. Webb, 39 East Twenty-seventh st., New York city.

PEN DOCTOR.

Only penmaker in city. Huhn repairs gold fountain pens. 228 Fifth ave., second floor.

MISS YOUNG, hair parlors; treatment, $5 three months; hair switches, $1 up. 220 Bessemer block.

MISS MORGAN, manicuring, facial massage, scalp treatments, chiropody. 408 Penn ave.

JORDAN'S Swimming School always open. Duquesne way and Sixth st. bridge.

BEDS—MONT BLANC, BUGS, DRUGGISTS. GET A BOTTLE AND TRY IT.

OPEN day and night. Jordan's Swimming School, Duquesne way and Sixth st. bridge.

H. C. KNAPP, commercial job printer, 3521 Butler st. Both telephones.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED TO BORROW—By a local manufacturing concern, $15,000 at 8 per cent, absolute security. Interest payable quarterly. Address X 56, The Gazette.

AUCTION SALE.

AUCTION SALE, Monday evening, 7:30, 5448 Penn ave.—Furniture, carpets, etc., 10-room house, to settle estate. B. Friedland, Trustee. L. Kramer, Auctioneer.

MONEY TO LOAN.

VACATION

Time is near at hand. Are you and your family going away to enjoy yourselves or is the lack of money going to keep you at home? IF SO, WE WANT YOU TO CALL AND SEE US. Let us show you how easy it is to borrow money with which to take a vacation.

"Yes," you say, "it is easy to borrow, but what about the paying of it back?" RIGHT HERE IS WHERE THE SUPERIORITY OF OUR COMPANY COMES IN, as we allow you to REPAY your loan in SUCH SMALL PAYMENTS THAT YOU NEVER MISS IT. Our rate, also, is the lowest of any company in the state. Read carefully the following table of rates:

This is our easy payment plan, the best of them all.

The weekly payment on a loan of

$ 10 is	$ .30
15 is	.50
20 is	.60
25 is	.80
30 is	1.00
40 is	1.20
50 is	1.60
60 is	2.00
75 is	2.40
100 is	3.20

Larger loans in proportion. Call, write, or 'phone.

NEW YORK LEASE & LOAN CO,

608-609 Park Bldg.,

Cor. Fifth ave. and Smithfield st.,

Bell 'phone 976 Grant. Pittsburgh, Pa.

OUR INDORSERS

ARE

THE BANKS,

THE STATE,

THE PEOPLE.

We are favored because we have proven beyond a doubt that we do make loans at a less rate than any lease, loan, security or trust company in the state of Pennsylvania. Loans made any place in Allegheny county on short notice. WHY NOT SPEND A CENT FOR BRIDGE TOLL AND THEREBY SAVE DOLLARS?

YOU WILL, OF COURSE, NEED MONEY FOR YOUR VACATION. DO NOT FAIL TO CALL ON US FOR WHATEVER MONEY YOU MAY NEED.

If you cannot call, write or 'phone.

BELL—1849 CEDAR.

UNION LOAN AND DEPOSIT CO,

ROOM 6, GRAY BLDG.,

COR. FEDERAL AND STOCKTON AVES.,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

SUMMER IS HERE

and there are

ONE THOUSAND AND ONE

small bills to pay.

WE HAVE THE MONEY TO PAY THEM, giving you the lowest rates and easiest terms of any loaning concern in the city.

We will arrange the payments either weekly, semi-monthly or monthly, and

Arrange Payments to Suit Your Convenience and Pay Days.

MOST CONVENIENT FOR YOU TO PAY.

Perhaps some of your bills are the

RENT MAN,

MOVING MAN,

FURNITURE MAN,

LOAN MAN, ETC.

Call and get our terms. They are the easiest for those seeking loans.

We loan on household goods, insurances, and in fact any good security, which is left undisturbed in your possession.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

Everyone has in his possession the security on which we loan.

Main Office.

EASTERN SECURITY CO.,

Room 301, Peoples Savings Bank Bldg.,

Cor. Fourth ave. and Wood st.,

Pittsburgh.

Branch Office for Applications Only,

MANSFIELD & FELL,

703 Locust st.,

McKeesport, Pa.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE.

Retail merchants and others without security; easy payments. Offices in 32 principal cities. D. H. TOLMAN, 715 Bijou bldg., 311 Penn ave.

MONEY TO LOAN.

WHEN IN NEED OF MONEY, DEAL WITH THE HOUSEHOLD LOAN COMPANY, THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE MONEY LENDERS IN THE CITY.

LOANS MADE AT ONCE.

OUR RATES ARE THE SAME TO EVERYBODY.

WE LEAD—OTHERS FOLLOW.

WE ORIGINATE—OTHERS IMITATE.

WE MAKE QUICK LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., AND OTHER SECURITIES.

WE OFFER LOWEST RATES. BEST SERVICES. EASIEST TERMS.

ANY AMOUNT. ANY TIME. ANY PAYMENTS.

WE HAVE THE LARGEST BUSINESS IN THIS CITY, BUILT UPON THE REPUTATION OF BEING FAIR AND LIBERAL WITH OUR CUSTOMERS, AND WE ARE READY TO MEET ANY RATE TO HOLD THAT POSITION.

WE MEET ALL COMPETITION.

THAT IS: OUR RATES ARE AS LOW AS THE LOWEST AND OUR METHODS AND SERVICE ARE UNEQUALED.

YOU GET THE FULL AMOUNT YOU APPLY FOR WITHIN A FEW HOURS AND CAN PAY IT BACK ANY TIME FROM ONE MONTH TO TWELVE MONTHS WITH INTEREST ONLY FOR THE TIME YOU HAVE HAD THE MONEY.

BY ESTABLISHING A CREDIT WITH US YOU WILL HAVE AN ASSET THAT CAN BE USED IN ANY EMERGENCY.

No inquiry among friends or neighbors. If you cannot call, write or telephone us. We will call.

THE ("ONLY") OLD RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD LOAN CO., 41 FOURTH AVE., Second Floor, ABOVE SMITHFIELD ST., OPPOSITE FOURTH AV. DOOR OF POSTOFFICE.

Bell Fone 885 Court. P. & A. Fone 525 Main.

MONEY TO LOAN.

OUR SPECIALTY IS TO PAY OFF LOANS OF HIGH RATE MONEY LENDERS.

MONEY

FOR YOUR SUMMER VACATION.

WE HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., Anywhere in Allegheny County, at the LOWEST RATES EVER OFFERED.

We loan more money than any other concern on the same security and at much cheaper and easier rates than elsewhere.

YOU CAN GET THE CASH TODAY AND KEEP IT AS LONG OR SHORT A TIME AS YOU WISH. THE LOAN CAN BE PAID OFF IN EASY WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS AS YOUR CIRCUMSTANCES WILL PERMIT, THUS ENABLING YOU TO PAY WITHOUT INCONVENIENCE OR WORRY.

YOU WILL LIKE OUR RATES and terms. We charge for interest only.

$ 10 for 1 month,	5c;	for 3 mos.,	15c
$ 20 for 1 month,	10c;	for 6 mos.,	60c
$ 30 for 1 month,	15c;	for 6 mos.,	90c
$ 40 for 1 month,	20c;	for 6 mos.,	$ 1.20
$ 50 for 1 month,	25c;	for 6 mos.,	$ 1.50
$ 75 for 1 month,	40c;	for 6 mos.,	$ 2.40
$100 for 1 month,	50c;	for 6 mos.,	$ 3.00
$150 for 1 month,	75c;	for 6 mos.,	$ 4.50
$200 for 1 month,	$1.00;	for 6 mos.,	$ 6.00
$250 for 1 month,	$1.25;	for 6 mos.,	$ 7.50
$300 for 1 month,	$1.50;	for 6 mos.,	$ 9.00
$400 for 1 month,	$2.00;	for 6 mos.,	$12.00
$450 for 1 month,	$2.25;	for 6 mos.,	$13.50
$500 for 1 month,	$2.50;	for 6 mos.,	$15.00

LOANS MADE OUT IN EASY PAYMENTS ANY TIME FROM ONE MONTH TO ONE YEAR.

LOAN MAY BE PAID BEFORE DUE AND YOU WILL ONLY BE CHARGED FOR THE ACTUAL TIME YOU HAVE THE MONEY.

WE LOAN FOR THE INTEREST ONLY AND WE DO NOT WANT YOUR SECURITY, SO YOU NEED HAVE NO FEAR OF LOSING YOUR FURNITURE. EXTENSION GRANTED IN CASE OF SICKNESS. LOANS MADE TO SALARIED EMPLOYES ON PERSONAL NOTE WITHOUT SECURITY. WE EXTEND TO ALL A CORDIAL INVITATION TO CALL AT OUR OFFICE AND GET OUR TERMS. IT WILL COST NOTHING FOR PARTICULARS.

INFORMATION CHEERFULLY GIVEN.

ALL BUSINESS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

PRIVATE INTERVIEW ROOMS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL SUBURBAN CITIES IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

YOU CAN GET THE MONEY WITHIN SIX HOURS AFTER YOU APPLY FOR IT.

IF YOU CANNOT CALL, FILL IN THIS BLANK AND MAIL TO US, AND OUR AGENT WILL CALL ON YOU.

WE DESIRE TO MAKE A LOAN OF ..... PROVIDED YOUR TERMS ARE SATISFACTORY.

Name .....

Address .....

Married or single .....

When to call .....

ALLEGHENY LOAN & TRUST CO.,

403 FOURTH AVE.,

OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

TAKE EASY STAIRWAY TO 2d FLOOR. GIVE US A CALL.

SIXTH STREET LOAN CO
SIXTH STREET LOAN CO

LOOK FOR THE RED SIGN
LOOK FOR THE RED SIGN
LOOK FOR THE RED SIGN

LOWEST RATES—NO PUBLICITY

QUICK SERVICE

LOANS OF $10 TO $200 ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL

SIX PER CENT	SIX PER CENT
12½ CENTS Monthly Pays Interest on Loan of $25	
25 CENTS Monthly Pays Interest on Loan of $50	
37½ CENTS Monthly Pays Interest on Loan of $75	

Our business is the largest in the city, and those who borrow here once always come back when in need.

We especially invite inquiry from those who have had or now have loans with other companies, as we know they will like our rates and terms.

If you cannot call or 'phone us, fill in the following blank and we will send our agent to see you.

We desire to obtain a loan of $..... providing your rates and terms are satisfactory.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

MARRIED OR SINGLE .....

CAR DIRECTIONS .....

SIXTH STREET LOAN CO.,

126 SIXTH ST., ROOM 10,

Between Duquesne Way and Penn Ave.

First Floor Rear. No stairs; no elevator.

Bell 'Phone 3599 Court.

MONEY TO LOAN—In sums to suit on household furniture, pianos, etc., without removal; also on good collateral security; easy payments; confidential.

J. Q. H. SMITH, 413 Fourth ave.

VACATION

REQUIRES

MONEY.

ARE YOU GOING

ON YOUR VACATION?

HAVE YOU GOT

THE MONEY?

If you haven't, ask the

AMERICAN LOAN CO.

about it. You will find them at 216 Sixth st., between Penn and Liberty.

They loan money on Pianos, Household Goods, and articles of Furniture; Horses and Wagons, etc. They do not remove the security from your possession—you have use of both security and money at the same time. They arrange the payments to suit your condition.

You can borrow for a long or short time. They grant discounts on notes paid before due.

LONGEST TIME

CHEAPEST RATE

EASIEST PAYMENTS.

Consult The American Loan Co. if you need money. No charge for information.

AMERICAN LOAN CO.,

216 SIXTH ST.

Find the Blue Sign.

OVER SOROSIS SHOE STORE.

Bell Phone—Court 2763.

BORROW where you are not compelled to pay at expiration of time. We renew your loans as often as desired. Our charges are lowest.

6% SIX PER CENT 6%

(No Extras.)

ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY.

Though 50 years in same store, our business methods are far in advance of any competitor. Our free booklet will convince you.

IOS. DeROY & SONS,

OPP. POSTOFFICE, 307 SMITHFIELD ST.

MONEY TO LOAN.

WHEN IN NEED OF MONEY

WILL LOAN IT TO YOU ON

Furniture, Pianos, Horses, Wagons, Warehouse Receipts, etc., the same to remain undisturbed in your possession.

THERE IS NO PROPOSITION BETTER THAN OURS,

As we offer to the people calling during the month of July a special low rate, such as you have never been offered by any other loan company in the city, barring none, and guarantee a saving to you of from $3.00 to $20.00.

DO NOT BE MISLED

By fake Interest Rates, Easy Payment Plans, etc. We do no misleading advertising and will forfeit $100.00 if our Rates are not as Cheap as the Cheapest, or for any Misrepresentation whatsoever.

We offer you every advantage given by any other loan company in the city.

We also make liberal Advances of Money to Salaried Employes, holding permanent positions; without the knowledge of friends or employers. Any transaction with us is strictly private and confidential.

INVESTIGATE AND BE CONVINCED.

Call, write or 'phone Court 1810.

PITTSBURGH CREDIT CO.

504-505 KEYSTONE BLDG.,

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When you are ready to take your vacation come and see us or telephone. We will let you have any amount from $10 to $500 without any trouble or annoying delay.

We have on hand a large sum of money just for that purpose, and will loan at special low rates to the going-away people.

DON'T DEPRIVE YOURSELF OF THE PLEASURE OF A SUMMER'S OUTING WHEN THE MONEY IS HERE FOR THE ASKING.

We loan on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, or any good security. Don't do without the many spring-time wants for the need of money. Come to us. We will help you.

Pay us back in easy Weekly or monthly payments To suit your income.

With our unlimited capital we can give the lowest rates and easiest terms.

Don't be fooled by any misleading payment plans. But deal with the people who do as they advertise.

SALARY LOANS TO RESPONSIBLE SALARIED PEOPLE.

Information cheerfully given. Call, write or 'phone.

HOME FINANCE CO.

Bell 'phone 222 Cedar—417-419 Federal st.

We Are Not on the Corner.

LOANS made on HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A QUICK LOAN IS OFTEN A NECESSITY.

THE GREATER PITTSBURGH LOAN COMPANY,

406 SMITHFIELD ST.

We loan money on Household Goods, Pianos, Horses and Wagons, Strictly Confidential. Easy Payments. Cheapest rates in the city. We charge nothing for papers, nor do we charge anything in advance, but give you the full amount asked for. To BE PAID IN SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS. LOANS MADE UPON ONE HOUR'S NOTICE. If you owe another loan company and want more money, call on us without delay and we will pay it for you and advance YOU ANY AMOUNT YOU WANT.

Call or write and get our rates if you WANT MONEY CHEAP AND QUICK.

THE PITTSBURGH LOAN COMPANY, THE PITTSBURGH LOAN COMPANY,

406 SMITHFIELD STREET. 406 SMITHFIELD STREET.

Second floor front.

In the Dull Months Borrow Money From Us At Six Per Cent

Of course this is the dull season and you may be spending more money than you are making. If you need assistance we shall be pleased to loan you all the money you need at 6 per cent, the lowest rate in Allegheny county. We accept as security

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,

silverware, furs, clothing, etc. Our fireproof vaults are protected from burglars by electricity.

Our new easy payment plan for redeeming pledges is a great convenience to our customers.

IN BUSINESS OVER 50 YEARS.

SIX PER CENT

MARKET STREET LOAN CO.

Cor. Market St. and Third Ave.

CAPITAL $250,000.00

We give you what you ask on DIAMONDS, WATCHES OR JEWELRY as security for our loans. No dickering, no delays, no question of rates. To one and all

6% SIX PER CENT 6%

(No extra charges.)

LOUIS DeROY & BROS.,

643 SMITHFIELD ST., NEAR SEVENTH AVE.

53 years in business.

MONEY SUPPLIED

On easy terms on furniture, pianos, etc., without removing same from your possession; you pay back in easy installments, fixed to suit your ability and convenience; our offices are fitted to hear all business in strict privacy.

THE PEOPLES LOAN COMPANY,

411 Bessemer Bldg., 160 Sixth st.,

Bell 'phone 1245 Court.

BABY PRESENTED AS JOKE.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 8.—When Mr. and Mrs. William P. Smith of No. 943 Clark street, St. Paul, entered their parlor Tuesday evening to greet their friends, upon the occasion of their 12th wedding anniversary, a plump nine-months-old baby was thrust into the arms of Mrs. Smith. The couple have not been fortunate enough to have offspring during the years of their marriage, so their friends took this way to meet the domestic delinquency.

The baby was secured from the Jean Martin Baby Home at St. Anthony park. It was temporarily loaned for the purpose, but the little fellow made such a hit with Mr. and Mrs. Smith that they would not hear of its return to the home.

WAS INVITED TO WIFE'S WEDDING

Chicago Man, Asking for Divorce, Declared She Had Never Been Freed.

WAS ASKED TO BE AN USHER

CHICAGO, ILL., July 8.—An invitation to his own wife's wedding was received by Max Bauman while he was in St. Louis last summer. He told Judge Kavanagh the particulars in seeking a divorce.

"She had announced her engagement to another man," he said. "A rabbi, I think, had given her a divorce from me. When I applied to the rabbi for divorce papers he called me an infidel, and showed me the door.

"Then Dora—she was my wife—said: 'I have got a big man now. I'd like to meet you tomorrow at the police station to make arrangements for the wedding. I'd like to have you for an usher.'

"'Is it to be a church wedding, Dora?' I asked. She said she hadn't decided that point yet, nor where she would go to spend her honeymoon.

"'Why don't you spend it at the fair?' I asked.

Policeman Is Morning Caller.

"The next morning some one knocked at my bedroom door. It was a policeman. 'Do you want to go down to the station now?' he asked. 'Dora will meet you there.'

"I said, 'All right,' and so we went. I stayed all night in the police station, and on Sunday Dora came.

"'Why didn't you come before?' I asked, and she replied that she had been purchasing her trousseau.

"'Did you marry me just so you could run off with some other man?' 'Ya-as,' she answered, just like that.

"Then I paid her $500, for which she gave me a receipt, saying she didn't want to have anything to do with me no more.'"

"Was that your wedding present?" asked Kavanagh. The witness replied that he thought so. The little woman who a few moments before had wept as she told her tale of woe to the court now was all smiles. Only the judge retained his dignity.

Mother-in-Law Brings a Rope.

"She told me," Bauman went on, "that if I got her name into the newspapers or began divorce proceedings, she would organize a gang of her brothers, and that I would be a dead one soon. Once she sent her mother and her sister to my room with a rope to lynch me, but I locked myself in."

"You didn't want to be lynched?" asked the attorney.

"No; not just then," was the reply.

"Another time," continued the witness. "I came home and found the baby rolling on the floor with some oranges. It's mamma was away with my brother. Not than Josephson, and the baby was locked in and could not get out."

"Is Josephson your real brother?" asked the judge.

"Yes, sir. You see, I was adopted by my grandparents in Poland, and it was their wish that I bear their honorable name."

"Where do you live now?"

"At No. 1449 South Forty-fourth avenue."

"And is that your landlady?" the judge asked, pointing to a young woman in the jury box.

"Yes, your honor—that old lady there."

The case was taken under advisement.

SELF-HEATING SOLDERINGIRON

Contains a Supply of Gasoline in the Handle.

The operation of soldering is a much more exacting one than the inexperienced person imagines as he witnesses the facility with which it is conducted under favorable circumstances. It requires a knowledge and expertness which is secured only from long practice to have the iron at the proper degree of heat

and the surfaces to be joined in the necessary condition of absolute cleanliness before the solder will flow. Unless all of these requirements have been complied with the amateur will be surprised to find that the leaden stick will not be influenced in the least by the application to the heat of the soldering tool.

The expert workman who is sure of his ground is somewhat hampered in his work by the fact that there is much time lost while he is waiting for the iron to heat. A novelty in the line of tinsmiths' tools has been recently introduced to the trade, which is a self-contained soldering iron, dispensing with the use of the charcoal fire usually made use of for the purpose of heating the iron. This tool is self-heating. The handle contains a supply of gasoline and is fed to the copper point by means of a pressure generated automatically from the heat. It is merely necessary to give the copper point an initial heating by means of an alcohol lamp. The latter operation requires about five or six minutes, and after that the device is self-acting as long as the fuel can be accurately regulated, and thus it is possible to adjust the heat of the copper to any desired point for different kinds of work.

TOW RAFT ACROSS PACIFIC.

Company Has Been Organized in British Columbia to Undertake the Project.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 8.—A log raft, containing 10,000,000 feet of spars and piling, is to be towed across the Pacific to Shanghai during the summer. This is the plan of a company just organized under the laws of British Columbia, which is a branch of a raft company of this city which has been successful in rafting lumber from northern points to San Francisco.

Except for an accident to the first one or two big rafts all the huge rafts have been brought to port. But they are nevertheless looked upon with fear by seafaring men and ship owners, who regard the bulky rafts as menaces that should be prohibited from going to sea.

The new company appears determined to extend their field of operations, and will send to Shanghai a larger raft of logs than has ever before been put together. It will be towed by one or more of the most powerful tugboats of San Francisco, accompanied by a collier or oil steamer with fuel for the tugs.

DANCING MAD IS HIS WIFE.

Husband Says She Kept on Tripping While He Lay Helpless.

GOSHEN, IND., July 8.—Alleging that his wife, Mabel Elnora MacColoch, is dancing mad, and cannot resist the temptation of tripping the light fantastic regardless of domestic conditions, James B. MacColloch, a Lake Shore railway man, residing at Elkhart, filed suit for divorce.

He says she cannot control her inclination for dancing. In his complaint he alleges that she is such an inveterate dancer that when he was injured in a railway collision and confined to his bed with four fractured ribs she refused to nurse him, but instead went to dances. He also says she danced so much that she neglected her household duties, leaving him without proper attention and meals.

TAX COLLECTOR IS BREAKING STONE

Former Official of San Francisco Receives Same Treatment as Ordinary Convict.

IS QUICKLY PUT TO WORK

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 8.—Edward J. Smith, former tax collector, who went to the Folsom penitentiary recently for stealing from the city, is working on the rock pile. There have been rumors that Smith is treated with great consideration in the home he has been consigned to for seven years. But the fact is that at Folsom Smith is merely a convict, wearing the stripes of the prison, eating at the same table with the thousand other malefactors, doing the routine daily work assigned him and sleeping in a common convict's cell.

When Smith reached the prison he was told by Warden Yell that he must not expect different treatment from the other prisoners; that he would not receive it. Smith stated that he was a druggist and was told that he need not hope to be employed in that department of the prison.

"No one but a freeman will be allowed to dispense drugs while I am in charge here," said the warden.

No. 6124 was placarded on Smith and he was photographed in the garments he wore. He was then bathed, shaved close on face and head, put in the convict dress with circular stripes and taken to a cell. The next day Smith was photographed in zebra garb and marched to the quarry where he has been since busy during the day lifting the rock as fast as blasted, to the cars, which carry the debris to the crusher.

The first two days of Smith's imprisonment the convict was blue; but he soon braced up and went about his work cheerfully. It is hard labor for a man who has led a life of leisure to stoop hundreds of time a day and lift pieces of rock weighing one to 15 pounds, but Smith did not complain, although his back ached from the unwonted exercise.

When Smith admitted his thefts and asked for sentence he expressed a desire to be sent to Folsom. This was thought a strange request as Folsom is a more rigorous prison than San Quentin. The hardened criminals are sent to Folsom. There are 1,100 prisoners now within the walls. But it was explained that Smith had been the druggist at San Quentin, had treated hundreds of the convicts there and did not wish to return a felon to a place where he had been a free man in authority.

Even in Folsom Smith could not get away from acquaintances. Working beside him on the rock pile was "Black" Sullivan, who was the assistant druggist when Smith was employed at San Quentin.

Influence has been exerted to make life pleasant for Smith at the penitentiary, to have him shown favors no other prisoner is granted. But Warden Yell asserts that this will not be. In due time, says the warden, if Smith is obedient, he may be put on clerical work and his suit of circular stripes changed, but he will have to earn the reward in the ordinary way; he must take his chances with the rest of his companions.

A PNEUMATIC CUE.

Pools or Billiards in Confined Places.

One of the disadvantages of the conventional pool or billiard table is its large dimensions, which prohibit its use in a house of ordinary size, unless located in the cellar, which generally does not offer attractive surroundings. Realizing this limitation, an Indianapolis man has conceived the idea of constructing pneumatic cues, which are very much smaller than the regulation cue sticks. By the use of this invention the game of pool or billiards may be played upon a smaller table than is generally used, and a correspondingly smaller room may be employed. The invention also permits the arrangement of smaller tables in close proximity without the players at once interfering with the players at adjacent tables. Quite the most important feature of the pneumatic

cue stick is that it permits the players to play a more perfect game, and the cue reduces the playing without reducing its scientific basis, and at the same time adds interest and novelty.

In construction the cue is simple. It includes a short, hollow stick, provided at one end with a movable tip and at the other with a piston and rubber bulb, which furnishes the propelling power. Pressure upon the bulb will force the cue stick out with any desired degree of force, and the quickness with which the pressure is applied to the air bulb determines the shooting strength, as the harder the ball is hit.

POPPED QUESTION IN SLEEP, SAYS RANCHMAN

Defendant in Breach of Promise Case Makes a Singular Plea In Court.

BORDEAUX, WYO., July 8.—If Miss Katherine Rippin, a young school teacher, executes her threat to sue Simon Brandt for breach of promise, Brandt will go into court and defend the suit on the ground that to his knowledge he never made a proposal of marriage to Miss Rippin, and that if he did propose to her he did it when asleep, and therefore is not to be held to a moral or legal accountability for his act.

Brandt is a ranchman, well to do and good looking. Miss Rippin has obtained legal advice, and the case will soon come to trial. Miss Rippin will testify that Brandt made a proposal of marriage to her and that she promised to marry him one night last winter when he called on her and sat up with her until after midnight.

Brandt will admit he spent the evening with Miss Rippin and sat up with her until after midnight. But he will deny that he consciously made a proposal of marriage to her.

He will seek to show by witnesses that ever since he was a boy he has been addicted to the habit of talking, walking and doing other things in his sleep, and that what he said and did in his sleep he was unable to recall after he awoke.

They will testify that they have known him to fall into a sleep, or a mental state resembling sleep, when sitting in his chair, and in his sleep to carry on an apparently rational conversation, and then to wake up unconscious of a word he had said.

Makes All Germany Laugh.

BERLIN, GERMANY, July 8.—Germany is laughing at the pretentious women of Ehingen, Wurtemberg, who have asked that the market house be reserved exclusively for "society women" during one hour each morning. These exclusive women have sent a petition to the municipal council embodying their desires. They suggest that after they have made their purchases the "women of the lower classes" may be admitted to the market. "Class distinctions" are still strong in some parts of Germany.

PORTLAND HAS MILLION ROSES

Oregon Exposition City Is a Rare and Beautiful Spectacle at This Season of Year.

TREES GROW TEN FEET HIGH

PORTLAND, ORE., July 8.—Ten million roses are now in bloom in Portland. This is an estimate made by an expert rose culturist. If these roses were strung on a string side by side, the line would reach from St. Louis to Chicago and cross Lake Michigan to St. Joseph, with roses enough left over to twine garlands for all the brides who will elope from Chicago for ten years. This rope of roses, a glorious strand of variegated hues and mingled perfumes, would reach more than three hundred and fifteen miles, and all made up of rose blossoms now in full bloom in this city.

Portland has approximately 140,000 inhabitants. At seven persons to each house there are 20,000 residences. One may search for days and fail to find a home in Portland, however cheap and humble that is not glorified by at least one rose bush. Estimating 500 rose blossoms to each home the aggregate is 10,000,000 roses. Most of the rose experts to whom this estimate was shown declared that it was much too low. Some of them figure a thousand roses, on the average, to each house, this gives 20,000,000, and if the estimate be correct the rose rope would bind together in a living lash of flowers the cities of New York and Cincinnati, with posies to spare for all the belles of Kentucky.

But surely 10,000,000 roses are enough to give any town claim to distinction, and Portland is entitled to fame as the "Rose City." Half a block from the main entrance to the Exposition is a house of three or four rooms, sadly lacking in paint and destitute of architectural ornamentation, but it is glorified by a rose garden in front which shows stalwart rose trees ten feet high, carrying masses of blossoms three to six inches in diameter.

Roses which in other cities will sell for large prices are to be had merely for the asking; so rich in roses are the citizens that they frequently clip from their bushes a bouquet as large as a peck measure and present it to admiring strangers. It is no robbery of the rose bushes, for down among the leaves are buds that burst into bloom the same day, or the next day, or for many days thereafter, thus keeping up the gorgeous appearance of the gardens for months.

Some species of roses are in blossom all the year round, and outdoors at that. This is due to two things—the equable climate and the fact that Portland people have adopted the rose as the city flower because it grows here more gloriously than anywhere else. Though situated far to the north, Portland has the benefit of the Japan current in the Pacific ocean, a hundred miles away, and the city is practically without snow. Some winters there is no snow at all, and when at one time last winter snow fell to a depth of two inches, the fact was considered so remarkable that the people still refer to it as "the big snow."

Words are inadequate to picture the beauty of Portland during its rose season. Every yard is studded with rose bushes bent by the weight of hundreds of blossoms. The city offers a riot of color. Roses of every hue are in profusion, and the atmosphere is freighted with the perfume.

While the profuse growth of the roses is surprising, the size of some of the bushes is more so. At the home of Frederick V. Holman, No. 500 Taylor street, a bush has climbed the side of the house to a height of 35 feet. In the rear of the same house is a bush 30 feet high and covering the veranda. Is one 24 feet high. Is the height of the season approximately 50,000 blossoms adorn these three bushes.

FIREPROOF UNIFORM.

Complete Protection from Flame and Fumes.

A St. Louis man has invented a fireproof uniform for firemen, in which he has embodied about everything that it is conceivable the wearer of such an armor would need in an emergency. The garment is made of asbestos or other suitable fireproof material, and consists of a coat and trousers, fastened by spring hooks or clasps, and a helmet. Inside of the coat is an air reservoir or jacket, provided with an inflation valve, through which air under pressure may be introduced into said jacket. The air supply, while not very great, is, nevertheless, sufficient to permit the wearer of

outfit to enter a building filled with smoke or other noxious gases, and is supplied through a flexible pipe leading to a mouthpiece in the helmet. The mouthpiece is formed of hard rubber, is combined with a respirator adapted to fit into the nostrils and equipped with valves, which prevent the inhalation of smoke and fumes, but which do not interfere with natural exhalation. A further refinement is the addition of an electric contact system, operated by dry cells, which automatically rings a bell notifying the wearer of the exhaustion of the air supply. Another electric bell is provided, but of a different tone, and operated from the same system, but by the intentional pressing of a button, to indicate to the chief or fireman of the need of assistance. To enable firemen working in the dark to keep track of their companions, a band or garter of bells is placed around each trouser leg, so that they are at all times aware of the movements of the wearer. In the top of the helmet is a small incandescent lamp, also operated from a battery of dry cells of miniature size, but of ample capacity for the few minutes the light is occasionally in service. The eye windows of the helmet are protected by isinglass or mica. For the resuscitation of those overcome by smoke or fumes or exhaustion a number of small vials of ammonia are carried in pockets furnished in the trouser legs.

WOMAN SPENDS ALL TO HELP HER RELATIVES

Husband and Brother Fight and Then Appeal to Courts—Wife Stands by Her Husband.

DES MOINES, July 8.—Mrs. James Cunningham has expended every cent she possesses in a strange cause. Several weeks ago her husband got into a fight with his brother, Fred Martin, and was arrested on a charge of assault with intent to commit great bodily injury. Martin was severely injured, and was taken to his sister's home.

She sold her watch to get money to pay a surgeon.

Today she sold her household furniture to get money to pay an attorney to defend her husband.

She is penniless, but she has saved her brother from the effects of the assault urged to have been committed by her husband, and she hopes to save her husband from the effects of the assault charges preferred by her brother.

MIDSUMMER WEEK TURNS OUT UNUSUALLY GOOD LIST OF LOCAL REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

FILES BOND FOR MARVIN STABLES

Pennsylvania Railroad Company Goes After Last Duquesne Way Lot It Needs.

TWO NEW BUYING MOVEMENTS

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has started proceedings to get possession of the Marvin stables in Duquesne way, the only property below Third street and between Penn avenue and Allegheny river which it had not obtained previously. Yesterday the bond of the railroad company for $85,000 was accepted and a board of viewers will be appointed soon to determine the worth of the property. Three weeks ago the Pennsylvania filed a bond of $50,000 to which objection was made by the National Biscuit Company, owner of the Marvin stables, and the court ordered the amount raised to $85,000. The stables cover a lot 60x120 feet about midway between Second and Third streets. The land belonged to the Schenley estate and the lessees by the terms of their lease could have occupied it seven years longer with their buildings, which include a three-story and a two-story stable, both very substantial structures. The buildings cost the company $42,000. At present they have no other stables except those at Grant street and First avenue, as the Hardie stables at Liberty avenue and Sixteenth street were sold some time ago. Workmen on the elevated line in Duquesne way have edged clear up to the Marvin stables on both sides so that they will have to be razed in a very short time. One month ago the Pennsylvania started condemnation proceedings against the holdings of the Consolidated Ice Company in First street and its buildings have since been torn down. The settlement of the claims of both this company and the National Biscuit Company will be somewhat more difficult than usual, for the claims will be based on the value of the respective leaseholds, chiefly which, owing to the uses to which the properties might be put, is hard to determine.

Better Movement Than Expected.

The first week in July brought out more evidences of activity in the real estate market than were expected. Comparatively few large deals are expected at this time of year, but some interesting transactions were put through last week. The sale of two more Allegheny churches at prices that would have been thought impossible a few years ago gave an impetus to the dealing on that side of the river, especially as one site is to be improved soon with a $75,000 warehouse, which is in line with the general trend of real estate development in Allegheny. The largest East Liberty deal made for some time was closed and the number of house sales reported from the East End was more encouraging than for several weeks. Downtown the activity was confined mainly to rumors. While there are some very good deals pending it is not likely that many sensational developments will occur until September, as the exodus of brokers and investors from the city during the heated weeks is too strong to admit of much enthusiasm among those who are left behind. This does not mean, however, that some brokers will not as usual find July and August their harvest time. One prominent downtown broker has three good sized deals articled for which are so involved with other transactions he is making that he cannot disclose them. An offer of $275,000 was made only a few days ago for a Smithfield street property and two large deals are pending for Second avenue properties. A significant thing about the market just now is that several large important commercial firms have recently placed buying orders with brokers for large sites preferably on the North Side, or in the Lawrenceville district, which they propose to use to relieve them of the heavier charges that will follow certain improvements that are being made in the neighborhoods where they are now located.

Two Well-Marked Movements.

New movements in realty are not looked for in mid-summer. But within the last month there have developed two well defined movements in buying which are looked upon as significant. Water street previous to June 1 had been almost "dead" for two years. Since that time three good sales have been made there and a six-figure transaction is so far along that the closing of the sale is regarded as almost a certainty. Considerable surprise has been felt before this that the buying movement that was so well marked on the lower avenues had not extended to Water street. That investors are now looking to that thoroughfare for properties is now attributed to two things chiefly. One is that the building of the great Pennsylvania railroad freight terminal at the Point is bound to give this street a certain stimulus for a wholesale district, owing to the convenience in shipping. The other is that the prospect of getting such river improvements accomplished as will assure a good stage of water along the Monongahela wharf every day in the year, means a tremendous increase in business to Water street and a resulting enhancement in values of property. Along with these reasons it is pointed out that many Water street lots extend through to First avenue, 160 feet, and are therefore better adapted to warehouse sites than any other sites in Pittsburgh that can be bought for so low a figure.

The other movement referred to is for property in Penn avenue, between Eleventh and Twenty-second streets. The activity in outer Penn avenue before has been confined mainly to the so-called commission district, beginning at about Seventeenth street. But recent developments show that there is a strong call for good lots this side of Seventeenth street and the inquiry is attributed very largely to the fact that Liberty avenue property with the Pennsylvania tracks off will be far too valuable for many firms now doing business there who could carry on their trade almost if not quite as well beyond the Union station. Sites in that neighborhood are available not only for commission houses, but are well located for hardware firms, wholesale liquor stores, feed stores and a score of other commercial purposes. Three more deals for property in this neighborhood were announced last week and the last one, at the rate of $1,750 a front foot, for property near Twelfth street, shows the rapid upward trend of prices.

Regular and Steady Gain.

The weekly resume of building operations as bulletined by the F. W. Dodge Company is as follows:

"Construction interests during the past week as they appear from a survey of the field of operations covered by our reports indicate a regular and steady movement from nearly all quarters. The number of projects starting is considerably in excess of the record for a corresponding period last month, although the aggregate amount involved falls below the average. This discrepancy arises from the fact that, for the large part, enterprises going ahead are of minor importance. It is common report that the larger operations are being held in abeyance awaiting more favorable figures which are confidently expected by some of the prospective investors who are well posted. While general estimates on nearly all work have remained practically unchanged throughout the first half of the season, a break similar to that which occurred the latter part of last year is prophesied by some authorities. In noting the comparison with figures of the corresponding week in July last year it should be remembered that the first week in July last season recorded a volume of work larger than any week since early in April. With the present lead of nearly $13,000,000 over last year's business to date, it would seem that pessimistic views of conditions are scarcely warranted.

"The total value of construction for which contracts have been awarded throughout Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio for the week ending July 5, as compiled from Dodge reports, approximates $1,395,000, against $1,678,000 for the week preceding, or a total for the year thus far of $45,342,000, against $33,737,000, which was the total for the same period last year. Figures for the same week last year were $1,765,000, showing a loss this year of $370,000."

East End Sale of $28,500.

Through the Aronson Realty Company George Mulholland has bought the John McGarrey property in Chislett street, near Stanton avenue, Eighteenth ward, for $28,500. There are three nine-room brick houses on the lot, which measures 90x110 feet. The houses were completed recently and were taken for an investment.

The same brokers have sold for S. and M. Menner to S. H. Rubenstein three eight-room brick houses and two frame dwellings on 40x111 feet at 1647-1649 Bedford avenue for $13,500 and three brick houses on 46x84 feet at 212-216 Devilliers street for $11,000. In part payment Mr. Rubenstein conveys to the Menners three brick houses at 2447-2451 Fifth avenue and two frame houses at 2 and 4 Boston street, which were valued at $16,000.

The company also sold for the Golden heirs to Hyman Goldman a nine-room brick house on 20x96 feet in Center avenue, running back to Clark street, for $8,000, and for Mary A. Cunningham to Jacob Altman 2807 Wylie avenue for $2,600.

The auction of the sale of the property of the Pittsburgh Construction and Manufacturing Company in the Twenty-first ward, which was scheduled for July 6, did not succeed in disposing of the property, as the bids were too low to be considered by the Guarantee Title and Trust Company, which is handling the deal. Another auction will probably be held soon. The property has a frontage of 239 feet on the Pennsylvania railroad and 230 feet in Finance street, adjoining the Joseph Shaw plan of lots. It is improved with a four-story brick warehouse 80x80 feet.

An option has been given on the McKenna property at 516 Second avenue, 21.5x65 feet, the price being about $24,000. The deal is being handled by the Real Estate Trust Company.

It develops that the Commonwealth Real Estate Company handled the sale of the O'Reilly property at 1146 Penn avenue to A. C. Stein for $42,500, which was published in The Gazette yesterday.

New Lot Plan at Oakmont.

The John K. Ewing Company will handle the new plan of lots of the Oakmont Suburban Homes Company on Oakmont Heights, which will probably be opened with a public sale next Saturday. The property is known as the old Lee farm of 59 acres, and was bought a few months ago. The company has a capital of $40,000, and two of its members are E. C. Burkhardt and Dr. L. Voight. Fifty acres of the farm will be put on the market at once in acre lots, for which there is a good demand in that district. Sixty foot streets are now being laid out through the farm and five of the company have already arranged to build summer homes on the property. The plan is across the road from the Oakmont golf links and only 15 minutes' walk from Hulton station on the Allegheny Valley railroad. The lots will bring from $800 up.

The Freehold Real Estate Company will soon have one of the prettiest little parks around the city to show visitors to the new suburb of Brookline. It will be in Berkshire avenue and will surround a famous spring known as the Berkshire spring, which in the volume and quality of its water rivals the well-known Howe spring of the East End. The West Liberty Improvement Company has donated one acre of ground around the spring for a park, and the place will be fixed up this week in a most attractive way. The Freehold had a remarkably steady sale of lots last week, averaging 15 and 20 a day. A peculiarity of the deals is that so many of them are being made by outsiders—an evidence that the industrial situation in Pittsburgh is so much improved as to be drawing back hundreds of skilled employes to the city.

Costly Foundations on Hump.

An object lesson in foundation work can be seen by anyone who happens to view the excavation for the Machesney block in Fourth avenue adjoining the Pittsburgh stock exchange and the Frick building annex in Diamond street. Although work on the latter has been in progress only a few days, the workmen are down 15 feet below the pavement and are scooping out the coarse gravel at the rate of a wagonload at a scoopful. Comparative little shoveling has to be done on account of the loose soil, which, builders say, nevertheless makes a fine foundation. For weeks a hundred or more workmen have been blasting and picking at the solid rock foundation for the Frick building annex and are not done yet. The foundation for the Frick building itself cost over $250,000, and the foundation for any building on the hump costs a sum that staggers the average business man who proposes to improve his holdings.

Chief Clerk F. W. Seibert of the county deed registry department has filed his report for the six months ending July 1. The report shows among other things that over $700,000 worth of property that had hitherto escaped being assessed has been added to the lists. The number of deeds registered in the department is as follows:

1905.	Pgh.	Ally.	McK.	Bgh.	Twp.	T'l.
January	519	112	99	446	361	1,537
February	509	[illegible]	61	420	587	1,692
March	706	189	88	634	427	2,044
April	633	169	82	631	350	1,865
May	627	163	87	636	560	2,073
June	600	129	111	713	445	2,068
Total	3,593	945	529	3,500	2,730	11,297

For the corresponding period of 1904 there were registered from Pittsburgh 3,231 deeds; Allegheny, 865; McKeesport, 386; boroughs, 2,769; townships, 2,779. This made a total of 10,031 deeds, or over 1,000 less than in 1905. Pittsburgh, Allegheny, McKeesport and the boroughs showed gains over last year, but in the townships there was a loss of 49 transfers.

Will Build 25 Houses.

John P. Rush, who has built 15 houses in the West Pittsburgh plan in Chartiers township, is arranging to build 25 more as soon as the contract can be awarded. These will be six-room frame dwellings with cellar, bath and attic, and will stand on lots 25x100 feet each. They will cost about $2,400 each. Mr. Rush owns 50 lots in this plan and intends to improve them all with similar houses.

The Aronson Realty Company announces the new suburb to be called "Aronsonia," which, it says, is only 15 minutes' ride from the downtown section, and includes over 1,000 lots. It will be handled, the same report states, by the Aronsonia Improvement Company, a new concern, with an alleged paid-up capital of $750,000.

East End brokers are a unit in complaining of the dull house market that has prevailed for two months. They are at a loss to account for the lack of sales, as there has been no sharp advance in prices, and buyers, judging by the inquiries, were plenty in the spring.

Borland & Waddell have had an excellent sale of properties on the old Sherman plan in Swissvale. The property is now in such shape that every lot that is not occupied can be utilized with no extra cost as a building site. Proposed street car developments are likely to do much for this property by affording better traction service to the city.

Suburban Sales in Bunches.

Beatty & Jones report the following sales: E. N. Parker to W. F. Sunderland, a nine-room frame house on 35x105 feet in Harrison avenue, Avalon, for $4,900; for Charles H. Cook to S. D. Billingsley, a nine-room frame house on 30x140 feet in Forest avenue, Ben Avon, for $4,800; for E. H. Cockerill to Emma E. Kroegher, a nine-room frame house on 36x148 feet in Florence avenue, Avalon, for $4,700; for Frank L. Andrews to Thomas Goodwin, a seven-room frame house on 28x135 feet in Center street, Avalon, for $4,300; for Ira C. Harper to Amelia C. Hamilton, 60x150 feet in Thomas avenue, Bellevue, for $7,750; for Agnes C. Duff to several Pittsburgh investors, 21.6 acres of land in Banksville, Pa.; for E. J. Kroegher to Ernest Cockerill, a property in Margaretta street, Allegheny, for $3,100; for W. Preston to E. N. Parker, 50x120 feet in Sybilla street, Bellevue, for $1,750; for Daniel Jenkins to Samuel Andrews, 50x120 feet in Woodville avenue, Thirty-second ward, for $1,250.

John P. Rush reports the following sales of residence properties: For Thomas Logan of Allegheny to E. C. Heris a frame house on 24x70 feet in Cliff street for $2,000, and to Joseph Herman the old incline house on 40x70 feet in Taggart street, Second ward, Allegheny, for $1,200; for J. P. Rush to Miss Bird Madden a frame house on 25x100 feet in Norwood avenue, West Pittsburgh plan, for $2,300; to C. A. Cobb a frame house on 25x100 feet in Luray street, same plan, for $1,975; to Mrs. Caroline M. Jackson a frame house on 25x100 feet in Luray avenue, same plan, for $2,000; for Mrs. Josephine Parker a house and lot in Petrolia, Butler county, for $600, and a seven-room brick house on 22x100 feet in Warren street, Nineteenth ward, for $2,300; for D. T. Esmont to William Crumley, 25x100 feet in Marion avenue, Sheraden, for $500; for Mrs. Bartlett to William Crumley, 34x102 feet in Schley avenue, Sheraden, for $400; for W. Williams to William Crumley 34x102 feet in Schley avenue, for $350.

Nice Sales on Squirrel Hill.

D. Behen & Son have sold the following lots in the Murray avenue plan of the Squirrel Hill Land Company in the Twenty-third ward: to Thomas McDonnell 30x100 feet in Windsor street, for $900; to Hubert Smith, 27x100x45 feet in Windsor street, for $800; to Mrs. L. D. Banks, 28x122 feet in Monitor street, for $875; to M. A. Seibert, 28x106x45 feet in Flemington avenue, for $875; to David S. Llewllyn, 30x110x30 feet in Middleton street, for $1,000.

The Knoxville Land Improvement Company reports the following sales made through D. J. Smith: to Otis A. Hollis, two lots, 47x100x87 feet at Knox and Bausman streets, for $2,500; to Mrs. V. K. Fraley of Sheraden, a six-room brick house on 25x116 feet at 530 Arabella street, for $3,500; to Robert C. Valentine of Allegheny, a six-room brick house on 25x100 feet at 226 Rochelle street, for $2,500; to Dawson Carlisle, 25x116 feet in Bausman street, for $1,000; to William Allen, 25x100 feet in Rochelle street, for $850, through M. A. Flaherty; to John O'Donnell of Connellsville, 25x100 feet in Zara street, for $1,100. The company is now paving McKinley and Hobart avenues in the Swift farm addition to its Knoxville properties.

Mt. Washington: John F. Sweeney sold to M. F. Foley a new six-room frame house on 24x100 feet in the west side of Wills street, Mt. Washington, for $2,250.

Allegheny: D. W. Klein sold for F. L. O. Wadsworth of Morgantown, W. Va., to George A. McLean, 37 Riverview avenue, Allegheny, a ten-room buff brick house on 33x135 feet, for $8,500.

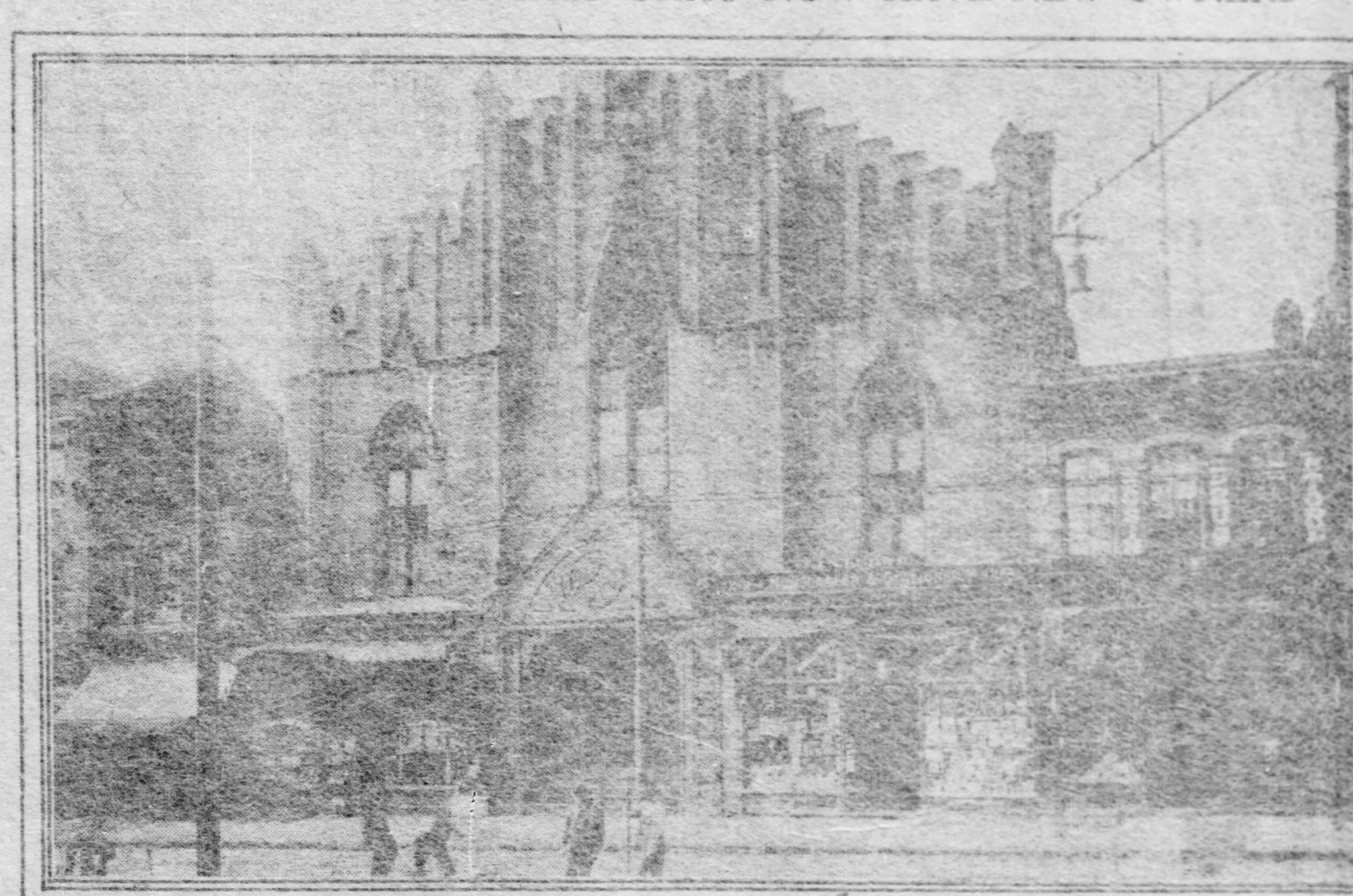
Knoxville: James A. Griffith sold for T. W. Leonard of Brooklyn, N. Y., to J. J. Breter a five-room brick house on 37.5x100 feet in Knox avenue near Jucunda street, Knoxville, for $3,700.

McKeesport: The Humphrey Real Estate Company sold for H. F. Woodburn to A. B. Moon a store and house on 25x120 feet in Walnut street, McKeesport, for $4,500; Mr. Woodburn taking in part pay a farm of 60 acres in Springfield township, Fayette county, valued at $3,500.

Transfers Recorded.

Rohrkaste H T F to Linus Kreling, July 3, Carrick, 37x140, Brownsville road	$1,250
Same to J E Wilhelm, July 3, Carrick, 37x140, Brownsville road	1,250
Wolf Jacob to J B Zeslapp, June 23, 14th wd, Pgh, 20x104, Fifth ave	10,360
Manaffey L M to G L Thompson, June 29, Tarentum, 40x50, Butler st	1,000
Elarodt August to A W Dougherty, June 28, Brackenridge, 50x77, Henry st	1,500
Fulton J K to Nelson McVicar, June 27, Tarentum, 77x185, Kittanning st	4,750
McVicar Nelson to Tarentum S & Tr Co, gdn, June 19, Harrison twp, 50x100, Linden st	2,565
Briley Mary T to Chas A Briley, May 18, 12th wd, Pgh, 24x136, Wylie ave	4,800
Hartman F D to J Schaffer, Mch 3, 19th wd, Pgh, 24x120, Flavel st	2,000
Rohrbacher W to B W Campbell, June 20, Duquesne, 50x100, 50-ft st	2,500
Zahniser L S to S H Gould, June 28, 37th wd, Pgh, 25x126, Tacoma st	6,000
Loc L to S H Robinson, June 23, Springdale, 35x130, Second ave	1,250
Garber J W to H F Sachs, June 13, 18th wd, Pgh, 40x100, Chislett st	2,000
Opperman Fred to Jno Gibbons, June 22, Braddock, 25x110, Bell ave	1,850
Stanton Land Co to A A Dinan, Jan 2, 18th wd, Pgh, 25x120, Hawthorne st	1,600
Lieber Niemon to B Sablodowsky, June 23, 7th wd, Pgh, 24x168, Wylie ave	17,500
Clarke Kate to C G Huber, July 1, 19th wd, Pgh, 20x84, Fannel st	1,500
King Frederick to F A Faller, June 28, Wilmerding, 25x110, Westinghouse ave	4,000
McCaffrey P to Thos McCaffrey, June 22, 20th wd, Pgh, 20x50, Aloe st	1,200
Kroeger H to Albert Hirsch, June 1, 7th wd, Allegh, 24x137, 50-ft road	7,275

WELL-KNOWN CHURCHES THAT NOW HAVE NEW OWNERS



1—Ausbury Methodist Episcopal Church, Pittsburgh.

2—Church of New Jerusalem, Allegheny.

3—First Congregational Church, Allegheny.

THREE MORE CHURCHES PASS INTO NEW HANDS

Asbury Methodist, Pittsburgh, and First Congregational and New Jerusalem, Allegheny.

The jocular inquiry, "How long will the churches of Pittsburgh and Allegheny last for real estate men to sell?" is getting to be too serious for a joke. At the rate they have been disposed of during the last two years the supply, in the business wards at least, will be sadly depleted before the end of 1905. When one, two or three prominent congregations sell their property every month, it marks a movement in real estate that is not equaled in any other city in the country and that shows how rapidly the churches of this vicinity are acquiring wealth. For most of the deals put through have been made at prices that were away above any figures that the old members had ever thought of receiving.

Since June 20 three more well-known churches have been sold. The old Asbury Methodist Episcopal church in Fifth avenue, opposite Magee street, was sold for $150,000. Although the details in the transaction have not been settled, it is generally believed that Isaac Kaufmann will get title to the church property, which was sold through the Merchants Savings and Trust Company. Two Allegheny churches have passed into other hands this month. One is the property of the First Congregational church, at Franklin and Manhattan streets, which brought $38,000. It was purchased by the Bethany Lutheran congregation, which formerly worshiped in a chapel at Washington and Fulton streets. Last week the property of the Church of New Jerusalem, at Sandusky and Isabella streets, Allegheny, was sold to a Pittsburgh wholesale firm for $60,000, through the agency of A. D. Wilson of Allegheny. The old frame building will be replaced by a $75,000 warehouse and the congregation will buy another site and build a modern edifice.

OF VALUE TO REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND THEIR PATRONS

Below are given the price records in real estate, as established by the leading sales of the week ended July 8:

Location	Size	Improvements	Front Ft.	Square Ft.
Ivy street	25x104	Flats	$ 687	$ 6 50
1839 Fifth ave	24x 96	3-story brick	1,200	14 36
4642 Dithridge st	50x163	Residence	400	....
6356-6366 Penn ave	130x200	10 houses	$800	4 00
4800 Center ave	50x150	Residence	400	2 10
1726 Penn ave	26x100	2-story brick	712	7 12
1045 Penn ave	24x100	3-story brick	1,750	17 50
1222-1224 Penn ave	34x100	2 stores	1,250	12 50
Chislett st	90x110	3 houses	317	....
Franklin st., Allegheny	75x130	Church	507	4 00
Sandusky st	88x165	Church	682	4 50

WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE BUILDING OF HARTJE BROS.

The accompanying cut shows the 12-story warehouse and office building which Hartje Brothers are erecting at the southeast corner of Wood street and First avenue, from plans by Architect Charles Bickel. Originally it was the intention of the owners to build a nine-story structure, but after several floors of the proposed building had been rented in advance it was decided to add three more stories. W. B. Bennett has the general contract for the building, which will cost $225,000. The four lower floors will be for warehouse uses exclusively, and the upper floors are designed for offices which will be finished to suit the wishes of the tenants. The building will have a handsome front of buff terra cotta and the interior will be provided with tile floors and hardwood finish.

Graytop—I say, Auburn, I'm thinking of having my hair dyed. Would you advise me to have it dyed red, to match yours?

Auburn—No; have it dyed green to match your personality.—Chicago News.

LAKE SHORE SUMMER RESORT

The above photograph shows "Dunnottar," one of the ideal summer home spots on the lake shore, near Erie, which the Wayne Realty Company of Erie handled.

THE SOCIAL SCEPTER OF PARIS IS DIVIDED

Four Exquisites Aspire to Be the Mold of Fashion of the Polite World.

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)

PARIS, July 8.—In the last century the height of fashion was personified by a single individual, Count d'Orsay was the king of fashion during the reign of Louis Philippe. The Duc de Grammont-Caderousse was the leader of swelldom.

For 20 consecutive years the Prince de Saigon was the foremost beau of the third republic. But nowadays things have changed, and no one man can call himself the leader of fashion. The social scepter has been divided, and several men wield a piece. Just now there are four gentlemen who aspire to raise the traditions of elegance to their former heights. But they cannot succeed—for the reason that they are too many.

However, we ought to appreciate their efforts, and it is only fair to state that among those who of late years have been most successful in the particular line are the bearers of most aristocratic names. They are, Prince Charles-Louis de Beauvau, M. Leon de Laborde, M. Andre de Fouquieres.

WILL HELP RUSSIA.

Russian Estate of Fabulous Value Is the Property of Subjects of the Czar.

BERLIN, July 8.—(Special Cable.)—Just now, when Russia needs every rouble she can lay her hands on, it is said that an inheritance of 200,000,000 marks which is now in the hands of the German government is to be paid to the Russian aristocrats.

Toward the end of his reign Frederick the Great gave to the Russian Count Ernest von Minich the large estate "Amstbuegel," for valuable services rendered the king in Russia. When von Minich was banished from Russia all his property was confiscated by the government, with the exception of his Prussian estate, which was beyond the reach of the czar.

Later he was pardoned and his property was restored to him and in his joy he seems to have forgotten that he possessed a valuable German estate. His heirs, however, had better memories, and during the last century repeatedly tried to get the estate back from the German government, but in vain.

The now living heirs are Counts Paul and Nicholas von Minich, are now said to have received assurances from the Prussian government that the amount of 200,000,000 marks will be paid them in settlement of their claims, and of this immense sum one-third will go to the Russian government.

It would, however, be interesting to know where the Prussian government expects to raise the 200,000,000. In the treasury they are certainly not.

"Why, Mabel," said a mother to her four-year-old daughter, "you've got one of your stockings on wrong side out."

"I put it on that way," explained the little miss, "'cause there's a hole on the other side."

CAPITAL STOCK

Below Par $5 Per Share

Full Paid and Non-Assessable.

Par Value $10 Per Share

ENTIRE NET EARNINGS PAID TO STOCKHOLDERS ANNUALLY.

10 PER CENT GUARANTEED DIVIDENDS

incorporated for the improvement of property suburban to our beautiful national capital.

The company desires to make certain immediate improvements to its properties, and in order to secure the necessary funds has authorized the sale of $100,000 of capital stock—par value $10—at $5 per share. Full paid and non-assessable.

Certificates of stock issued as soon as subscriptions are fully paid. Subscriptions payable $2.50 per share cash (either New York Draft or Post-office Money Order) and balance on or before July 16, 1905.

Full particulars—bank and other references on request. Address

The Maryland Land and Improvement Co.,

1304 F. Street, N. W., Wash., D. C.

INTERIOR FINISH FROM YELLOW PINE

ARE YOU GOING TO BUILD?

It Will Cost You Nothing

to visit the FLEMISH ROOM on the Sixth Floor of the Heeren Bldg., Penn Ave. and Eighth St.

We demonstrate the susceptibility of Yellow Pine Finish to artistic treatment, and the ability to reproduce the same decorative color effects in Yellow Pine as are reproduced in oak, mahogany, etc. For interior finish in Halls, Living and Diningrooms, Country Houses and Summer Cottages, no wood is more Decorative or Practical.

Architects, Builders, Contractors, Prospective Builders, will be especially interested in its rare beauty and merit, and should call at the first opportunity.

LADIES ARE INVITED

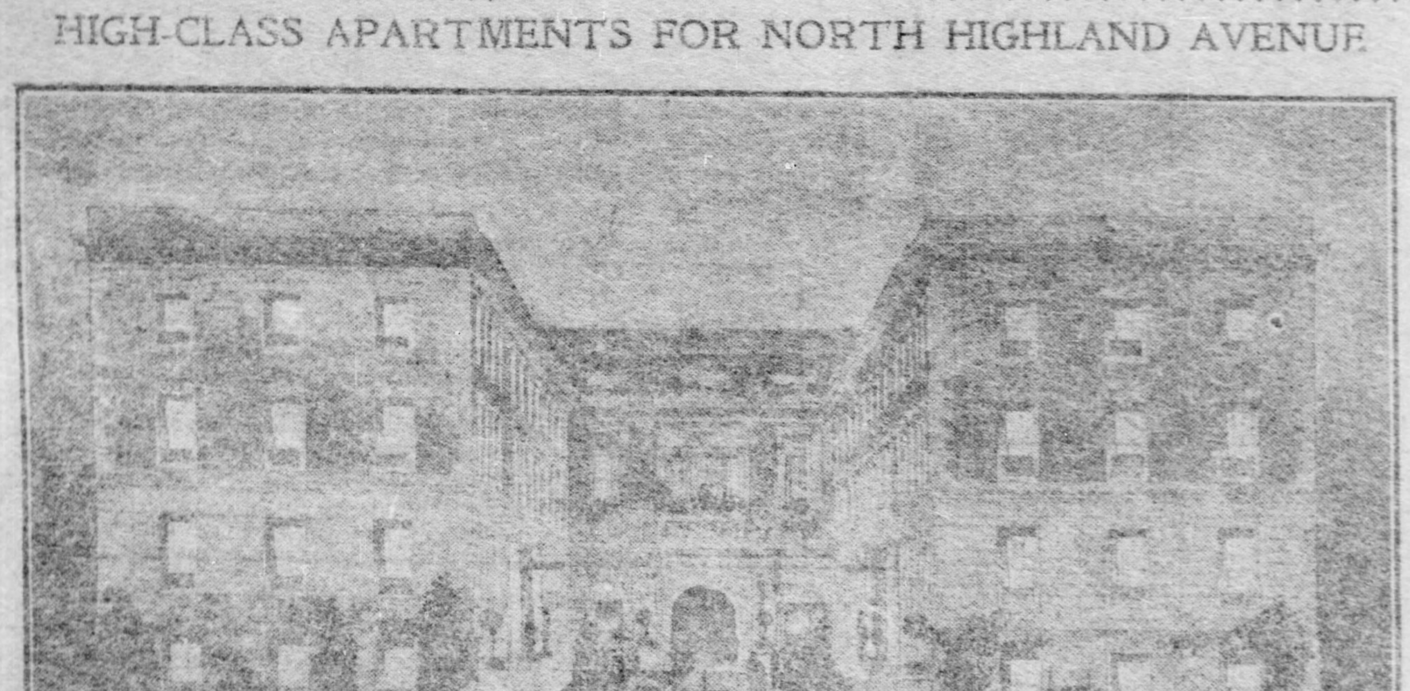
Entrance on Eighth Street.

SOUTHERN LUMBER MANUFACTURERS' ASS'N., EXHIBITORS.

THIS EXHIBIT WILL CLOSE AUGUST 15.

INTERIOR FINISH FROM YELLOW PINE

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS FOR NORTH HIGHLAND AVENUE



Proposed Building to Cost $125,000.

Above is shown a perspective of the latest apartment house designed for the North Highland district. It is a four-story structure of buff brick and terra cotta, and will stand on a lot 110x242 feet on the west side of North Highland avenue near Bryant street, Nineteenth ward. Plans for the building have been completed by Irwin Brothers, architects, and estimates on its cost are now being taken. It is expected that the building when completed will cost about $125,000. It will contain 48 apartments of four large rooms and bath each, which in that locality should rent readily for $40 a month. This will include steam heat, gas, electric lights and janitor service. The building will be owned by the Highland Apartment House Company, which is being organized by C. B. Lawton.

PENN MANOR PLAN OF LOTS

STREET CARS Knoxville (Tunnel) Cars on Smithfield St. in 15 Minutes. Suburban (22d St. Bridge) Cars on Wood St. in 23 Minutes.

Come See Pittsburg's Model Suburb

Located in the heart of a desirable, built-up, brick residence section. Large, beautiful, level lots. Free improvements of the very highest order. On the main car line and but a quarter to a third of an hour to the Pittsburg postoffice. Truly "another clean spot in Pittsburg." Office on the grounds, 514 Brownsville road (Southern Ave.). Bell Phone.

RANKIN IMPROVEMENT CO.

Celebrates Power and Solace of Song.

Poem Written by John Hay at the Age of 20

Flashes of Inspiration and of Imitation.

MR. JOHN HAY, or John M. Hay, as he then signed himself, was graduated from Brown university, Providence, R. I., in June, 1858. On the tenth of that month he delivered the class day poem in the chapel of the university. Samuel T. Harris was the orator of the occasion. Poet and orator made so favorable an impression on their fellow members of the senior class that the latter met on June 14 and adopted these resolutions:

"Whereas, the exercises of our class day have passed off in a manner both pleasing and honorable to us as a class.

"Resolved, That we tender our sincere and hearty thanks to Mr. Samuel T. Harris, our orator, and to Mr. John M. Hay, our poet, for the able and graceful manner in which they have performed their respective parts.

"Resolved, That we request a copy of the oration and of the poem to be printed for private circulation."

A committee of three, including the president of the class, Joseph Henry Gilmour, was appointed to wait upon the two gentlemen concerned and secure the manuscripts of their efforts, with permission to print them. Evidently the appeal was successful, for the poem and oration appeared together in a small pamphlet printed for private distribution by Knowles, Anthony & Co., of Providence.

Mr. Hay's poem is entitled "Erato." He never reissued it in any other form. Even the collected edition of his "Poems" which he published in 1890, ignores it. Probably he was well content to let it die, as Tennyson would fain have allowed his own prize poem, "Timbuctoo," to pass into oblivion. Consequently "Erato" is absolutely unknown to the public and even to the collector. The few copies that were printed have mostly disappeared. Luckily The Gazette has been enabled to get a copy that has survived the general wreck.

It is necessary to explain that Erato is the name of that one of the muses who presided over lyric and amatory verses. Consequently the 436 lines of which this poem consists are devoted to the celebration of the power and solace of song, vocal and written.

Though undeniably clever, the poem is rather jejune and imitative, as indeed might be expected from a poet of 20. The form is that of the familiar decasyllable line which Pope brought to a hard mechanical perfection, but it is interpenetrated with that freer Yankee spirit which Oliver Wendell Holmes and James Russell Lowell had taught to their younger contemporaries. There are some lines, notably the jocose and punning ones, which are evident, but not always successful, imitations of the lighter moods of his great prototypes—such lines, for example, as these:

> Of course he lacks the mathematic mind,
> To inclined planes is plainly distinclined;
> If hydrostatics' watery waste he crams
> He feels like cursing when he comes to dams.

But the dominant influence is Pope's. There are lines which have the unmistakable Queen Anne ring. One example will suffice:

> The long grass nods upon the Troad plain,
> Green in the sunlight, dismal in the rain.

The thought, too, is sometimes Popal. Our old friend, "Lo, the poor Indian," is brought to life again:

> In the night wind, that, sighing from the west,
> Shatters the starlight on Missouri's breast;
> The Indian saw with faith's confiding eye,
> The impress of the present Deity.

The second line in the above quotation is one of the felicitous touches which here and there give genuine poetical promise. But these flashes of inspiration yield again to imitation. "Swallow flight of song" is, of course, Tennyson. The concluding couplet of "Erato" renews our acquaintance with a metaphor which had already been made familiar by Rogers, Wordsworth and Landor—by the latter in lines which even verbally are suggestively close:

> And it remembers its august abodes
> And murmurs as the ocean murmurs there.

The many allusions to contemporary men and things will be readily intelligible today. Tributes are paid to our distinguished visitors from over the sea, to Charles Mackay, the poet-journalist (the adopted father of Marie Corelli), who three years later was to become American war correspondent for the London Times; to Ole Bull, just settled, with his Norwegian colony, on the 125,000 acres of Pennsylvania land which he had purchased with the proceeds of his violin; to the famous Italian tenor Mario, Marquis de Candia, who, with his wife, the equally famous soprano Grisi, made the tour of the United States in 1854 etc.

On the whole the poem, with all its not unnatural shortcomings, is a remarkably creditable performance for a youth of 20.

It is probable that Mr. Hay achieved the distinction of class poet not without a struggle. Young Mr. Gilmore, the president of the senior class, was himself of a poetical bent, and later in life achieved fame as the author of the still popular hymn, "He leadeth me, oh, blessed thought."

The oration of young Mr. Harris took for its subject, "The True Relations of American Scholars to the Union," and it would almost seem that its admonitions had been directed at and had been taken to heart by the poet of the occasion, so curiously prophetic is it of the subsequent career of John Hay.

"An enlightened loyalty to government," said Mr. Harris, "meets with a more universal and permanent reward than purely literary effort. Masterpieces in literature may be immortal, but they are perennial streams enjoyed mostly by the scholars of the world. But eminent productions in behalf of the government always assume a national character."

Mr. Hay's poem is here reprinted.

Erato: A Poem

By JOHN M. HAY, of Warsaw, Ill.

In the summer twilights, when the day has rolled
Wide o'er the earth its floods of ebbing gold,
And slumbering its happy life away,
The June lies dreaming of the vanished May.
And trembles through the charmed air around
The drowsy melody of twilight sound.
Our souls sink yielding to its mystic power,
Bathed in the Lethean ripples of the hour.
And in the flush that hallows evening's close
Forget the splendor of the morning rose.
So the warm glow that fills our hearts today,
As this fair life is ebbing fast away
Blends mind and spirit to its sweet control
And bathes in memory's light the kindling soul
Let this glad spirit for my faults atone
And deck my lines in luster all its own.
As dying light its fairy glory flings
On the black plumes of night's pursuing wings.

Wherever hearts in human bosoms glow,
Wherever tears from sorrowing eyelids flow,
Where man adores the beauty of the skies
Or finds a deeper charm in woman's eyes;
Wherever morn in purple splendor fills
The hoary forehead of the sleeping hills;
Where failing day, by savage night hard pressed,
Trails its warm life blood through the lurid West;
Wherever night and Nature's holy calm
Calls us to join her in her voiceless psalm:
There the deep thoughts that haunt the burning mind,
Plead for a voice and scorn to be confined.
Till, gathering strength, the fire, imprisoned long,
Leaps from the heart and flashes into song.

In every age the poet's lyre has rung,
In every land the God-sent bard has sung.
Old memories, wedded to the minstrel's rhyme,
Stray ever down the rippled shores of time,
In that dim past, where the shadowy legends fly,
Like spectral shades o'er History's dawning sky.
Amid the dusk that veils in silent gloom
The Grecian's trophies and the Trojan's tomb,
We hear the notes from that far distance borne,
Like the lark's hymn in poesy's glimmery morn,
Where the blind bard, in rhythmic ecstasy,
Tames the hoarse tumult of the sounding sea;
When o'er the olive droop the flowers of peace,
More melting measures charm the isles of Greece;
A country's wrongs Tyrtaeus' trump inspire,
A girl's low laughter thrills Anacreon's lyre.
And love-lorn Sappho, with sad streaming eyes,
Pours her wild sorrow to the Lesbian skies.

From those loved haunts the spirit fled afar,
Whelmed in the rushing waves of Western war,
And, wafted o'er the Adriatic tide,
Wearily rested by the Tiber's side.
The perfumed minstrel's melting madrigals
Soothed the proud monarch in his marble halls;
The woodland poet, with his lyric thrills,
Waked the wild echoes of the Latian hills.
But lyric song its earliest triumphs won
In lands that basked beneath a brighter sun.
In the deep frondage of the tropic glades,
The silent witchery of the orange shades;
In the still azure of the summer seas,
The fragrant sighs that load the fainting breeze;
In the fair forms that throng the dreamy isles,
Their fervid glances and their sunny smiles:
In the warm air that quivered o'er the ground,
These simple hearts an inspiration found,
And Nature, singing to herself apart,
Waked a glad echo in the poet's heart;

He poured his untaught carol on the breeze,
And nature answered from the clustering trees.
Though richer far the gorgeous fancies fly,
In the warm twilight of a southern sky;
Though hearts are kindled in the torrid glare,
And beauty floats transfigured in the air;
Yet sternest virtues and heroic forms
Are nursed amid the mountains and the storms.
Where the chill starlight shivered on the brine,
Where the bleak wind was shuddering in the pine,
Strayed the lone scald beside the iron shore,
And thundered back an echo to its roar.
Roused by his voice, which thrilled the peopled breeze,
Odin swept landward from the glimmering seas;
Thor's echoing footsteps shook the vaulted sky,
And Nature smiled when Freya glided by.
And shall we track the footsteps of the muse,
In lands yet sparkling with the morning dews?
Recall the songs which charmed the dusky dead,
Whose dust is mingled with the soil we tread?

In the cold sunbeams that forever glow
On old Katahdin's coronal of snow,
In the fair bay whose silvery ripples smile
Round the green margin of Aquidneck's isle;
In the night wild; that sighing from the west,
Shatters the starlight on Missouri's breast,
The Indian saw, with faith's confiding eye,
The impress of the present Deity.
And, as at morn, he pierced the dewy glades,
Or loitered homeward in the evening shades,
To the dim spirits of the sky and air
His song arose and trembled into prayer.

But wilder notes the Waubun chanted there,
When death and slaughter clogged the tainted air,
When the red camp fire flickered dull and dim
On the bronzed outline of each sinewy limb,
The warrior bard, in wild and uncouth rhyme,
Chanted the legends of the olden time.
He sang the glory of the dying brave,
The battle birds, that flit above his grave,
The conflict's shock, the warpath's crouching wile,
The foeman's hate, the captive's haughty smile;
Their wild hearts, throbbing at the kindling strains,
Roll their red lava through the swelling veins,
They fright the still woods with their tremulous cries,
The hot soul glaring in their panther eyes.

All these are gone. Our eyes no more behold
The mystery and the majesty of old;
No more the muses strike their vibrant strings,
In the soft splashings of Castalian springs.
The wind that stirs the grass on Maro's grave
Fans the hot forehead of the panting slave;
The long grass nods upon the Troad plain,
Green in the sunlight, dismal in the rain.
With face unchanged eternal Nature smiles
In the green circlet of the Orient isles:
Still, as of old, the hoary mountains rise,
To hold grim converse with the Norland skies;
But these fair charms no answering voice inspire,
Silent the harp, and quenched the heavenly fire.
From storied crag, from naiad haunted river,
The consecrating light has passed forever.

Think not the soul has perished. It has gone
In other lands to light a brighter dawn.
As the frayed nymph that fled from Arcadie
Passed through the gloomy caverns of the sea,
And issuing forth as pure and far more fair,
Flung out her dewdrops on the Ortygian air,
So poesy, from southern skies withdrawn,
Flashed a new splendor o'er the boreal dawn,
And glided o'er the Atlantic's shaggy breast
To burn like sunset in the kindling west.

Yet there are idle dreamers who would mourn
That song has died and left the world forlorn,
The morning sun that fires the eastern leas
Kindles the dewy jewels of the trees;
Awhile they gleam to shrink and vanish soon
In the fierce splendor of his burning noon.
Song, like a flower, its petals wide unfurled,
In the cool breezes of the early world,
Poured from its trembling cup an airy wine
That filled the morning with a gleam divine,
But sunk and withered in the noonday glare
And left the hilltops rayless, bleak and bare.
Yet not for us that golden star has set,
In the gray world that spirit lingers yet;
Over the rush and roar of actual things
Flits the ideal on its viewless wings,
And poets dreaming in the twilight glooms
May hear the rustling of its purple plumes.
Although the rustling shield, the shivered lance,
Alone recall the dreams of old romance;
Though on the ears of brain-sick dreamers jars
The thundering anthem of our clattering cars,
Yet in the tumult of the seething sea
Lurks the dim soul of subtlest poesy,
No storied castle bosomed in the trees
E'er flung a nobler banner to the breeze
Than those dark vapor flags that grandly rise
From labor's lane to flout the resting skies.

Let those who scorn the modern minstrel's rhymes
Survey his influence in these iron times;
And see how late, in eastern climes afar,
His bugle call led up the van of war.
When the gaunt moon was casting dimly down
A haggard splendor o'er the fated town,
They have been here, but at the door we saw
The fiery flaming sword of college law;
We thought it splendid, though we did not go,
Omne, ignotum pro miridoo.

How, half ashamed, time checks his rushing wings
When Christie wakes the laughing banjo strings;
How the Pathfinder linked his forest fame
With music, when "Fremont and Jessie" came.
And there are songs which we full oft have sung,
To which the moonlit walls of Brown have rung.
What happy tremblings through the elm leaves pour,
When wandering sophimores shout their "Vive l'Amour!"
How gleams the meerschaum at the close of day,
When dreamy spirits seem "floating away."
And freshmen ask their chums with anxious frown,
"What can it be the sophs are drinking down?"
Then give the honor due to those old lays,
That breathe the bounding soul of youth's fair days.
They will attend our Life's dull pilgrimage,
Glide faint and dim across the calm of age,
Lie the last wrecks upon oblivion's strand—
Be voiceful memories in the silent sand.

O'er the wide world song sheds its tender gleam,
Whose glimmering dawn blushed in the poet's dream
Why should we name its triumphs one by one?
As well recount the trophies of the sun,
Who fills the buttercup with golden fire
And melts the iceberg in his flaming ire.
In shadowy palaces, whose blushing walls
Ring to the silvery splash of waterfalls,
Through the hushed air the rippling music flows,
Till beauty grows more queenly in repose,
And where the fettered image of his god
Blasts with his burning tears the arid sod,
Song even there its soulful magic tries
And flames its triumphs in his kindling eyes.

Thus bloom forever in the paths of trade
These heavenly asphodels that shall not fade.
Nor let earth's cares crush in their rude career
These bright memorials of a higher sphere;
Let not the whirling incense clouds of steam
Dim the pure radiance of the poet's dream;
Let his free song forever wider range,
As the great world sweeps down the tide of change;
As the mad years in thunder roll along,
Let them glide softly at the touch of song;
On the wild age let song in beauty rest,
Like sunset flushing o'er the thunderous West

Tired of the lesser bards, who lark like rain
Their quivering fancies o'er the morning plain,
We wait a poet who with tuneful chime
Shall ring the iron music of the time.
In this wild period, when the fleeting hours
Teem with cyclopean shapes of newborn powers;
When anarch minds, high poised on vampire wings,
Blast with their shade the tinselled pride of kings;
When labor reigns, a giant swart and bare,
The diadem flashing in his streaming hair;
And far away we see the rattling trains
Fling their mad clamor o'er the trembling plains,
And on the deep, see man's Titanic slaves,
Mad with hot life, plunge through the hissing waves;
Mid all the roar hear Thought's prophetic tones,
Stunning old dynasties and shattering thrones.
While Freedom's banners, flushing as they rise,
Blaze in far flashing splendor up the skies,
He who would win the worship of the time
Must have its spirit singing in his rhyme;
The kingly age must all its strains employ,
Its love, its hope, its passions and its joy.

Here let the verse stoop, after soaring long,
And grant the muse one swallow flight of song,
To show the only life the student knows
Runs through a field of most prosaic prose,
What threatening storms, what boding tempests lower
Around the dismal recitation hour!
Of course, he lacks the mathematic mind,
To inclined planes is plainly distasteful;
If hydrostatics' watery waste he crams
He execrates Achilles and his foeman,
He, when on stars to fix his mind he tries,
Thinks of Forbes' playbills and his lady's eyes;
Or if one guess he hazards where they would be,
Like civic stars, they're never where they should be.
He execrates Achilles and his foeman,
He half forgets if Ovid's nose was Roman,
And dreams amid the mist that thought has spread
Around the philosophic Frenchman's head.

When gathering zeros in the air gleam blue,
By some "illicit process" flounders through,
There is a class we all have seen or heard,
Of "singing darkling, like the wakeful bird,"
Who love to wander from the cloister bars
When gas lamps die and streets are full of "stars."
Eat Schweizerkase with a bowie knife,
Call the "varieties" the "spice of life;"
Spout Woodbury's phrases with a grin sardonic,
And make their language, like their beer, too tonic;
Risk all to learn what real actors are
And wing their furtive flight from "star to star."
Prose rules supremely in this dull career;
You surely could not look for poets here.

Go seek for sympathy in tailor duns,
Go search the "register's report" for puns;
But ask not poetry from him whose life
Rolls its jarred wheels through paths of college strife.
Oft let the poet leave his toil and care
To greet the spirits of the sky and air;
Let him go forth to learn of love and truth,
From Nature smiling in eternal youth;
To ponder long on infinite wealth and power,
Squandered to deck with gold one wayside flower;
And share the peaceful majesty that fills
The emerald circuit of the sunny hills.
Earth grows not old, nor niggard of her joys
But spells as genial on our souls employs
As when Greek sunsets poured their purple dyes
In wasteful splendor on blind Homer's eyes.

Let him beware lest Nature's subtle art
Dry up the fountains of his human heart.
Ah! woe to him who may no longer scan
Beauty in woman's face or truth in man.
There is no glory in the summer skies
Can catch the tearful light of loving eyes;
There is no voice by woodland breeze stirred,
Vies with the music of one loving word;
The gleaming splendors of the evening air
Pale in the light of girlhood's clustering hair.
Drear is the song when love withholds its light
An Eyeless Eden and a starless night;
Over our life's mad whirl of tossing floods,
Woman's pure soul in tranquil beauty broods;
Like rainbow gleams those starry beauties hide
The rushing terror of Niagara's tide.
Thus shall the poet chant his soulful rhyme,
Thus shall he beat the pulses of the time.

Say not the poet's lot, though high, is hard;
Great is his toil, but great is his reward.
O'er the wide world his winged words shall fly,
Deep in warm hearts his cherished name shall lie;
And when he sleeps, the ever gliding hours,
Still, as they pass, shall wreathe his tomb with flowers
Where'er the lustre of his song shall shine
Heaven shall be near and earth be half divine;
From soulful cares shall regal spirits rise,
And the full soul stand dewy in the eyes.
His song shall shed down time's descending stream,
The mystic glory of a morning's dream;
The earth shall blossom where his feet have trod
And blush to roses on the hallowed sod;
Wherever he strays shall break a fairer day,
A richer joy shall flood the air of May;
And when lone violets weep above the clay
Whence God has led the wandering soul away,
Still with the eternal stars his fame above
Crowned by the ages, dowered by their love,
Hallowed by manhood's pride, by woman's tears,
Gleams through the mist of ever gathering years.

Our word may not float down the surging ages,
As Hindoo lamps adown the sacred stream;
We may not stand sublime on history's pages,
The bright ideals of the future's dream;
Yet we may all strive for the goal assigned us,
Glad if we win and happy if we fail;
Watch calmly on, nor care to leave behind us
The lurid glaring of the meteor's trail.
As we go forth, the smiling world before us,
Shouts to our youth the old inspiring tune,
The same blue sky of God is bending o'er us,
The green earth sparkles in the joy of June.
Where'er afar the beck of fate shall call us,
'Midwinter's boreal chill or summer's blaze,
Fond memory's chain of flowers shall still enthrall us,
Wreathed by the spirits of these vanished days.
Our hearts shall bear them safe through life's commotion,
Their fading gleam shall light us to our graves,
As in the shell the memories of the ocean
Murmur forever of the sounding waves.

LOCAL EDUCATORS GO TO READING

The State Teachers' Association Scheduled to Hold Its 55th Annual Meeting There.

PITTSBURGHERS ON PROGRAM

Many local educators will leave Pittsburgh tomorrow to attend the fifty-fifth session of the State Teachers' association at Reading, from Tuesday to Thursday, inclusive. Supt. Samuel Andrews is president of the association.

Local instructors who will take formal part in the proceedings include Dr. Samuel Hamilton, superintendent of Allegheny county schools, who will speak on "The Recitation" on Wednesday morning; Dr. A. E. Maltby, who will lead a discussion on "The Elementary Principles of Manual Training in the Primary Grade;" Chancellor S. B. McCormick, who will make an address on "The Present Day Teacher" Wednesday morning; Director A. A. Hamerschlag of the Carnegie Technical schools, who will speak on "Technical Education" on Thursday morning; Miss Georgia Allison, supervisor of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Kindergarten association, who will preside at the Kindergarten conference on Wednesday and make an address on "The Kindergarten and What It Accents in Education;" Supervisor C. B. Connelly of Allegheny, who will preside at the manual training conference at which Edward Fitzgerald of the North school and John T. Hawthorne of the Third ward, Allegheny, will speak.

Some of the people connected with the arrangements for this meeting seem to be a little shy on familiarity with the history of the association, according to the testimony of a local member, who said:

"Some months ago a bulky so-called 'Bulletin of the Pennsylvania State Educational Association' was issued in which this meeting is announced as the forty-ninth session. I can produce a letter from Dr. McCaskey, who has been secretary of the Association for about 40 years, saying that this year's meeting will be the fifty-fifth. That bulletin was only an advertising scheme on the part of solicitors and is apparently repudiated by the executive committee who have since issued a neat, convenient and useful booklet program which is all that we need."

When Association Was Formed.

An examination of the files of the Pittsburgh School Journal, which has always been the official organ of the association, shows that a preliminary meeting called by the Allegheny county association, for the organization of a state body, was held at Harrisburg in 1852. The first regular meeting, however, was held at the Grant school in Pittsburgh in 1853, and semi-annual sessions were held until 1856, since when annual sessions have been held, except in 1862, 1879, 1883 and 1904, which nearly makes this year's meeting the fifty-fifth session. The association held no meeting in 1862, owing to a threatened invasion of the state by the Confederate forces, none in 1879 owing to the meeting of the N. E. A. within the state, and none in 1883 and 1904 owing to world's fairs.

The most famous meetings of the state association were held in Pittsburgh. That of 1873, which came here by accident, was noted for a learned discussion on the conflict between science and theology, and that of 1902 for its record-breaking enrollment of 2,788, which had never before been even one-half equaled. The meeting of 1873 was held here under a hurry-up arrangement because the principal hotel at Erie, the regular meeting place, was destroyed by fire.

In its extremity the executive committee appealed to Pittsburgh to take the honor second-hand. Although the time was short the appeal was not in vain, and the local school people went to work with the result that the meeting was surprisingly successful. The late delinquent tax collector, W. R. Ford, then principal of the South school, Second ward, was chairman of the local committee, and made an eloquent address of welcome. There was not a very large attendance, owing to the disarrangement of the original plans, a widely-circulated report in the eastern part of the state that cholera was epidemic in Pittsburgh, and to an unusually protracted season of the vilest of wet weather. Yet nearly 500 members were enrolled with many others present whose zeal was not quite up to the point of paying a dollar for the honor of membership. In extenuation of this, however, be it remembered that this was in 1873, the year of a great financial panic.

Another apparent drawback at this meeting was that many persons assigned to places on the original program failed to attend, but this drawback was more apparent than real, for the gaps were quickly filled and the extemporaneous discussions proved to be among the best features of the meeting. Even the president himself, Edward Gideon, of Philadelphia, could not come, but here again Pittsburgh triumphed over apparent adversity, for, luckily, one of the vice presidents was not a mere figurehead, and he was called on to preside. This official was no less a personage than the late Dr. George P. Hays, then in the fullness of his prime and of his great popularity as president of Washington & Jefferson college. Undoubtedly much of the surprising success of this meeting was due to him. Ready, cool, fair, prompt, clear-headed, fertile in expedient and always full of fun, he proved a model chairman and the association very properly tendered him a special vote of thanks for his services. He was on the original program for a paper and did not shirk this on account of his duties as chairman, but delivered a discourse on "Every Day Logic," which was received with great favor and afterward appeared in the shape of a text book with the illustrative anecdotes omitted.

The sensational feature at this meeting, however, was caused by a paper by the late Dr. E. A. Wood, then a widely known Pittsburgh physician, a member of the state senate and of one of the South Side school boards, the latter fact accounting for his place on the program. His subject was "The Conflict Between Science and Theology," and the announcement of this subject with the gumption it was sure to create by the expression of radical views in the presence of a whole lot of doctors of divinity, drew a large audience to old Library hall that night.

That discussion was participated in by Andrew Burtt, that grand old man who for many years was the Nestor of Pittsburgh educators; by Dr. Edward Brooks, author of a number of mathematical and pedagogical works, now superintendent of the Philadelphia schools; by Dr. W. C. Cattell, president of Lafayette college; Dr. Hays of Washington and Jefferson, Dr. Waugh and others, and it was pronounced by competent judges one of the ablest that ever took place before the association. Dr. Wood began by acknowledging the vastness of the subject and by confessing that it was a dangerous theme. Those who afterwards slightly charged him with wandering into the borderland of infidelity forgot that in his opening he distinctly said:

"To prevent all misunderstanding let me announce that theology is not Christianity; theology is man's work. Christianity is God's work. Theology may be false; Christianity cannot be false. We have a religion and religions; one religion which is of divine origin and therefore true, and religions which are of human origin and possibly false. If I consider what I suppose to be false doctrines in theology I hope I shall not be misunderstood as condemning Christianity. Everyone disposed to reason will agree that scientific research should be conducted with a determination to arrive at the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth; that one truth must agree with another truth and that all truths must harmonize."

Dr. Wood then said that among the obstacles that had retarded scientific progress he would pay especial attention to two important ones, namely, the tendency of some scientists to meddle with theology and the tendency of many theologians to meddle with science. He laid down as one of his propositions that science and revelation have nothing to do with each other and discussed this at some length. He next took up the origin of man and defended Darwinism which, he declared, opens up the floodgates of intelligence while the Mosaic law, as taught by theologians, cannot be investigated.

Dr. Edward Brooks commended the paper as thoughtful, suggestive and impartial, but declared that God is the author of both science and religion and, properly understood, they cannot conflict.

Dr. Cattell of Lafayette college, said he was surprised to find the paper devoting so much time to theologians and so little to theology, and thought the greatest proof of the inspiration of the Bible is the fact that only the interpretations are upset while the original remains untouched. "It is the animating spirit of Christianity," he declared, "that has wrought civilization. Only one-fifth of the world is fit to live in and that one-fifth is Christian. It is a mistake for skepticism to say that the church retarded civilization and I cannot understand how so intelligent a man as Dr. Wood can doubt or question this for a moment."

Prof. Burtt said he did not dispute that only Christian countries were fit to live in, but asked who would care to have lived in the dark ages when the church was all powerful. "All we have that is good and great," said Mr. Burtt, has resulted from skepticism. Luther, the skeptic and heretic, gave us a new era; Copernicus and Galileo were skeptics, as to the church's teachings, and now and great truths were ushered into the world; Magellan committed sacrilege when he skeptically set out to circumnavigate the globe which the priests had thought was flat, and from this very platform the venerable Dr. McCosh denied that the world was made in six days and said no religious teaching should operate to prevent the scientist from making the most searching investigation of the great book of nature."

Dr. Hays was called on for his views. There was intense interest in hearing him for, while he was known to be liberal, he was at the same time at the head of a great Presbyterian college and some said he would prove to be a theological artful dodger on this occasion. But there probably never was a time when he didn't know what to say and how to say it. He agreed with those who held the scientist should carry his investigations to the fullest extent. His objection to Darwinism was not that it would disprove the Bible, but because he wanted to preserve some respect for his ancestry. Dr. Wood closed the debate by saying that he felt very happy at the way he had been treated. He had expected to be thrown out of the window and carried home on a shutter, for he felt that the audience was against him. He denied saying that Christianity was not the promoter of civilization; what he did say was that the church had rather retarded than accelerated civilization. In regard to Dr. Cattell's statement that only Christian countries were fit to live in he cited Spain, as the most Christian country on the globe so far as church influence, government and authority were concerned, yet it was not a very healthy country for Americans at that time, pending the Virginius affair.

TALLEST G. A. R. VETERAN IS RESIDENT OF NINEVAH

The tallest Grand Army of the Republic veteran in the United States is W. P. Bane of Nineyah, Pa. Mr. Bane stands 7 feet in his stockings. He weighs 200 pounds, wears a 7½ size hat and a No. 15 shoe. Everything he wears, except his collars and neckties, has to be made especially for him. He has never yet found the man that he could not look down upon.

During the civil war Mr. Bane was a member of the Twenty-second Pennsylvania cavalry. Being so tall it has been the great wonder of his comrades that he was not among the first to fall in battle. He has attended all the Grand Army encampments since 1882, except the one at St. Paul, and will in all probability attend the one this year.

Speaking of some of his army experiences, he laughingly remarks that when he would lie down in a tent one-third of him remained out at one side of the tent and one-third at the opposite side.

W. P. BANE.

Latest Photograph of Miss EVA LEWIS
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January 3, 1905.

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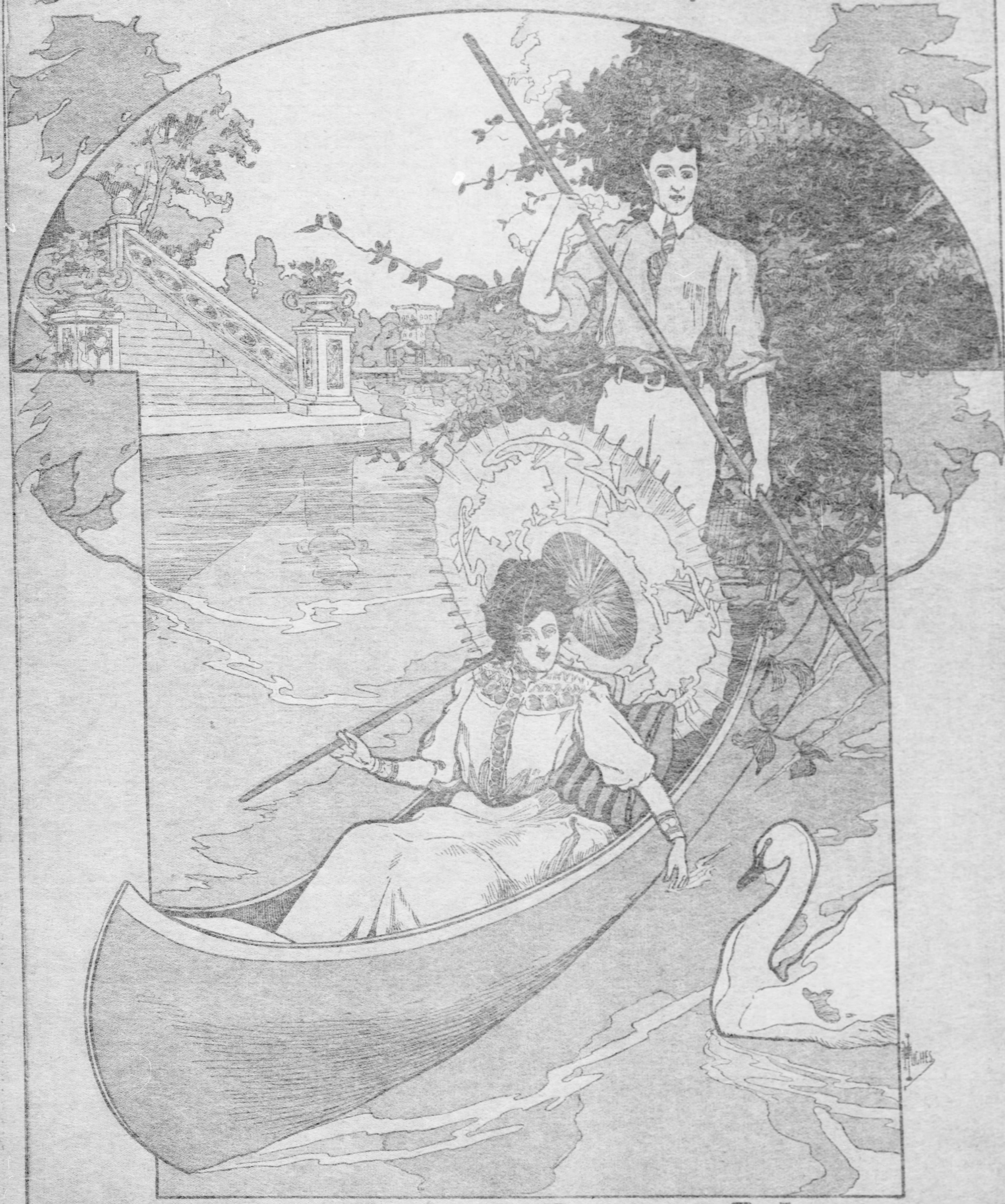
THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE



Sunday Home Journal Section July 9, 1905

The Editors Point of View

THE most delightful old people, we all admit, are those who stay young in heart, and never permit the encroachments of time to dim their enjoyment of life. Growing old gracefully is an accomplishment worthy of every effort, and as age comes inevitably to each of us, we must begin to think of these things before the hair is gray and the step is slow. A beautiful old age is a fitting crown to a useful, kindly life. No elderly man or woman need to be superannuated or laid on the shelf unless they make themselves so. A lovable nature is just as lovable whether its possessor be twenty or three score and ten.

We are too prone, however, to make our old folk realize their age. Many a time a careful son or daughter will render life a burden to a parent in full possession of his faculties, and with a great disinclination to be waited on. The warning to be careful, the hand outstretched to help at the staircase, the cushions proffered, the constant solicitude are all as gall and wormwood to many an elderly person, though the kindly intention may be recognized.

"The trip would be too tiring for you, mother," the daughter gets in the habit of saying, beginning it all in kindness, but ending it in unconscious selfishness, and the mother's eyes watch the carriage drive off with rebellion and disappointment. Of course the daughter meant well, but she would much better have let the mother have the pleasure, and let her get over her fatigue, soothed and helped by loving care. The twilight of life is a very beautiful thing, but there is no need to try and bring the twilight on before its time.

"Father is such a trial," sighed one dutiful daughter. "We were so anxious to have him come and live with us, but he resents every attention we pay him. How much better off he is here than living with that dishonest old Jonas, he never seems to realize." Jonas was father's body servant, a faithful, devoted old negro, though small change did have a habit of sticking to his fingers. He was an excellent cook, and would have kept his master's home in comfortable disorder, and it would have been a home, where each thing belonged to father, and here he could rule as he pleased. His comings and goings could be his own, he could eat whatever he fancied, and he would have enjoyed seeing his children in their own homes occasionally. As it was he was so surrounded by imprisoning care and attention that he was in a fair way to become a chronic invalid.

He was so constantly run after and waited on, it was an annoyance. A man of seventy, hale and hearty, does not want the children he has cared for through childhood and youth, to assume the position of autocrat in his life. The mother who has brought to womanhood a loved child, and has watched over her through sickness and helplessness resents the change of position when the daughter begins to take assiduous care of her when she is still quite able to take care of herself. The love that prompts the child, over-anxious for the parent, may be very dear to that parent, but it would be more appreciated were it more tactful. Courtesy and attention are not synonymous with too much care. There are few things better than caring for one's parents, but even that may be overdone, and it certainly is overdone when it becomes an aggravation to them.

IF YOU spend half your time vainly trying to recall the things which you set out to do; if your progress through the shops is punctuated by stops before certain counters, where you feel vague promptings to buy and yet can remember no good reason for such action; if letters lie unmailed for weeks in your shopping bag; if you forget to lock the front door or check your baggage when starting on a journey; in short, if you, like many other women, are afflicted with an intermittent memory, there is but one thing for you to do: keep a list. Little diary notebooks, not one, but a dozen of them you should purchase, and label them, one for the wrist bag, one for the kitchen, one for the diningroom, one for the bedroom, one for the library, and so on. Then instruct your family to write therein everything they wish you to do, every commission, or engagement which they know concerns you, putting each item under the proper date. Do the same thing yourself. It is not much trouble, and the very instant you think of anything jot it down.

Of course, if one is a practical-minded sort of person, with a grim determination to overcome one's faults, the notebook habit is superfluous, because by sheer persistence and will power, such an one will so school her memory that she will banish the tendency to forget. It may be done. It has been done. But these cases are so much in the minority that they are hardly worth serious consideration.

The forgetful woman is usually a worried one. She worries that her memory is no better, and her forehead gets ted into knots with vain searchings for things meant to be done, yet heh memory grows no better. Therefore, purchase peace of mind with the list habit. Once written down in black and white there is no escaping the duties of the day, and as they are crossed off, one by one, a feeling of comfort hitherto unknown will permeate the being of the forgetful woman. The worries disappear when there is no need of them, and it often happens that after the list habit has been practised for some time it becomes unnecessary, and dependence can be placed in one's self again.

A woman who has a busy life need not be ashamed of writing down her duties. When there are so many and such varied calls on her energies, she is wiser not to tax her memory with the small things, which are not essentially important. The big things she must remember, and if she frees her mind from the little ones, she has gone far toward tranquility.

But at the last one startling thought presents itself—what, what shall we do with the woman who even forgets to take her notebook along? And that presents a picture so truly hopeless that it must not be considered for a moment. Alas, for her there is no remedy. She must make up her mind to go absent-minded through life.

But seriously, again, is it not worth while to try the written list, as a relief from the strain and irritation of always groping about for the memory which will not come?

AFTER all, the world is not so very much changed since two hundred years ago! It is a little less coarse in its expressions, a great deal more luxurious, of course, and a great deal more enlightened; but in the course of the ages men and women have but developed their amusements and occupations, which, in the essence of things, have remained practically the same.

A century and a half ago in Spain the fashionable world gambled, and painted their faces and wore false jewelry just as it does today, only they played "ombre" instead of bridge, and their jewels could not compare with those of the fine ladies of today. But they vied with each other in eccentricity in their choice of animals, and were (if possible) more foolish than some of the smart ladies of the twentieth century.

"I entreated le Baron Castlenau," writes the Comtesse Danois from Bayonne, in her "Letters from Spain," in 1690, "to make me known to some women, that I might spend my time with less impatience while waiting for the letters from St. Sebastian, and he failed not next morning to bring me several ladies, and their gentlemen.

"Some of them brought little sucking pigs under their arms, as we do little dogs; it is true they were very spruce, and adorned with collars of ribbons of various colors, and when my visitors danced at my entreaty, their 'Fandango,' they had to let these little grunting creatures run about the room, making pleasant harmony with the pipes and tabers, and I cannot but think that some among them are disgusted at this mode."

These same ladies seemed to be of generous character, for a few days later they sent their hostess several pieces of linen, "the finest in the world," and baskets of dried sweetmeats. "I found this treatment very obliging," says Mme. Danois, "to one whom they had only known for four or five days, and I failed not to send them in return such little presents as I thought would please them. I perceived they were great admirers of ribbands, which they wore on their heads and ears, which made me send them many, and they again presented me with gloves and stockings, most delicately knit," but so small (she tells us elsewhere) that they were only fit for children, such tiny feet and hands have the ladies of Spain.

Writing later from Madrid, she speaks of the places of amusement there, mentioning the sort of "academies" ("casinos," I imagine we should call them today), where people met to play or talk. "They play," she remarks, "with great honesty, and let themselves lose what sum they will upon honor, they never fail to pay it within twenty-four hours. They play there very fair and high, without noise or showing the least vexation or concern."

They were apparently very easily pleased, these Spanish ladies of old days. "Anything made of false stones ravishes them with joy, so that many who have fine and excellent jewels wear a prodigious quantity of these false ones, which are in reality nothing but little bits of colored glass, yet the ladies of the greatest quality are loaded with these false gems, which they buy at dear rates. When I asked why they were so fond of counterfeit diamonds, they told me 'because they could have them as large as they desired!' and, indeed, they have them in their pendants as big as an egg!"

The strings of gay beads which the women of today are wearing are but an expression of this same naive love of adornment. And so we go on, the same old vanities, the same amusements, and three hundred years from now our children's children will still be wearing bits of colored glass, still be carrying pet animals about, will be shuffling the painted bits of pasteboard.

OH THESE premonitory fashion shudders! "The blouse is gone out" is one of them, occurring regularly when there is a dearth of other sartorial news, though the popularity of the blouse is completely unaffected by the warning. "Crinoline is coming in" is another, but we all cry "What rubbish" when we think of the crowded trolleys or the narrow streets. But listen to this one. "The short skirt is not; it has softly and silently vanished away as far as London and the great cities are concerned, though for the seaside and the moors later in the summer it will of course make a reappearance. In its stead the trained tailormade dress is the fashion."

As the gum chewing girl said about the boa-constrictor, "Isn't that too perfectly, awfully, horrible for anything?" The short skirt is not. Then what, forsooth, shall we call the garment which ninety-nine one-hundredths of Pittsburgh women have been wearing on the street this very day? Pittsburgh is a great city, undoubtedly, and here we have a reliable fashion writer's word for it that from London and all other great cities the short skirt has utterly vanished. That it may make its reapparance at the seashore is a mere sop to Cerberus. The short skirt is not; it has vanished! La reine est morte!

There must be some mistake about this. The short skirt has been growing a bit shorter, until it is just at a comfortable walking length, and those who wear it need have no qualms when crossing puddles; it has been getting better cut, neater, smarter, until it is of all others, the most indispensible garment of the whole wardrobe. No woman is so careless of her appearance that she wishes to appear for walking in a trained skirt which must needs be bunched up ungracefully in one hand, if one wishes to keep clean. No, the foreign fashion writer must think up a better one than that if she hopes to scare American women into trains and trailing gowns.

Sophie Kerr

The Other Woman

THE man who has traveled and who can talk enough French—it need not be much—to flirt in that dainty language, might not, even if he tried to make confession, quite succeed in explaining to puzzled Englishwomen just why he quickly succumbs to French charms when he seems adamant to theirs.

It is not always a case of beauty because it often chances that the piquante features are quite irregular, the mouth showing the white teeth too large, the masses of dusky hair too coarse. It is not even the "French feet," with which Mr. George Meredith endowed his famous "rogue in porcelain." Great beauty is in truth rare in France and Frenchmen often wax eloquent over the lovely complexions and fine figures on the English side of the channel. But there is a certain sparkle, a merry tongue, a quick wit, often fatal to masculine piece of mind. A complete knowledge of how to make the most of every point, to seize every least personal advantage, and make it tell cunningly is another dangerous weapon. Finally, where nature fails, art steps in triumphantly and the elegance of every well-dressed Frenchwoman of itself explains why she makes her adorers, according to Mr. Austin Dobson, "servants to her least frill-flutter."

Suitability, always suitability—is the very keynote, the great pivot upon which the invariable success turns. For instance, at the time of that most beautiful Paris exposition, trained skirts were universal. The foreign visitors therefore, trailed yards of material along the dusty galleries, or held them in hands already overburdened with weighty catalogues. Others adopted all kinds of hideous little gilt machines, set with glass gems for keeping the opprobious garment out of the way. Not so with the Parissienne; she knows better than to spoil her temper and her gloves, and she straightway devised a jupe d' l'exposition, clearing the ground, but so well cut as to strike every man who saw it with the idea that the wearer was a person of common sense, coupled with the decision that she looked uncommonly nice . The little bourgeoise thus equipped with very thin boots, and perhaps a blouse of cool white, had a far smarter effect than was obtained by crumpled muslins and foulards held up clumsily.

Madame in the Morning.

Madame at the ball is decollete and jeweled. Lace, flowers, a hundred chiffons play their part in the amazing ensemble, chic from the perfect coiffure to the tiny embroidered shoe with its preposterous heel. But observe her next morning, every vestige of this perishable finery has been laid aside in favor of the trimmest of trim walking suits that equips the wearer admirably for whatever task may present itself.

Note the French school girl. There are no rings, open work stockings or badly cut shoes. Her clothing is as carefully studied as that of the more ambitious society woman. Fresh, neat and graceful they almost persuade the beholder that the wearer is herself good looking and this is precisely what the French Maman, with her wary eye on the future, intends. It is for this that she and the dressmaker have had countless interviews, and to the accomplishment of this result no effort is too great.

Madame in the Afternoon.

But dress is only half the battle. Perhaps the supreme charm of the Frenchwoman is the fact that be she young or old, pretty or ugly, she is never heavy in hand. She has a captivating air of being entirely at her ease and eager to be charming. This is the case, be she the gay old proprietor of a newspaper kiosk, with a cheery compliment for every customer, or the great lady holding her little court at 70, with her respectful admirers listening as eagerly to her bright talk as if she were 27.

Miss Constance Waud's delightful books, "The English Girl in Paris," and if possible, even more successful sequel are as good as anything we have in modern fiction for giving us a clear impression of those fortunate owners of what they themselves untranslatably call the "talent de vivre." As we laugh over the incomparable child, the "petit chou," and fall in love with her delicious grandmother, we cannot but feel a trifle enviously, that these lighthearted, emotional creatures get much more out of their "human comedy" as Balzac calls it, than we ever do.

We may accomplish more solid work—though, by the way, that is less certain than our pride inclines us to believe—we may bustle about with more fuss over our business and our pleasure, but not for us is that airy joyousness of temperament so certainly bringing the spirit of delight upon its wings. It faces poverty and privation with a resigned shrug of the shoulders more touching than complaint, because it is so brave, and accounts largely for the frequency with which the French governess carries off the hero in book life and even in real life.

This is, however, but one aspect of what Shakespeare called "our fair enemy France." We persist in regarding the Frenchwoman as a butterfly, wearing enchanting gowns and destroying the peace and domestic happiness of her dearest friends. The French songs poor Dora sang to infatuated David Copperfield, to that guitar with the blue ribbon about always trilling tra-la-la, and never on any account leaving off dancing, recur obstinately in the ignorant popular conception. Truly Mrs. Browning was wise in her censure when she said: "The English have a scornful insular way of calling the French light." No country in Europe can boast a longer list of eminent women than France, despite those limitations of the convent education of which we so often hear.

Their faces smile out of every page of a bloodstained, agitated past. What of Jeanne d'Arc in her white armor riding serene beside her king in the hour of the victory she gave him; as serene in that other fearful hour when, to the abiding disgrace of England, she stood amid the flames at Rouen and proclaimed her innocence with her last valiant breath? Or, with a rustle of brocade, a faint odor of the perfumes of dead roses, what is this curled and powdered procession of high-born beauties passing for the everlasting pity of mankind down one dark road? If the noblesse of France knew not how to live, truly its wives and daughters showed their brutal executioners how to die with a calm courage worthy of all the honors poetry has heaped on the fair heads that fell beneath the glittering ax.

The literature of the world would be poorer without much that has come to it from the Frenchwoman. That most fascinating of all marquises, the incomparable Sevigne, "lets her pen trot," and enriches history, with a series of pictures of social life, increasing in value and in

Madame in the Evening.

vividness as the "Grand Siecle" recedes further and further into the past. A very patient wife, an ideal mother, a virtuous woman in an age of corruption, Madame de Sevigne has inspired as many passions since her pathetic death from smallpox in far Provence as when—amazing feat!—turning a sighing crowd of lovers into faithful friends.

Only last July the centenary of George Sand was kept with a note of universal admiration. Her ideas, once thought so daring, are daring no longer; the passionate cry of revolt in "Indiana" has lost its poignancy. Her polites are dry and dead; the oft-told tale of the scandals of "Elle et Lui," is now seldom taken from the dusty shelf of forgotten romances. Venice boasts a damp, stained first edition in its one dingy circulating library, yet the most literary of readers of those moldy pages will fail to recapture anything at all like a "fine, careless rapture." But George Sand in her day was a strong power, an influence, and her lovely pastorals live yet, fresh as honeysuckle. Napoleon feared or hated Madame de Stael, and when "De l'Allemagne" flashed through France he showed a petty spirit of bitterness, due to personal disappointment that its writer laid no new laurel at his feet.

Today there is a brilliant group of woman writers in France the members of which are well sustaining the reputation of their famous predecessors, and in no other country in the world does the male novelist pay his compatriot the compliment of so tirelessly analyzing that supreme mystery, La Femme. Again and again he turns aside to paint miniatures of exquisite mothers and wives. Daudet's delicate contrast of the sweet young Madame Froment with the dreadful Sidonie is a famous case in point. Or, today, do not those accomplished students of the secrets of the heart, Messieurs Bourget and Pierre Loti, pay their homage to goodness and simplicity with a conviction that shows them intimate with the nobler as with the baser feminine type. The Breton fishwives of Loti, the calm peasant girls of Bazin, with their religion and their constancy, these are poles asunder from the glittering Parisienne we know so well that we forget her sisters.

We have but to pass to our own Thackeray for a full-length portrait of a virtuous French lady if we fancy Frenchmen too partial for the strict truth. Madame de Florac, in "The Newcomes," was the outcome of that youth in Paris when Thackeray was indeed "making himself." Her lifelong love for Col. Newcome is an idyll of restrained beauty as sad and sweet as the days that are no more. In the hour when misfortune and sorrow bowed the head of the gallant soldier, Madame de Florac drinks his health, taking the glass in the little hand that trembles, and touching the wine with pale lips, until the reader cannot but be moved almost to tears. Very pretty, too, is the deference of Paul de Florac for "ma mere," and it is safe to assume that the universal homage paid to the mothers of France by their sons would scarcely be the marked national characteristic it is were they unworthy of respect as well as affection.

The thrift, the economy of the French peasant enables her to bring up her children in prosperity, where another would starve. She can cook with such skill as to make savory food from very humble materials, and even elevates the lowly task of washing to a fine art. "Trilby" was, as we are aware, a blanchisseuse de fin at one period of her eventful career. The very expression has not even an English translation—or, perhaps, an equivalent. In the shopkeeping classes in France the Tennysonian assertion that "woman is the lesser man" certainly fails to hold good. Monsieur is very often an idle flaneur, to be found on the boulevard, rose in coat and jaunty cigarette in mouth, whilst madame keeps the books and allures the customers by her smiles and persuasions. She is useful and decidedly ornamental, with her skillfully arranged hair and the touch of coquetry in her mise quite compatible with a very cool head for business and a sharp eye upon the main chance.

Recent events have cemented the entente cordiale, and the many who have adopted France as a second home, French as a second language, love to realize the fact. After all, the most prejudiced will admit that the world without French restaurants, French bon-bons, and French plays would be duller than is happily the case. We have a thousand good qualities—at any rate, in our own satisfied estimation—but a little liveliness, a little grace of manner, may very profitably be borrowed, and the women of France can lend it most easily.

OVERHEARD.

The dial in my meadow
Quoth wisely to the night;
"There would be no shadow,
If there were no light."

To the loom, at rise of sun,
The dancing shuttle said:
"For a web begun,
God will send the thread."

Trudging through the snow,
The staff outsang the blast;
"Patience had far to go,
But she was crowned at last."
—Katharine Lee Bates, in Good Housekeeping.

A SUMMER ROMANCE.

A little golf,
A walk or two,
A little waltz,
A talk or two,
A moonlit porch,
A ring or two,
An ardent sigh,
A kiss or two,
An absent swain,
Another man,
A day or two,
A little note,
A groan or two.
—Alex. Richetts—Puck.

There is no sunshine anywhere in this world that is half so bright as that which illuminates the features of the man as he leans gracefully forward to offer a cigar to the man who he knows doesn't smoke.

I pressed a kiss upon her hand,
And there I put the ring;
She blushed and softly murmured,
"There's a place for everything."

There are moments when even the most sensible girls are not altogether averse to the idea of a husband who says "Bah Jove!" affects a den and answers to the name of Jack.

No, Hoffy; there is no extravagance in your spending half-an-hour tying your four-in-hand. If you had spent a week doing it, your time would not have equaled the value of the tie.

There is a terrible fascination to some people about things that are none of their business.

An Embarrassment of Riches—Not Knowing Whether the Girl Loves You or Your Money.

Love makes the world go round, but the disappointed lover is apt to consider it flat.

A Husband Without a Frown

By CLOTILDE GRAVES.

UCH is the inconsistency of woman that Mrs. Charlie Bing-Gadgett cried a little as she unveiled the story of her brief three years of married life. Time has included me in that class of middle-aged people who are invariably selected as repositors of other people's confidences. Experience has taught me to listen with sympathetic silence, and only to break that silence with the kind of comment that is expected by the confider. On this occasion sheer surprise caused me to break my own rule, shrieking:

"You mean to tell me in cold blood, my dear girl, that Charlie's imperturbable and never-failing good temper has cast a cloud over your married career?"

"I don't know about telling you in cold blood," said Charlie's wife rather snappishly, as she dried her eyes with the postage-stamp-sized square of cambric sewn in the middle of a lace handkerchief, "not being a fish or a reptile."

"And even they—" I was beginning, but she cut me short in the delivery of a scientific fact.

"You think me an—unreasonable." She bit off the end of a sob. "You don't realize what it is to live with a husband who—"

"Possesses that enviable kind of temper known as 'even.' Few women do," I said, strong in knowledge at second hand.

"It isn't only even—it's worse. You—you can't get him off the level on which he seems made to run. You know what they say about 'bus horses—that those beasts that have to negotiate an occasional hill on the daily journey last twice as long as the animals that only travel on the flat. Running in double harness with Charlie is killing me—I feel it!" And then she began to cry in real earnest.

"Now that sort of thing—I mean what you are doing now—" I hinted, when the sniffs and gulps had reached their point of culmination, "it annoys most men, it makes a good many swear. Have you let him have—much of it?"

"I've cried quarts!" Mrs. Bing-Gadgett left off crying to say, "and it didn't make the least impression on him."

"He did not swear?"

"Charlie never swears," said his wife, with a heart-broken sigh.

"He got up and went out of the room, shutting the door rather loudly—ahem!—after him?" I insinuated.

"Not at all. He sat where he was and smiled patiently. It was I who lost my temper and boxed his ears."

"My dear!" I said, with the expostulatory accent on the "dear."

"I own it"—said Charlie's wife, "it must have hurt him because it hurt me!"

"And did he smile both before and after?" I asked.

"He never turned a hair."

"It is odd." I made a little mental list of irritating things, and then asked: "Have you ever thought of getting in debt?"

"I've tried everything I can think of, and that was one of the first. He paid the bills," said Mrs. Bing-Gadgett, "like a—like a lamb."

"And looked pleasant?" I asked dubiously.

"Perfectly!"

"Good heavens," I murmured, "the man must be a male angel!"

"He is," she agreed. "Oh! if he only were not! Of course, I don't want him to be the other thing—but—it would make life with him seem more natural if he got a tiny bit huffy now and then."

"Wait!" I held up one finger. "Have you ever subjected him to the test of a badly-cooked dinner?"

Mrs. Bing-Gadgett opened her pretty eyes.

"Good gracious, yes! The soup was thin glue with sticks of vermicelli clattering about in it—the fish was raw, the cutlets a calcined mass, the—"

"How did Charlie take that?" I asked.

"He didn't take any. He got up and kissed me, and said he was afraid I had not enjoyed myself, and then sent for a cab—"

"And went to dine at his club?"

"No, at a restaurant!"

"With a cheery chum, no doubt?"

"He took me!"

"Good gracious!" I ejaculated.

"You've said that before."

"I daresay I shall say it again," I prophesied, "before we get to the end of Charlie's perfections. Ah! how could I be so stupid. You have a mother?"

"Of course. You've met her!"

I had. "Did it ever occur to you," I asked, "to invite your mother to spend a week or two with yourself and Charlie?"

"Certainly," said Charlie's wife.

"He did not prove restive under the ordeal—under the circumstances?" I queried.

"He took it beautifully, and begged her to come and stop again! It was I who said—I had rather—I thought she had better not!"

"Good—" I checked myself. "Ordinary tests having failed to shake your husband's unyielding equanimity," I resumed, "you have, I presume, had recourse to extraordinary ones? Have you ever—in a few words—tried flirting with somebody else?"

A pink flush mounted to the waves on Mrs. Bing-Gadgett's pretty forehead, and spread downwards to the edge of her smart cravat. "Yes, but that was the worst failure of all!" she said, with deep conviction. "The—the somebody else was Capt. Starter-Gulling of the Royal Spavins—you've heard of him, of course?"

"That privilege," I explained, "has been denied me!"

"I can't bear him myself," said little Mrs. Bing-Gadgett, "but other women either rave or drivel about the man. And he threw himself—literally threw himself—straight at my head—and I—to aggravate Charlie—threw myself at his. It didn't wash!"

"No?"

"Instead of being jealous of Capt. Starter-Gulling, Charlie absolutely took him to his bosom. 'Dear old Bob!' he called him, the best, handsomest, cleverest of fellows, and positively couldn't bear him out of his sight. Clung to him, followed him, went everywhere he went—until I—I got jealous of Charlie's preference for his friend's company to mine. What are you laughing at?"

I began to esteem the intellect I had previously depreciated. This abnormally mild and equable husband had a method of his own. Odd, original, queer—still a definite method of wife management.

"And—are you actually engaged at present," I asked, "in subjecting Charlie to the Third Person test, or have you given up that kind of provocation as useless where he is concerned?"

"I am doing nothing at this moment," said poor little Mrs. Bing-Gadgett with a weary smile. "That is if taking lessons from a professor of voice-production can be called doing nothing?"

"It is a way of doing nothing which inflicts a considerable amount of suffering on one's neighbors, not to mention one's near relations," I replied. "I suppose your husband bears up under it pretty well?"

"Bears up! He enjoys it," his wife retorted. She looked at the clock pensively, and drew her furs about her. "It is half-past five," she said. "Charlie will be waiting for his tea, poor fellow. I shall only go on to another flat or two, and then drive back to look after him."

"I shall carefully examine your Charlie's back," I said, as I rang the bell, "next time I happen to be in his vicinity."

"Why?" asked his wife over her shoulder, as the maid stood sentry at the door.

"To see whether the angel wings are sprouting," I answered.

Next day I met Charlie looking happy and good-natured as ever, on the doorstep of a house in Harley street. It was a curious coincidence, because—but for him, I should not have been climbing those particular steps.

"I have come to ask your opinion," I said, as a grave servant in plain clothes ushered me over the threshold of a great nerve specialist's consulting-room, "upon a very curious case. The case, in fact, of a man who can't be put out!"

"Can't lose his temper, you mean, I suppose?" said my friend the physician. "Perhaps the reason that he does not," he said, rubbing his nicely-kept finger tips together, as he rested his elbows on the comfortably padded arms of his consulting chair, "perhaps the reason he does not is because he ought not. I make it a rule never to mention names, of course, but I have had in the last three years a very interesting case of just that kind under my treatment."

Now, Charlie Bing-Gadgett has been married to his wife exactly three years. I had met him a moment before, upon the doorstep of my medical friend. Being a mere woman, illogical and impulsive, like the rest of my sex, I put two and two together, and pricked my ears as my medical friend went on:

"I never mention names, and it is very unlikely that you know my patient, so I am quite within bounds in mentioning the main points presented by his case. Upon the eve of marriage with a very attractive young lady he had occasion to consult me. I found him—the picture of health and cheerfulness to all appearance. My diagnosis revealed him to be suffering from incipient aneurism of the heart."

"His case," went on my medical friend, "was not hopeless. With care, self-control, regular diet, and the use of certain drugs, the blood tumor might be dissipated—the man restored to health. But—all depended upon himself. This I explained to him. He must never permit himself, under any circumstances, however, annoying, to become excited—"

"Or angry?" I said.

"Or angry," said my medical friend. "At all costs an equable demeanor, an unvarying calmness, an unswerving, resolute cheerfulness, had to be maintained.

"'For how long?' asked he.

"'Three years!' said I.

"'I'll do it,' said he, and he has done it. Ten minutes ago I sent him away with a clean bill of health—the happiest man in London."

"Then he may lose his temper now, if he likes?" I queried.

"He may do anything that a normal, healthy man can do," said my medical friend. "And no man can be normal or healthy who does not occasionally lose his temper."

He bade me a cordial farewell, and I pondered so much as I got into my hansom that I was not aware that I had given the address of Mrs. Bing-Gadgett instead of my own. It was a squeezy little house in Sloane street, sandwiched between a photographer's and a corset-maker's, and I wrestled with my latchkey for some minutes before awaking to the cold fact that the keyhole was not mine. Then—the street door was suddenly flung open, and little Mrs. Bing-Gadgett, flushed and tearful, locked herself in my reluctant arms.

"Oh!" She clung to me as she would have clung to a tax collector or a postman, if he had appeared at that moment. "Oh! such an awful thing has happened! Listen!"

There had been a heavy crash overhead. Now there occurred another, a chink crash—and—ha! that must be a silver table, I queried, kicked over by an infuriated boot.

"It's—"

"It's Charlie!" screamed Mrs. Bing-Gadgett. "He has broken out—Oh, dreadfully! He came home just now, and rushed into the drawing-room, where the professor was giving me my lesson in voice production. I—told me to stop that caterwauling, turned the professor out—and when I threatened to send for mother he dared me to do it, on pain of—of being shaken. And then I—I boxed his ears—and he sh—shook me! Now he's breaking things. Listen!"

I listened to Charlie making up for those three years of bottled-up temper. And it has come in upon me that the dead level of Mrs. Bing-Gadgett's matrimonial experience had undergone a decided volcanic change. It was for the future to present a series of unexpected ups and downs.

"I congratulate you!" I said, and bade the agitated little woman farewell. "Some people," I thought as I climbed back into my hansom, "never really know when they are well off!"

SALLY'S SUMMER MISSION

The city's dull in summer when the girls have gone away
To mountain or to seashore in the struggle to be gay.
The rathskellers are sultry and the theater's a fake,
It is no fun to go when there is no one here to take.
So when she has an open date, as often as I can,
I go to Sally's Mission for the Summer City Man.

The mission is a cheerful place, with cushions strewn around,
And magazines and fans and things are piled upon the ground.
And there's a little table, from which it's very nice
To take tall glasses full of cooling drinks and tinkling ice.
And oh, the little hammock, where Sally sits and swings
And smiles at you and makes remarks and eyes and other things.

Then there is John O'Donovan, who rules the city ring,
Sometimes he is the favored one, and Sally lets him swing
Her hammock, to the rage of Don McGregor, home from Yale.
Sometimes she is casting smiles at dapper Doctor Hale,
Or jolly Jimmy Harrington, who runs the big hotel.
And oh, to hear the songs they sing, and oh, the tales they tell.

And these are but a few of those who sit at Sally's feet
In coatless comfort, with cigars and happiness complete.
There never was a Summer Girl down by the sounding sea
Who ruled the undisputed belle of such a company.
For men whose wives have gone away, and men who have no wives
Declare that Sally's Mission is the saving of their lives.

—*Vance Thurston.*

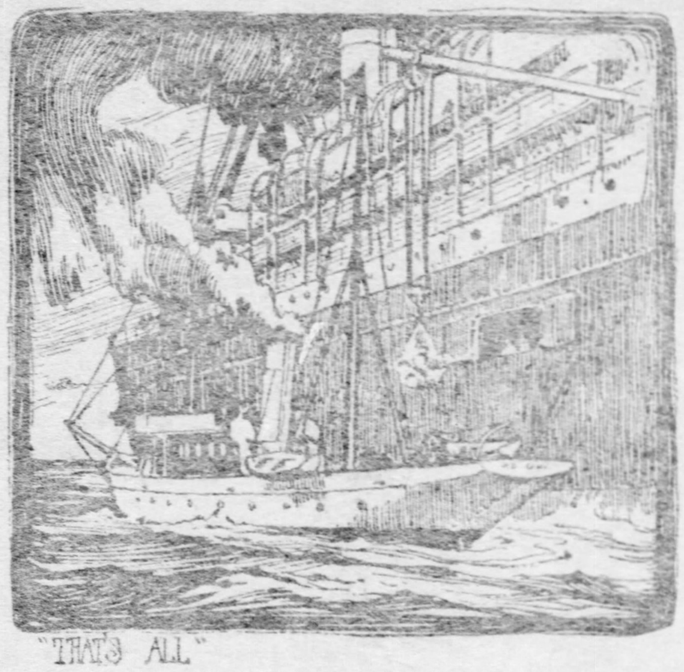
Designed by Caroline Shaw
Drawn by Permilla Kauffman

The Gazette Gown

Something different in the linen redingote. This model is of white linen with dark green facings on revers and cuffs. Green and white linen braid edges the facings. The hat is a white Continental shape, with pink roses and green leaves.

A LINER AND A PIRATE

by Walter Scott Meriwether



"THAT'S ALL."

BROODING over a sea which had used him ill for the quarter of a century in which he had tossed upon its bosom, Gideon Pass, certified second mate, bent o'er to the tempter. His, too, was a storm-swept face, but it had been made dark with the strife for gain rather than with the beat of seas and burn of sun.

"It's a fine proposition, man, I tell you; a sure thing and very easy money. Just see here," and Van Moon, soldier of fortune, leaned closer over the sequestered table in the back room of a South street saloon and talked low and earnestly. Pass made rings with his beer glass on the table and listened. "Counting you," whispered Van Moon, "there are 17 of us; we want three more, 20 in all and 20,000,000 to divide, clean share and share alike. Hello, here's Jake; been waiting for him all evening; want you two to meet. He's our chief engineer."

Jake, former ferryboat fireman, answered the signal flung across the room and came over to the table. "Our skipper," said Van Moon briefly nodding to Pass; "that is, we hope to claim him as such. What's the good word with you?"

"Got the very man you're looking for—husky lad, 'fraid of nothin'"——

"Rot!" interrupted Van Moon; "they're cheap, common; find 'em on every street corner and in the middle. What we want, what we must have if this thing is to go through, are 20 who can hold their jaw. More than that, these 20 must be men who can hold together, work together, be satisfied to take things as they come for a year or so and then divide twenty million."

"Here's the scheme," continued Van Moon, moving his chair closer and warming to his subject. "I have not told it to you fully before—just outlined it. Well, here's the whole of it. The K. W. III. sails from this port on the 20th of this month; she is to carry twenty million dollars in gold to the banks of Europe. This is the 10th. We charter the yacht Red Light. I have an option on her now; yacht now anchored off South Brooklyn, coaled, provisioned and in charge of a shipkeeper. Well, we enlist our own crew. Two or three must be engineers, eight or nine more must know about coal bunkers and passing coal, two must know something about navigation and sailoring, so as to relieve each other in handling the yacht, and the rest needn't know anything at all, except to keep their mouths shut and do as they are told.

"Now the K. W. III. sails with these twenty millions in her strong box. She is big and fast and how are we going to get it, you say? Easy. Listen! We go out the day before she does and wait for her. We have on board a six-pounder and 50 rounds of ammunition for the gun. We take the Red Light and lay to about two hundred miles outside and in the track of the treasure vessel—right in the steamship lane—they all travel the one route going, same as they take a parallel one coming back. We are there lying to, and as she approaches we sidle up to her and let go a shot across her bow and at the same time hoisting a black flag."

"That's piracy!" objected the listeners.

"Nothing less," assented Van Moon, "but what of it? Ain't these pirates everywhere? More here in New York than on the high seas, you can bet. And what happens to them? Nothin'! They just get the dough and get away with it—that is, if they know how."

"But if we don't know how this will be hanging," Pass observed.

"We know how, my son, and we'll get away with it," Van Moon said confidently. "It'll be this way; she'll stop all right. A six-pounder isn't as big as a door or as deep as a well, but a shell from it will put the machinery of any merchantman out of action and a few more will send her and all of her watertight bulkheads to the bottom.

"We will assume, then," continued Van Moon, "that she will stop. We range alongside, make known our preference for those twenty millions in her strong box—masks about our faces, guns pointed and a time limit for them to get busy in the way of delivery. They'll know we have taken our lives in our hands, and that there's to be no fooling, and will hand over the goods."

"But suppose some other vessel comes in sight at the time?" Pass asked.

"You leave that to me. You can also leave to me what we will do after we get the treasure on board."

The former fireman interrupted—"Just one more question before we go further," he asked, pointing a finger at Van Moon. "Ain't all that treasure bullion?"

"Bullion it is," said the seeker of it; "solid gold bricks, each stamped; easy to identify and impossible to negotiate without detection."

"Then how are we to get shut of it without getting caught," Jake demanded, "or getting hanged or sent up?"

"Easy, and don't talk so loud. It's all figured out—dot and carry one. Here's the way it will be. There is an island in the Pacific—one of the South seas group—uninhabited, measuring about six miles in one direction and about 12 in the other. We go there, plant the treasure have with us an apparatus for melting the bullion and running it back into the sand in its original formation. Then market it in this shape at San Francisco, pocket our million each and live happy the rest of our days."

"This bloomin' Red Light is a steam yacht, ain't she?" demanded the ex-fireman.

"She is."

"And as such requires some coal?"

"She do."

"Then how be it that you figure she can go to the South Pacific without ever stopping for coal anywhere, and if she does stop how are we to keep from being arrested,and how about that bloomin' apparatus for melting the gold when we get it on the island, and how are we going to market it from there, as you was talking about?"

"All of which shows, Jake, my son, that you are a man of sense and can look further than your nose—the kind of man I sized you up for and the kind of man I want. First off I neglected to tell you that this plan of mine contemplates a schooner, a three-master, now under charter to me and with six good fellows of my own choosing on board. She is now down by the Horseshoe, cleared for Honduras, in ballast. No cables there and no trouble if she is not heard from. My idea is to start her out about the 15th, with orders to hover about latitude 38, where it cuts the longitude of 69. That is out of the beaten track and no one is likely to see her there. She has on board this machine I've told you about; built it myself, or, rather, had its various pieces built by several machine companies from my plans and sent the separate pieces on board. No fear that any one will ever suspect what the whole thing is for.

"Now, then, we take the gold from the steamer, hold her until night time, then slip away in the dark without any one on board knowing which way we go. We will run without lights during the night and in the daytime will avoid any vessel that heaves in sight. We head straight for the rendezvous, find the schooner, tumble the stuff on board, scuttle the yacht and sail away for the South seas, changing the name of the schooner, which is now the Goodman Friday, into some other, altering her rig as much as possible to prevent any chance of any one recognizing her, then Ho! for the South Sea island and the million per!"

Ensued a period of silence as a waiter replenished glasses. The former fireman got an inspiration. "Who's to manage the gun?" he asked, as he emptied his glass and wiped the froth from his beard on the sleeve of his coat.

"Glad you asked that," said Van Moon, lighting a cigar. "Got the best ever—Blue Jacket, we call him; just out of the navy—knows more about guns than the man that built them. Can hit a seagull flying.

"Now then, boys, one drink more, and what say you? It's a million for each, remember."

"Who else is in this mess?" Pass, the cautious, asked.

"Seventeen, counting us three. And all of 'em to the good: Tide Water Sam, Brick Top Mac, the Watch Charm; Erie Basin Rollo, Mighty-Minded Mike, Dignified Dick, Spinnakers, Tiddlebat Davis, Grippling Irons, Submarine Smith"——

Pass, who was visibly impressed with the array of piratical talent, looked furtively at Jake. Jake caught his eye and nodded.

"I'm game!" said Pass, slowly.

"Me, too!" said Jake.

The westward sloping sun of May 20 glistened on the white like spars and yellow funnel of a rakish looking yacht, lazily drifting over that part of the eastward steamship lane which washes about the forty-second parallel. The air was so still that it was imperceptible, even the moistened finger, and the smoke from the funnel went upward in a straight line, while under foot the sleeping sea seemed like a lake of glass. All the yacht's crew had clustered about the starboard rail, and all were staring to the westward, where a blur of smoke was just visible above the horizon.

"That's her," Pass announced from the bridge, as he lowered the binoculars which he had kept in steady train.

"Can be no other," affirmed Tide Water Sam, who had been busy with figures. "She was to have gone out on the flood tide at seven this morning. Giving her 24 knots an hour and she should be along about now."

The blur grew into a rolling plume and four yellow funnels and a black hull came swiftly into view, set off by a hill of white tumbling about the bow. Pass, narrowly watching the approach of the racer, sent a signal clanging into the engine room and the motionless yacht, gathering headway, swung to a course parallel with that of the speeding liner. Van Moon shouted orders down the decks, masks were drawn over faces—to the improvement of most of them—and under the direction of Blue Jacket, the six-pounder, mounted on a swivel amidships of the forecastle, was unmasked of its tarpaulin and its lean length of steel swung around so as to point fair overside.

Nearer and nearer drew the rushing liner, the sunlight twinkling along her brass work and glistening sides, and the foam piling high about her bows. She was almost abeam when Van Moon shouted to Blue Jacket. On the instant there was a sharp report and a ring of smoke. The liner paid no more heed than does an express train to a firecracker flung at it by the small boy from behind a hedge. But Blue Jacket knew his business. Hardly had the smoke of the blank cartridge cleared away before the sixpounder blazed again. This time it carried a shell, and the missile tossed an inverted cataract so high in front of the steamship that none could overlook it.

"What the"—— gasped the watch officer of the liner as he reached for the annunciator and sent the signal "stop" to the engine room, "what the blazes is all this?"

The captain, a yellow bearded Viking, hearing the engines stop, came bounding to the bridge, but before he could ask any questions he saw a yacht with smoking gun grinning overside come sidling near, black flag flaunting from foremast and decks crowded with men wearing masks.

The Viking grasped the rail and was about to explode in German when a megaphone gaped from the bridge of the yacht and the voice of Van Moon was lifted up from the lesser to the larger craft. The message was short and to the point.

"You've got twenty millions in your strong box," it said. "We want it."

"You damn pirates, you can go"——

"Easy, captain," expostulated Van Moon, discarding the megaphone as the two vessels scraped sides. "We have you in our power and we are not here for our health. We've put our necks in a halter, so don't forget that we mean what we say. And what we say is for you to open up that strong box and hoist the kegs out, or else we lay off to get out of the swirl as you go down and pump enough shells into you to carry you to the bottom;" and with a more sinister intonation, "Dead folks carry no tales. We'll see that none others do."

About the decks of the liner swarmed her thousand passengers, brought there by the sudden stop of the vessel and the voices of the pirates. All had listened to the exposition of the case as put forward by Van Moon, and realizing that the adventurers of the Red Light were desperate characters, and as such had forfeited all claims to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, all clamored to the captain to accede to the demands, convinced that these men in masks were in deadly earnest and meant all they said.

The sturdy Viking glared at his enemies, gritted his teeth and yelled, "Nein! Gott in Himmel, was he to be stopped on the high seas in this twentieth century by a gingerbread yacht that he could hoist on one of his davits. Pumpernickel und Leberwurst! He would see everybody damned first!"

Blue Jacket slid a shell into his gun, clicked the breechblock shut and swung the piece around so that it would bore a hole through the boilers; and the Viking knew from his naval reserve knowledge what a six-pounder shell bursting there would mean. An idea had come to him and he sought to parley. Overhead forked the arms of the wireless system of telegraphy, which his vessel carried, and it flashed upon him that it might bring him aid.

Blue Jaacket had the same idea at the same time, and being one of those expeditious spirits who act first and then explain he reached inside the pilot house, brought out a 44-caliber Hotchkiss, raised it to his shoulder, took steady aim at the antenna wire and fired. Women screamed as the several wires came rattling on deck and the captain swore so vigorously that he loosened the smokestack guys.

"Good boy," said Van Moon, waving an approving hand at the resourceful Blue Jacket. "Now then," he said, hailing the bridge of the liner, "it's your deal, and don't delay the game. Little Ruby is under charter and time is money.

The captain, who was too full of emotion to do more than shake his clenched fist at the corsairs, had wheeled about to face a passenger tugging at his coat sleeve and who had said something which had caught his distraught attention. The other passengers looked on the wondered what it was that the Connecticut Yankee was saying to the Viking. He seemed to be earnestly urging something, and as the two walked apart it was plain that the captain was deeply impressed.

"Five minutes more," called Van Moon from the yacht, "get busy or we fill you full of holes," and, replacing the Hotchkiss, Blue Jacket swung his six-pounder to and fro on its pivot as if aching to begin. There was a swirl of passengers about the decks and a babel of voices. The captain hastily broke away from his companion, hurled orders lengthwise and athwartship and a corps of under officers went scurrying in various directions. Then, walking to the edge of the bridge, he lifted his mighty hand above the yacht as if in benediction over the pirate craft.

"I am having the strong box opened," he said. "Get ready for receiving the treasure."

"That's the talk!" said Van Moon encouragingly. "We knew you to be a gentleman and that you would come around to our point of view."

The Viking swelled with impotent rage and a berserker storm of wrath was about descending upon the yacht and her buccaneers when a restraining hand was laid upon him by the Yankee from Connecticut, who dragged him from the rail and expostulated. The action did not escape the keen eyes of Brick Top Mac, who forthwith buttonholed Van Moon and confided his suspicions.

"That lank chap is putting up some job on us," he said excitedly, pointing finger at the criminal. "And I'll bet I know what he is up to, too. His scheme is to have the captain lift a dozen or so of those heavy kegs up by the cargo boom, lift them high, and then drop 'em on our deck. They are that heavy they'll smash clean through and come out at the bottom, and we'll sink. That's the trick they're planning, sure as you are born."

"Well, they won't win it," observed Van Moon, beckoning to Blue Jacket.

As Blue Jacket climbed to the bridge there came a hail from the liner.

"Now then you, you"——

"Pirates!" suggested Tidewater Sam, who was always good at supplying missing words.

"You damn pirates," roared the voice, "where are you going to take these kegs?"

"On our after deck, please," said Van Moon, suavely.

"Drop down abreast that after cargo boom then," called the Viking, and as the little vessel backed into the indicated position Van Moon turned to Blue Jacket and told him of Brick Top Mac's suspicions.

"I'll fix that," said Blue Jacket. "One of youse hand me my gun," he called to the group below. The still smoking Hotchkiss was passed up to him, and climbing to the top of the deck house, he swung himself into the forward rigging, climbed up it until he was on a level with the spar deck of the liner, and settled himself in the rigging with his rifle across his left forearm. "Drop her back a couple of fathoms," he called to Pass in the pilot house. "There, that's well; can see him now. Hey, you at the winch!" he called to a man on the liner's deck. "Be plumb careful with that lever and don't let anything go by the run or it will be yours for the by-by box."

"Told you that was what they were up to," said Brick Top Mac. "See how crestfallen they look?" The rest couldn't see, for the shades of evening were falling fast.

(Continued on Opposite Page.

LITTLE POEMS OF GREATER PITTSBURGH

Number Eighty-One.

The Bout of Rhoda Rubberneck

Young Mrs. Edward Bristol of Wellesley Avenue
Has a neighbor who's as curious as can be.
This woman's always keeping tab on everything you do,
Which she retails in manner wild and free.
Her name . . . . . but no, perhaps I'd better not reveal her name.
If she but reads these verses she will feel sufficient shame.

We'll call her Rhoda Rubberneck——alliterative, apt,
And musical the title is, I think.
I'll now proceed to tell about how Rhoda once was trapped,
And why from future rubberings she'll shrink.
For Rhoda now excites more mirth and less of fear and rage
From the people on whose movements she kept careful espionage.

One morning Mrs. Bristol on her broad piazza sat,
And watched her two small children playing by.
They had some chocolate cigarettes; just then she noticed that
From next door Rhoda bent a watchful eye
Upon her. In an instant came a plan, as Willie spoke—
"Oh, Mammy, dearest please let me and brother Tommy smoke?"

"Yes, certainly, and if you'll give me one, I'll smoke it, too,"
She said in tones she knew that Rhoda'd hear.
And she was right, for Rhoda, all excitement, leaned to view
This scene of black debauchery so near.
But as she leaned from shelter, Mrs. Edward said with guile,
"Oh, won't you have one, Mrs. R.," and smiled a winning smile.

Then outraged Mrs. Rubberneck, in bristling virtue rose,
And "Thank you, no. I NEVER smoke!" said she—
With mien austere and rigorous, and tones that fairly froze,
While Mrs. Bristol nearly choked with glee.
Then, "Oh, they're only chocolate." And Rhoda fiercely glared.
It makes her wild to think how very neatly she was snared.

THE TATLER.

"I NEVER smoke!"

A LINER AND THE PIRATE.

(Continued From Page 6.)

The pirates became impatient and set up a chorus of yells.

"Peace, brothers!" called the Connecticut Yankee from the rail. "The captain's having trouble getting the strong box opened, and I heard just now it will take a half hour longer." Then to some one standing near him he added in a lower tone, "That'll gain a few minutes' time." The aside was not intended for the pirates, but so still was the evening that several of them heard.

"Gain time?" whispered Van Moon. "What can he mean by that? Aloft, there!" he hailed to the quiet figure in the rigging, "do you see anything, Blue Jacket?"

"I see that chowder-faced ape at the winch," Blue Jacket replied, never shifting eye from his quarry, "and he sees me, too, you bet. Say, you!" he cried across the deck, "put that lantern on the other side so I can get you in line and don't get funny with that lever if you don't want to be drilled."

Van Moon hailed the dark mass looming above like a cliff. "We give you five minutes to swing some of that stuff out," he shouted. "Otherwise!"—— The two syllables were sinister, as a levelled rifle and a hundred voices cried back that the treasure was coming, and a minute later the winch began to splutter, the boom creaked and buckled to something heavy at the end of its tackle, and then came slowly into view a dozen kegs secured in a sling of netted rope. The pirates yelled with delight as they saw the treasure, and yelled again as the boom was swung outboard and the kegs were gently lowered on deck, the winchman keeping one eye on the job and the other on Blue Jacket. The kegs were quickly stacked on deck, the sling was swung up again and the operation repeated, and again and again until the stern of the little yacht rode deep in the water.

"That's all," cried a voice from the steamship as the last load was dumped on deck.

"Then the quicker we light out the better," said Pass. "There's a steamer out there coming in from the eastward, and there's another coming up from the west. We've got the stuff, why don't we go?"

"We're going," said Van Moon, "quick as little Ruby will take us. Head for the rendezvous and go as fast as you can."

Pass twirled the wheel around, signaled to the engine room and the yacht slid off into the darkness, Blue Jacket maintaining grim watch on the winchman until the night swallowed up the figure, when he reluctantly uncocked his gun and with a sigh of regret descended from his perch. Something lay heavy on the mind of Tidewater Sam. Van Moon noticed the troubled look and asked questions.

"We oughtn't to have gone away so abrupt," Tidewater remonstrated; "it wasn't polite."

"That's so," acquiesced Van Moon. "Here, Blue Jacket, take this megaphone and talk to them."

"Steamer ahoy!" Blue Jacket bellowed through the cone. A medley of noise came from the vessel, which in the wash of the fleeing yacht sounded like a mingling of jeers and Teutonic swear words. "Say, youse," continued Blue Jacket through the megaphone, "stay where you are for an hour. Don't you turn a wheel or make a signal or I'll dot you one."

From the pilot house Pass called to Van Moon. There was a few minutes of talk between them and then Van Moon reappeared. "Now, then, boys," he said briskly, "let's get the stuff stowed below. The captain says that if any sea gets up she'll roll every blessed keg overboard."

The pirates went at the job, but as the night was dark and Van Moon would allow no lights to be shown, and the kegs, moreover, were unconscionably heavy, it was near daylight before the last keg was safe below. The wornout buccaneers sought resting places and promptly fell asleep. The sun was again stooping low when Van Moon aroused them "Get up, boys," he called, shaking the sleepers. "The schooner is right ahead and we want to get this stuff aboard of her and sink little Ruby just as quick as we know how. If we are caught on board of her it's all up with us, you know."

The sleepy pirates struggled to their feet and saw over the port bow a rusty looking tern, with dingy canvas flapping idly as she dipped sluggishly in a slow heaving swell. Her six pirates had lined the rail, and as the yacht drew near they shouted greetings to their fellows of the Red Light.

"We can run alongside, I think," said Pass. "Our scantlings are pretty flimsy and we are likely to smash 'em up a bit, but as we are going to sink her anyhow it will make no difference, and besides, it will save time."

With a series of scraping bumps and creak of timbers the yacht came crunching alongside, lines were made fast, and the pirates, refreshed by meat and strong waters, went briskly to the task of transferring the kegs from the yacht to the hold of the schooner. The work was much expedited by the appearance of a vessel's lights to the northward, and, fearful lest the indignant liner had spread broadcast the news of her despoilment, the pirates saw in every low hung star the lights of a warship or revenue cutter hurrying in pursuit, and toiled so bravely that the last keg had been transferred before midnight. The light had been gradually drawing nearer, and when Van Moon shouted. "Now, boys, quick's your play! Let's get little Ruby out of sight!" there was a hasty scramble from the vessel which had been concerned in the crime to the decks of the tern. Jake, last man to leave, announced as he swung on board the schooner's decks, that all the sea valves had been opened, and even as he did so one could hear the hiss of steam as the inrush of water invaded the fireroom. The lines were cast off and the sails of the schooner drew her away from the sinking yacht, and in a short space the rapidly filling vessel flung up her bow and settled stern foremost, a fog which had been blowing in from the eastward rolling over the scene as the waters swirled over the sinking craft.

"Sixteen men on the dead man's chest,
Sing ho! and a bottle of rum."

chanted the Watch Charm as he caught Tiddlebat Davis about the waist and waltzed about the deck. Some executed hornpipes and some broke out into song. Out of the noise rose the voice of Dignified Dick. He had a proposition to make. He had never looked upon so much as twenty millions in gold before, and he proposed that all go below, open up some of the kegs and feast their eyes on bullion. The pirates yelled back no, they had the stuff safe and what was the good of looking at it? They would revel awhile in the friendly fog, and the Watch Charm was called upon for another chanty.

Dignified Dick seemed hurt. Submarine Smith noticed it and said he would go below, open a keg and bring the contents up. Whereupon he disappeared down a dark companionway, and the mad revel went on. It was at its height when he reappeared some minutes later. A lantern had been placed in the companionway, and his face as it showed in the gleam of light brought instant silence about the deck.

"Boys!" said Submarine in a stricken voice, "what d'ye suppose is in those kegs?"

"Bullion, of course!" the pirates cried.

"That's just what I thought," said Submarine, pounding the top of the hatch and looking fierce, "and what d'ye suppose they've handed out to us? Paint, by gracious! Kegs of white lead—not an ounce of bullion in the lot."

Ensued an awful pause—a pause which seemed to have no end, and which was broken only by deep breathing. Each pirate was alone with the hurly-burly of his thoughts, and at each thought of the misleading stamps which had been plastered on the kegs there came a revelation as to the wherefore of that whisper about gaining time. The silence was broken by Erie Basin Rollo, who advanced the philosophical opinion that it was good practice. Whereupon Brick Top Mac reached for his tomahawk, but before he could find it there came a terrible crash, which threw every one from his feet.

No one had been on the lookout and no one had paid any attention to the vessel whose lights had been swallowed up in the fog. Her prow cut the schooner clean in half, and in a moment the pirate crew were in the water. There were hurried orders from the colliding craft, and no less hurried cries from the swimmers, then the squeaking of tackle as boats were swung out, the splash of these in water and the grind of oars in thole pins as the lifeboats pulled here and there picking up pirates.

Drenched and dripping, all were got on board. The vessel, which proved to be the Peruvian bark Calisaya, took the pirates to Key West, where they expiated their crime by remaining there a fortnight and a day.

The Housewives' Congress

WITH the third issue of the Housewives Congress, which apears today, we present a topic that is of vital interest to thousands of householders all over the country. The number of letters sent in are a sure indication of the widespread interest the topic has aroused. Many of our contributors have most pronounced views on this subject—some show plainly their sympathy with the wage earners and others as plainly show their bias in favor of the employers. Where letters exceed the limits of warm interest in the topic and betray heat, it has been deemed wise to eliminate them altogether. What we especially desire is a calm and dispassionate discussion with a view to a betterment of conditions for both maid and mistress. We are firmly convinced that a thorough understanding is all that is necessary to arrive at a happy solution of this vexed question, and for this reason the Home Journal has thrown open its columns to those who have some pet scheme for a trouble that threatens the comfort of so many homes. One point of note in the many letters is that the matter of wage seems to bear so small a relative value toward a solution of the problem. Most of our contributors have placed a far greater value on the system and thorough understanding on the part of the mistress of the duties she places upon her servant. Others have taken kindness and sympathy to be the basis of good service, and in contradistinction to this a few have endeavored to place the whole matter on a strictly business plane, and insist upon a certain service for a certain wage, advocating the elimination of personal feeling entirely. Altogether the page today will contain points of interest to all even remotely concerned with the servant question and doubtless place the matter in a light hitherto undreamed of by many.

As previously stated, each subject will be announced three weeks in advance of the publication of letters on that theme. However, it will be necessary to have all matter pertaining to each subject at The Gazette office one week before the date of publication. For the convenience of contributors we have decided to append to each issue a tabulated list of the subjects for each Congress, together with the dates when the matter will be published and the date by which it will be necessary to have it in our hands. In this way you can tell at a glance just what matters are up for consideration and which is the latest day that responses may be submitted to us.

There will be three cash awards each week of $3.00, $2.00 and $1.00 respectively, for the three letters that are adjudged the most worthy. These sums do not, of course, represent the value of the idea, but are intended more as an encouragmnt and to distinguish those letters that seem to us pre-eminently meriorious.

The letters on each subject should contain not over 400 words. There is no limit to the number of times each contributor may compete, and it is further desired that every reader, even if she does not herself enter the competition, will not hesitate to communicate to the editors whatever subject seems to her ripe for discussion.

The names of the prize winners will be published at the same time that the letters are printed.

The Gazette reserves to itself the right to select and publish letters which are contributed but do not win a prize, without any payment to those contributors. Not all of the letters can be printed owing to a lack of space, but a careful selection will be made, and only those displaying the soundest judgment, and the most careful treatment of the subject, will be used. In this way our readers will get the advantage of the very best contributions alone.

All letters must be written on one side of the paper only, in ink, and wherever possible to have it done, it is earnestly requested that all letters be typewritten.

There must be no advocacy of any special brand of canned goods or household supplies. Such a reference will rule the letters out of the contest.

All letters should be addressed to the Housewives Congress, Home Journal Section, Pittsburgh Gazette.

WE are all slaves to a greater or less degree and we know how exacting the enslaver can be. Is it a fashion whose bidding we obey? How slavishly selfish the mistress. An appetite? How absolutely despotic. We attempt to be cured of the passion, we are doctored for indigestion.

The mistress and servant depend too much upon each other to be at cross purposes. The maid must sleep well that she may feel well and work well. To this end a good bed—airy room, good diet. I have seen little dark, stuffy closets, canvas cot and straw mattress the portion of the one servant upon whom the whole labor of the complete household rested. She was supposed to be cheerful and pleasant in manner, ready to understand, alert for work, and perfect in deportment toward an indifferent, selfish mistress, who did not know when a service was rendered well. No well-trained servant could ever enter there and serve well; none would.

Fault-finding in the presence of the family or a guest not only bad breeding, but breeds bad feelings that rankle long and work to the indigestion of whole families. A little quiet talk on a matter that has caused displeasure, after the first flush of angry feeling has faded, is infinitely better and the mistress who can control her temper in the kitchen gains the ascendency and keeps it—not only in the home, but everywhere. I made a misplay at whist one afternoon and a beautiful woman, my partner, said with great warmth "how perfectly stupid in you." I had not the pleasure of the lady's acquaintance, but I felt sorry for her servants.

The average servant, especially the new one, cannot possibly appreciate the value of your bric-a-brac, or why you attach great value to such and such possessions. Tell a new servant why a thing is so dear to your heart, appeal to her admiration for it and nine times out of ten she will be more careful and watchful of those things than any other member of the family.

Never expect a servant to do good work hastily. Poor work is inevitable and accident is certain to follow haste. Make the home interests, at least those with which the servant has to do, common interests. Give the servant to understand that so much is to be expended for certain household needs and put her as chairman of the purchasing committee for good bargains. It has never failed with me and I get the choicest fruits, finest poultry, best cuts of meat at the lowest prices.

Remember, while you are chatting in the parlor, reading in the library or sewing on some dainty lingerie—all enjoyments—a faithful servant is below planning and carrying out to successful completion the evening meal; producing from chaotic confusion, order, caring for your stomach, warding off fevers by attention to vessels and milk cans, laundering for your adornment, making neat and attractive your home by brush and broom. Even if she be well paid, she would enjoy sitting down occasionally. To help a servant learn to read, write an occasional letter, or mend a rent for one who does not know how to sew means much, and makes a grateful heart that will serve well and faithfully. Have days for the going-out of your servants, but not an absolute rule for a certain day. A maid likes a Thursday afternoon because it is the almost universal "day off" and she can meet all her friends; but if one should have a guest, or an unexpected duty requiring attention, and preventing the care of the household on Thursday afternoon, then the servant understands that she is to remain at home, but not unwillingly. Never permit a service to be performed grudgingly. Have this all understood when you assume the relation of employe and employer. It is simple, and certain to maintain tranquillity. Require regularity of meals, so far as the wage earner of the family can make hours suit. Require cleanliness of person, and don't let your servants outshine you in this particular. A good way is to have neat wash suits for the maids. Require courtesy and be able to distinguish it yourself. Don't think your part is done when wages are paid promptly. The soul of the servant is as precious as that of the master, and whether its possessor be at work in your kitchen, or entertained in your drawing-room. The morals of your children are often corrected or corrupted by a servant. If you are a lady true and simple, your servant will know it very soon, and the service will be good or bad in accordance with that servant's judgment of you. Don't let every member of the household give contradictory orders. Learn your family's wants and wishes first, and then let your servants have their directions; and should sudden change be necessary, change being the exception rather than the rule, there will be no revolt in the servant.

It is an all-absorbing and vital question, this problem of servants and service, but much that is perplexing, disheartening and devastating can be avolded, cured and cleared away, if there be first understanding, then gentle firmness and a ready appreciation of a service well rendered.

While I write I hear the oven thump and pound of the flatiron that tells me things are being made fresh and pretty, so I shall excuse myself and go down and make a glass of lemonade for the little, brown-faced girl who presides over my kitchen.

MRS. J. G. JR., Wilkinsburg.

IF women who consider themselves ladies would have a little more consideration for their servants, and provide them with the necessary things that go to make a girl comfortable, there would be fewer places today without help. No wonder the girls all want to go to work in a store, for they have their freedom in the evening. Many ladies think a girl merely a slave, to come and go at their bidding, and call instead of stopping to think that they are human and have feelings as well as themselves. I do not mean that all the fault lies with the mistress, because sometimes, and very often, a girl wants to do a little bossing and she should remember her place. But if there was more kindness shown toward her, a girl would show more consideration for a mistress. I speak from experience, not from what I have read and heard. In some places there are not the necessary things to keep one clean, then a mistress expects just the same from a girl, as though she had every comfort. Let a mistress provide a few more necessaries for a girl's comfort and I think she will find that the girl pays her for her thoughtfulness by being thoughtful and attentive to her duties and also to the members of her household.

MRS. P.

TO the woman with money the servant question should not be a perplexing one, but to a woman with children and not strong, and who can afford only one maid-of-all-work, the question is hard to solve. In 12 years' experience, six girls have been with me for the greater part of that time. Four of them married into homes of their own. My present help has been with me more than two years. I never attach much importance to recommendations—except as to character—for no two women have quite the same standard for having work done.

When they come I tell them I want them for work, and also what I expect them to do. There is to be no interference with the children at all. The children are also taught to be respectful and each have their own responsibility of work and no extra waiting on them is expected. The girl is made to feel that while she is with us, it is a home for her.

We have regular days for doing work, subject to change in case of sickness, company or going away. I try to have everything convenient for work, and have what labor-saving devices I can afford. My children are always dressed plainly—saving washing and ironing. The cooking and table service are also simple, but must be clean and well prepared. The girls are encouraged to bring their company home rather than to go out so much. Occasionally they are allowed to invite a few friends and serve refreshments. I allow them to prepare lunch and have a day's outing once in a while. They can carry flowers or some little delicacy to a sick friend. I interest myself in their health and clothes, often buying them and letting them have them made in the house, or giving them the time to sew for themselves. They have plenty of good reading matter and are encouraged to read. Sometimes they get a ticket to a good concert or entertainment or a buggy ride. I have had some most willing and efficient girls, who have repaid me for kindness shown them. The mistress must not be too hard to please, and to get best results from a girl should be thoroughly acquainted with every detail of housework herself. These girls have never been disrespectful to me nor refused to do what I wanted done. When deserving, I voluntarily raise wages. This is a matter pretty hard to regulate, especially if you cannot afford to pay the wage others pay in the same community. MRS. H. D. L., Vanderbilt, Pa.

I AM glad of this opportunity to say to readers of the housewives' page just what I take to be the great trouble most ladies have in keeping good girls. The keynote of the whole matter is a lack of human sympathy and interest in the girls. Lots of people will say that they want the girl to feel at home, and yet they never concern themselves to give the girl the comforts of a home. Any old piece of furniture is good enough for the girl's room. There is never a clean, white tidy for the dressing stand nor a curtain for the window nor a spread for the bed. The girl gets very little time to clean or ornament her room. It is not a part of the regular routine the same as cleaning the other rooms and there is no time set apart when the girl may put her room in order. I do not mean that any lady who does not feel so disposed should make an equal of the girl who does her housework, any more than a business man should always make it a point to associate with the clerks in his office. But there is a certain medium that a self-respecting girl will demand, and that a self-respecting and gentle-hearted woman should always give to her servant even if she does not demand it. Kindness does not necessarily mean indulgence, and a girl that is treated with consideration is not any more apt to take liberties than any other girl. I always make it a point to have the girl sweep her room the same day she sweeps the other rooms upstairs. She must also clean the windows and change the curtains in her room regularly, and her room is dusted and kalsomined and papered when it needs it, just the same as the other bedrooms. I always go up and take the clean bed clothing to the girl's room and let her see that I am watching how she keeps her bed and her bureau and her clothes press. This I consider only a point of self-protection. I do not want a careless girl that will pollute my bedding with vermin. In addition I have had several very young girls who needed a little motherly oversight and I looked into the way she kept her clothing and bedroom just the same as I would that of my own daughter. I have had three girls that stayed with me until they married, and I will say just here that I gave them each a wedding supper and concerned myself to learn something of the character of the men they married and did what I could to help them both along before the marriage and after. They all did well and come to see me yet, and there are none among my personal friends on whom I would call more willingly if I were in trouble. MRS. K. G.

I WISH to say in answer to the question asked this week in the Housewives' Congress that I have never had any trouble with my servants and attribute my success with them to the fair treatment given and demanded. I have three small children and an eight-room house and keep but one servant. I do not make any pretense of making the girl "one of the family." In the first place, that is so often used as a cant phrase to get a girl to work a little cheaper. I always prefer an intelligent girl, though I will never employ one that feels above her position. If she is ashamed of housework, she ought to do something else, and I will never apologize for asking her to do any task that arises in the routine of the housework. Moreover, I tell every girl plainly when she comes to me that I want a girl to work. If she does not feel able or is not willing to do all the work I give her there is no use in her wasting my time. I pay no more than my neighbors, neither do I expect the girl to maintain a style in my simple home that my neighbor, who employs three servants can maintain. I never ask the maid to look after the children. In the first place my husband does not like the children to associate with the servants, and in the second place, I employ a maid to do housework, and when her household tasks are accomplished, she is at liberty to take her time out or do sewing or mending in her own room. I look after the children myself or send them to kindergarten. If I entertain, I have a little neighbor come in to entertain the children or send them to some of their aunties, returning this favor when the other members of the family entertain. I make it a point to know what the girl is doing every hour of her time. In this way I see if she is rushed, if she works faithfully and if she is capable of doing my work or if she can do it well enough, and with such niceness of detail as to be worth a higher wage to me. I have had several good girls whom I taught to cook. They became excellent housemaids, kind to the children and the soul of kindness to me when ill, and I gave them no more than any woman would pay for the same class of service. I never permit a girl at the family table; at the same time she always has tablecloth and her table service in the kitchen. She is expected to spread her table at the same time the family dines and the food is sent direct from my table to hers. I never ask the maid to change any dish after the roast has been removed, and if anything is required after she has cleared the table and placed the dessert and coffee before me, I always rise and get it myself, unless there is something of a formal company meal. In that case I have an extra

Solving the Servant Problem

Subject for July 16—

What Are Your Methods in Preserving?

woman in to help the girl and they manage between them to serve the table and get a hot dinner when everything has been attended to. I never limit my maid on the food she shall take. She is served just as the family, and if she has a sick friend or an aged mother or some one to whom she wishes to offer a courtesy, she is given a portion of some of her "proud" dishes to carry home with her. A portion of the Sunday dessert always goes to my maid's mother, who is bedridden. On the other hand, when the babies are wakeful, no one is quicker than my Mary to offer to walk with them, or fetch the food up two flights of stairs in the middle of the night when my movements have awakened her. It may be that I have been unusually fortunate in the class of girls I have had, but I am always in excellent health and refuse to try a girl in whom I have no confidence. I strive to let a girl know that I am quite independent of her and simply will not have any servant unless I can have one that suits me. I prefer a girl that goes to church regularly, always give them opportunity to go, and on time, and if possible encourage them to have their families come to the house. I understand a girl better most times when I know something of her people and home life. MRS. H. S. H.

ONE mistake many women make with servants is talking to them too much and being with them as if they were almost one of the family. Familiarity breeds contempt, and no woman should forget that she has nothing but business relations with her maid. Of course, one can be pleasant, and kind, and talk to her, but plenty of women gossip about everybody in the neighborhood with their maid. Such a course makes the servant look down on the mistress, and certainly causes the mistress to lose her own dignity and self-respect.

And when you give orders, see that they are carried out, or else be sure that there is a very good excuse for not doing so. When you say mashed potatoes for dinner, do not let the maid serve boiled ones. And take the personal direction of things yourself. In the morning make an inspection of the pantry and refrigerator, then you can tell what must be ordered, and plan your menus for the day. It is better to write these, and leave them where the girl can see them plainly. It is a good plan to market yourself, too, for many a time a servant will be cheated by her ignorance and you will be put off with an inferior cut of meat or poor vegetables. Do not try to teach her too much at once, and when you make a promise to her about having time to herself, keep it to the very letter, and make her keep her promise to you. A plain room, comfortably furnished is best, for if you put much in it, it will take too much of her time to take care of it. Keep supervision over the kitchen things, and always do some work yourself, for it is good for you, and after all, a maid is a human being, too, and ought not to be overworked. A little kindness and a few presents sometimes work wonders. I use these tactics with my maids, and have only had to change once in two years, and that was because Mary got married. MRS. F. C., Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE servant problem is not yet solved, and will not be until we get a better grade of women to take an interest in kitchen work. It is all very well to say that the mistress must provide her maid with a comfortable sleeping room, and treat her kindly on all occasions, but when you come in contact with rank dishonesty and mental and physical filthiness, just when you must have some one, even if it is to do no more than wash the dishes—then all your theories about the servant problem will fly to the wind.

Personally, I have a few simple tests for each girl I take. She must be reasonably clean looking—you cannot always get them very clean—and she must look me in the eye, yet not be bold and impertinent. Then all you can do with her is to try her. Let her try to do things her own way, and praise her if she does anything well, but when a question of authority arises, be sure that you are mistress in your own house. A managing servant girl, who runs the house to suit her own ideas, no matter though she be a good cook, ought not to be allowed in the house. The time will come when she will presume more and more, and before long there will be no living with her.

Give her a comfortable room, by all means, and give that room a daily inspection. In every house where a servant is kept regularly it is, of course, necessary that a store of special bed linen be set aside for the maids room. Give her 20 minutes in the morning to clean up her room and make her bed, and do not force her to wait until afternoon when she is tired out with the morning's work, for if you do, the room will suffer for it.

Finally, do not nag at her. If she does not suit you, discharge her and get another, and do not drive her desperate by a constant fault-finding and bothering. To "Do as you would be done by" is the only way to keep in good relations with servants.

MRS. J. E. S., Emlenton, Pa.

I ALWAYS go in person to select a maid, and of all kinds of help I prefer a foreigner of respectable middle class, recently landed, or a negro. It is easier for me to get a foreigner, because I have learned a smattering of German, Swedish, and even a little Hungarian, just because I thought it would be so useful to me in getting good household service. A foreign girl likes to go to some one who understands her, for it takes away some of the dreadful homesickness, and anyone who has ever been stranded abroad, knowing nothing but English, knows how very lonesome such a position is. A good, clean negro girl is almost invaluable, though there are not very many of them to be had by people who

PRIZE WINNERS FOR THE WEEK.

MRS. H. D. SHALLENBERGER.....$3.00
Vanderbilt, Pa.

MRS. JOHN GATES, Jr.....$2.00
394 Center St., Wilkinsburg, Pa.

MRS. S. STEWART.....$1.00
Care A. C. Wilhelm, Carnegie, Pa.

can afford to pay only medium wages, because they have so many opportunities to enter service among wealthy people who pay more. A foreigner, however, will prefer lower wages in order to hear her own language. Indeed, I think every woman who has servants, and especially here in Pittsburgh, where there are so many foreigners, would do well to learn a little of the three languages mentioned above. It does not take much time to get to say a few things, and oh, what a comfort it is to have some idea what your girl is trying to tell you, or to be able to express yourself understandingly when you want to teach her anything.

Outside of my picking up these languages, my experience with servants has been pretty much the same as everybody else. I try to select honest, neat-looking girls, but sometimes I get deceived in them. I do find, though, that when they know you have an eye on things, they have much more respect for you, and do not make away with provisions, soap, and towels, as they sometimes do when no care is taken.

MRS. T. B. M., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ANYONE who keeps servants has got her work cut out for her. The first thing I would advise all young housekeepers to do about a maid is this: Never, never select a woman over 35. Of course, if the maid in question is an old family servant, or has been with your friends or relatives, and you know all about her, it may be all right, but usually the servant over 35, and older, is so set in her ways that the mistress may just as well make up her mind to be nothing in her own house. Everything will be done to suit the maid, not the mistress. Indeed, in a family where there are several boys or more, I advocate the keeping of a good man servant rather than a woman. He will do a great deal more work, though, of course, he does not do the washing and ironing, but as for cooking, scrubbing and waiting on table, and general cleaning, if he is any good at all he will be so good that he will be a perfect delight. He will go out for his company, and will not give away choice fruit or desserts to the ice man and grocer boy as the maid of a friend of mine was in the habit of doing. We had a man like this, he was English, and a perfect cockney, and he had been in the army. He could cook deliciously, and he kept his kitchen so neat it was a pleasure to go into it. He always had vines and flowers at the back door, and our guests were never too much care for him. He even made the beds, and always had time to valet my husband a little bit on any extra festivity. He had only one fault and that was a fondness for liquor, and we could not keep any cooking wines, but I simply arranged the menus to cut out all wine or brandy sauces, and he rarely would drink outside, so we got along very well. This was my solution of the servant problem, and I should be living in peace and comfort still, had not Harry been taken with pneumonia and died last winter. Since then I have been looking for another like him, and though he has not yet been found, I still hope. Just try a man servant, and see how you like him.

MRS. R. B. V., Allegheny, Pa.

I HAVE had but one maid during my five years of housekeeping, and I am so proud of it that I must tell how I did it, for I think it is an unusual record. When I was first married, I needed some one, because I was never very strong, and I took a girl from an excellent church home for orphans. Sybil was then 14 years old. My husband was away all day, and I devoted myself to bringing up Sybil into a good useful girl. I gave her a nice room on condition that she care for it. As I did not want her to eat with us, I gave her a little table of her own, with a pretty flowered service of porcelain, and had it set in a little nook at one end of the kitchen, and I put a screen before it and called it her private dining-room. I got her neat blue gingham dresses for the house, and white aprons and caps, and nice plain clothing for the street. I took her with me when we went to market and taught her all about how to market properly, and she picked it up very quickly. I gave her a little silver watch, and had magazines for her own reading, and I let her take books from the library. I also saw that she went to Sunday school and church. Gradually she learned to cook, to care for the house, and to care for herself. I taught her the ordinary duties of a lady's maid, and she learned to sew and I taught her a little embroidery, too. Do not think that I insist on her waiting on me, personally, for unless I am sick, I do not. But she can, shampoo and dress hair nicely, and even manicure, and when I have friends visiting me they employ her to do these things and she earns extra money, and loves to do it beside. She is now a fine healthy girl of 19, devotedly attached to me, quite capable of taking care of herself were I unable to keep her. She is the greatest comfort, and I am very fond of her, beside. I believe that this is an exceptional case, but after all, what has been done by one person can be done by others, and there are many girls who only need a good home and training to become the finest of maids, and good women as well. The first year she was a good bit of work, but ever since, she has gone by herself, so to speak.

MRS. R. G. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.

THERE are certain rules which I have made concerning service in my house, such as wearing caps, knocking at doors, etc., which I insist shall be obeyed, and in consequence I am oftener without a maid than with one. I have, however, a good woman who will come in and work by the day, or will even come in and cook a meal, clean up the dishes, and then go. Therefore, I have about decided that the way to solve the servant problem is to do without servants. My daughter and I can do the work finely, and with not much exertion to ourselves. Of course, the woman I spoke of will do the washing and ironing, and heavy scrubbing, so we have nothing more than the usual housekeeping. My daughters know how to cook, and are very competent housekeepers. We divide the work, one taking the care of the down-stairs rooms, including the dining-room, another the upstairs, and I myself the cooking, for one week, and then we change off. Of course, we all help one another. But we have the house to ourselves, we are never annoyed by strange men in the kitchen, or any untidiness or waste as so often happens when we have a maid, and we can have all the company we want, without being afraid of our lives that the maid will get angry and refuse to cook for them. In an emergency, when unexpected guests arrive, we get up something in the chafing-dish, and have as good a time as though it were a banquet. We try to economize labor in every way, and use many devices of our own, and thus the work is not excessive, and we save time and temper too. For the most part we live simply, using fruit for dessert and cooking nothing elaborate, but all is wholesome and appetizing and very prettily served. My husband and sons like this way of living and help in every way they can. I do not believe that moderate housework can injure any woman, indeed, I think it benefits the health. If you are vexed about servants, try going without one for a while, having help by the day sometimes, and studying your work so that you will do it to the best advantage. It pays in every way.

MRS. J. F. Y., Youngstown, O.

IN ALL families whose style of living demands help in the household duties, the management of "girls" is the great American puzzle.

Perhaps the reason why "girls" prefer situations in stores, or shops or even factories, to housework is that their work there is confined to certain hours, after which they are free and it is quite possible that an arrangement which would give the domestic certain hours of the day for her own would work a reform, or still better, certain reasonable tasks might be allotted to her to do after which she would be free.

The "girl" who is a superior cook or maid of all works should get a little more wages than the lazy bungler, who lives next door. Such a thing as a combination among ladies who employ help to grade wages and protect each other from the imposition of untidy, dishonest or indolent girls, has never been made. All that any woman can do is to remedy its evils so far as is possible in her own family.

When employing new help there should be the utmost frankness. The girl ought to be fully informed as to what she is expected to do, and what privileges will be granted. When you engage her let her understand first and always that you are mistress and claim the right to have the work done as you wish it. The mistress ought always to be able to do everything better and quicker than any domestic. If she gives orders which betray her ignorance she may as well resign her scepter at once in shame and humiliation. The mistress who does not know how to work herself can never be just to her help. Above all the utmost kindness should be shown and the mistress of the house should also be mistress of her temper. She should put herself in the girl's place and apply the golden rule in all dealings with her servants.

Care for the comfort and attractiveness of the domestic's room is a duty which every generous lady will look after. The girl who has to sleep in a gloomy attic, unfurnished, uncarpeted, uncurtained, with the hardest bed and the meanest bed clothes can hardly be expected to be neat and tidy in her personal habits.

By a little kindness the servant may be transformed into a friend, a comfort and a blessing to the household.

MRS. S. S., Carnegie, Pa.

THERE was an inquiry for a good formula for Hard Soap. The directions given below appeared in a former issue of the Housewives' Reciprocity page and have been highly commended.

Hard Soap—Empty the contents of one can of potash or lye in a kettle with two pints of cold water. Stir with a spoon or stick. The lye will dissolve immediately and become quite hot; always allow it to cool. Now take four pounds of clean grease, tallow or lard. Melt it until warm then commence pouring the cold lye into the melted grease gradually in a small stream until it is thoroughly mixed and drops from the stirrer the thickness of honey. To be properly done the stirring should continue 10 minutes. It is then ready to pour into molds.

A MEMBER of the Housewives' Congress asks for a recipe for canning Lima Beans and Sweet Corn. The question of canning fruit and vegetables is scheduled for discussion in a coming number of the Congress, and no doubt this inquirer will receive the information she wishes at that time.

Subject for July 23—

What Are Your Three Best Cakes?

Afternoon Tea in Bandit Land

By MRS. ALEC TWEEDIE.

TANGIER, the most "Eastern" town in the world outside the east itself, has been the scene of some striking adventures of late. People have been kidnaped, an emperor has visited its shores, foreigners have been killed, and political squabbles have arisen on every side.

Tangier is a delightful place, and there is always an element of romance among such narrow tortuous streets, such swarthy-skinned Moors and veiled women. They appear quiet enough on the surface, but trouble often lies just below.

We were longing to see a real Moorish house, a veritable peasant's home; and, confiding our desires to a delightful English lady living in Tangier, were kindly told that she thought she could arrange to visit a country cottage, where lived the mother of her cook and housemaid, both of which servants, in truly Morocco style, were men.

"Soko"—that wondrous market place which on Sundays and Thursdays is always filled by camels and a seething mass of humanity, about which volumes might be written—was deserted as we rode through on little donkeys, balancing ourselves as best we could on the straw-stuffed burda (pack saddles).

Our way led through a delightful lane; jonquils and daffodils nodded their pretty heads, tall graceful bamboo hedges, standing many feet high, swayed to and fro in the freeze, and sweet-smelling verbena filled the air with perfume, growing in tangled hedges of mimosa, which in England require hothouses and tender care, but blossom unheeded in Tangier like some wild weed, even in early spring. A Tangerian lane in February or March, with its white brown, single camellias, and almost tropical vegetation, is a revelation to the traveler.

On we rode, out to a place where numbers of little thatched roof huts denoted a native village. Every two or three of these quaint little habitations, which are called "nutalates," were surrounded by a high hedge, with a sort of gate entrance, the hedges being most ingeniously made either of palm leaves or the massive aloe. All were neatly bound together by bamboo, till they stood 8 feet or 10 feet high, and formed a complete barrier against inquisitive eyes. Inside these "chaar," or palisades, the women, really as secluded as in a convent, performed their daily labors, safe from male eyes.

Mrs. A. announced our arrival by calling out in Arabic, not venturing, however, to enter the "chaar" till asked to do so by the owner, although our visit had been previously arranged, and the little encampment belonged to her own servants.

At the sound of her voice a girl appeared, her face beaming with smiles, and bade us welcome. After a good deal of explanation and a little persuasion, the three men of our party were actually allowed inside the inclosure as a very great favor, because Mr. A. was the master of the servant whose house we were now visiting, and the servant had been prevailed upon to let the "strange white gentlemen" see his home as a special favor to his employers. The Moors are terribly strict about their women.

The girl who bade us enter was only a bride of a few months, and was very beautiful, according to Mohammedan ideas, which meant enormously fat; for in this land beauty goes by weight, and not by feature. Her cheeks were literally such rolls of fat that they almost hid her chin, and, what seemed even more remarkable to our notions, the simple dark-skinned native was tremendously rouged! She had lovely soft black eyes, with a dreamy, mellow look, eyes any woman might have envied; but they were spoiled by being painted black with antimony. Not only underneath, but a broad band encircled them, the dark border being much elongated at the sides, to make the eyes appear almond shaped. Even more terrible and wonderful still were her painted eyebrows. Imagine all this decoration on the face of a simple child of nature, probably barely 13 years old, a girl who could neither read nor write! A blue line ran down her chin from the lip, and a small tattoo on one side was supposed to add to her beauty. In spite of this barbaric ornamentation, she looked pretty, and had the jolliest, most good-natured smile, and loveliest teeth imaginable.

She wore embroidered shoes, which she slipped off on entering the "newalat," and the toe nails on her plump, clean feet were painted with henna. Even more wonderful still were her hands, stained with an elaborate pattern (made by means of perforated paper), also in this yellow dye. Being a bride, she was allowed and encouraged to indulge in these stylish luxuries! After the lapse of a few months brides have to take their share in the work of life, and when that time arrives such decorations are only considered suitable for great occasions. Our bride's dress was charming; dull pink cashmere trousers of enormous width, drawn into a small band above the dainty ankle—for these folk have wondrous limbs—and a yellow dress, forming a sort of tunic, known as a "kaftan," which was covered with white checked muslin. At the neck a pale blue woollen necklace, "kfin," which helped to fasten her sleeves up artificially, while round her waist she wore a gorgeously embroidered belt, or "hazam," about a foot wide, into the front of which she had tucked a handkerchief, some string, an orange, a great ball of yarn, and many other articles, in order to make herself appear as fat as possible. Her name was Fatima, she shyly told us.

Fatima, with many bows and smiles, welcomed us inside the chaar. There were three huts within the pound, between which chickens and ducks wandered promiscuously. The walls of these small habitations were five feet high, above which a much projecting thatched roof rose, the beams of which were formed of the strong stem of the aloe, said to bloom only once in its life. The thatch was made with straw and pine leaves, bound together with bamboo. The door of the nuwala was but three feet high, so we entered with difficulty, the difficulty being increased because our own forms in the doorway stopped the only light as we entered darkness unknown. The interior presented a masterly simplicity.

The bride's home consisted of one room only; this room was about 10 feet wide by 18 feet long, without any windows. At one end stood what seemed to be a table, occupying the whole width of the house, which on closer examination proved to be the bed. A curtain hung before it; but when the bride, who showed us her property with evident pride, drew back this drapery, the receptacle proved only to contain pillows and a couple of blankets folded up on this table-like erection. Under the bed, and behind another curtain or valance, stood all the household pots and pans, and very few they were.

Running the whole length of the wall opposite the door were two low mattresses "mtarbah," where the family sat and worked, did everything, in fact, and on which we were told with great ceremony to seat ourselves. Down we all squatted in a row, crossing our legs tailor fashion with as much grace as we could in riding boots, a sorry imitation of the Moors. Alas! and then our entertainment began. A small mirror, in which our features were quite unrecognizable, was presented to us with evident joy. The many-colored, native Morocco frame proved its chief attraction in our eyes, although Fatima evidently set much more store on its reflective powers, which we considered bleared, distorted, and horrible. The little tray of toilet requisites was next handed round for inspection, the patterned perforated papers, attracting us chiefly, more especially when we learnt the women go to bed bound up with paper patterns and henna dye to make their plump hands as ornamental as our friend Fatima's. These gorgeous designs require to be renewed every 10 days or so.

Some bundles of yarn completed the decorations of an apartment which, to say the least, was scanty and bare. This severe simplicity and want of luxury is found not in the dwellings of the poor only, but also in the houses of rich Moors. Spotlessly clean was the little home, but utterly barren; no cupboards, no extra cloths, nothing, in fact, the household gods being only the mattress on which we sat and the bed at the end of the room.

"Salamoo Alikom" (Peace be with you), said "Ramah" (the Faithful), and as she spoke a large, stately woman entered, the mother-in-law of Fatima, and the occupant of the opposite cottage. She was remarkably handsome, tall and well made, and came to ask us to visit her home, muttering something like "Eft sellah" (God be pleased), bidding us also to partake of tea.

At the Shakespeare Ball

"GAY and beautiful scene" was the general verdict one Thursday evening recently when the Empress rooms, Royal Palace Hotel, Kensington, were seen at their brightest and best on the occasion of the grand Shakespeare ball. It was held in aid of the Actors' Benevolent fund, and it was, therefore, singularly appropriate to the occasion that most of the leading actors and actresses of the present day put in an appearance in notable Shakespearian dresses. It was not until about midnight that the dance was in full swing, when, the performances over at the theaters, those who took part in the prearranged set of Shakespeare costume Lancers were able to appear.

Mrs. Tree as the Queen in "Hamlet."

The first was under the auspices of Miss Ellen Terry, who looked as young as ever in the becoming red Portia dress. She was evidently in the best of spirits; she did not herself take part in the dancing, but looked on from the gallery above. The characters were taken from "The Merchant of Venice" and "Much Ado About Nothing." Mrs. George Stoker, as Nerissa, was arrayed in ruby velvet, the bodice square cut, with flowing sleeves and gold and green enamelled leaves introduced into her hair. Dr. George Stoker, hon. physician to the Actor's Benevolent fund, came as Bassano; Miss Marion Terry, Miss Irene Vanbrugh, Miss Craig; Miss Mabel Tyson, as Juliet, took part in it; and Mrs. Grimston, as Beatrice, in "Much Ado About Nothing," wore a long flowing red glace silk gown with long sleeves almost to the ground, a square bodice and bunches of pink flowers on either side of the head. Mrs. Beerbohm Tree, as the queen, from "Hamlet," had a gorgeous flowing dress of red and blue brocade, a glittering wimple, and becoming headgear; her daughter, Miss Violet Tree, was in white velvet opening over a light green and gold jupe. Mr. Tree was also present. Two other lancers were danced simultaneously by other stars. Miss Winifred Emery, as Mrs. Shakespeare, wore pink brocade with ruff and pearl coif; Mr. Cyril Maude was arrayed in a white brocaded coat and satin breeches, with powdered hair; Mrs. George Alexander, poudre, had a black chapeau with diamond crescent in front, a short yellow skirt, a cream-colored coat edged with gold, and a black shoulder cape lined with pink, and carried a white staff with gorgeous La France roses and flowing ribbons, a most effective costume. Miss Lily Brayton was there as she appears in "The Taming of the Shrew," with a green figured velvet gown of the period and hat to match, and Mr. Oscar Asche accompanied her as Petruchio. Miss Nancy Price, in black and white brocade with a broad headdress of red blooms, was most becomingly arrayed. Miss Lillian Braithwaite and Miss Jessie Bateman, Miss Pamela Gathorne, Miss Mabel Adair, Miss Constance Robertson, and Mr. Julian L'Estrange took part therein. Portia had many representatives, one figuring in red plush, another in a black brocaded robe. Rosalind, in the untanned leather habit, a touch of green here and there, was accompanied by Falstaff. Otehllo, in a flowing red silk robe over white and bordered with gold, represented the swarthy Moor to the life. A Jester was in red and blue motley, Cymbeline in a classic white robe, Audrey in gray russet. Orlando, Romeo, Henry VIII. had excellent prototypes. Miss Evie Green wore an eastern dress, with a dark turban-like headdress and long straight coat of brocade. Olivia, in white with a pearl caul, had more than one prototype. Among well-known leaders of society who brought parties were Lady Yarborough, Lady Robertson, Lady Fry, Mrs. James Macdonald, Mrs. Rube, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Salisbury Jones, Mrs. Young, Lord Clifford of Chudleigh, Count Ward, Mr. William Gillett, the Japanese minister and his wife. Dancing was carried on with spirit to a very early hour.

Miss Jessie Bateman as Ann Page.

Mrs. George Alexander in Pompadour Dress.

THE SONGS OF THE FOUR WINDS.

THE SOUTH WIND.

Gently stirring rose and palm-tree,
Softly, slow;
Stealing sweets from rose and cereus,
Whisp'ring low;
Through a world of fragrant wildness,
To the cold North bringing mildness,
With the breath of spice and orchid
Do I blow.

THE EAST WIND.

Damp and raw from the world of waves,
Through canvas and rigging I madly beat;
With the stinging tang of the ocean's salt
I lash the crews of the flying fleet.
And fishwives weep when they hear my song;
Tangle of froth and sullen roar;
Bodies uptossed on a frozen shore.

THE WEST WIND.

The dust of the desert, the grass of the prairie,
The rush of wild horses, the rustle of grain
I weave into rhythmic accord with the odors
Of pine of the mountain and sage of the plain.
The song that I sing is the song of the open—
The crashing of comets through infinite space.
The earth's deep heart throbbings, the murmur of rivers—
All sorrows and joys in its measure find place.

THE NORTH WIND.

From the frosted harp of the God of Ice
I strike chill chords as I sing to men
Of blistering cold and blinding snow,
Of frozen specters of living woe,
Of dim ice caverns and splintered air,
Of dazzling stretches of glacial glare,
Of miles upon miles of fleckless white;
And, over it all,
The crimson and gold of the Northern Light!

—Ex.

MY TREASURE.

Here is a glove all primrosed o'er with age,
Stitched in some silk of faded green;
I think I stole it when I played your page
And you were queen.

Here are the ashes of an ancient rose
Laid in a tomb of sandal-wood;
It slipped from embrace of your satin bows
In some shy mood.

And here a little note in formal lines,
A brief dead message—nothing more;
Some fragrance of you still with it entwines;
My treasured store.

See, here a rose, as fair and sweet as you,
The last loved treasure that I have;
I plucked it when the day was young; it grew
Upon your grave.

Clever Economies in Dress

By CATHERINE HOWARD.

Specially Designed and Drawn for The Gazette Home Journal and Exclusive With This Publication.

"STYLE," is maintained by many women to be a sort of natural quality of certain lucky beings, and there is much truth in the assertion, when the word is also taken to mean an air of distinction, but let it be maintained that style can also be cultivated, and often but a little attention to minor details will make a remarkable difference in a presumably hopelessly dowdy woman.

For instance, a week or so ago, at a certain fashionable horse show my attention was attracted to two women who sat near me. The older of the two a woman of probably 40 or so, was extremely good-looking and very well gowned in every detail. Her frock was well cut and clever in design, her hair charmingly arranged, and every detail as to hat, gloves, et cetera, correct, but the younger woman, however, though her face possessed a sort of delicate prettiness, that could have been made much of with proper attention, was the opposite of modish in appearance, a fact that was rather puzzling at first, as her costume was in good taste and well made. It was a case in point though, as to minor details, for though the gown was tastefully made and handsomely trimmed it was too old, and a little fussy in effect, the hat was too heavy for the small features of the wearer, the veil sagged about the chin, and there were stray hairs straggling from a rather careless coiffure over the back of the collar. Thus, if you wear a veil, pin it on trimly, especially at the back. Have your collars boned so that they will stay in shape, and let the ruching or lace in your neck and sleeves be spotless. Shoes also are an important matter in the art of dressing well, and should always be kept on trees when not in use, and be carefully cleaned and supplied with well-brushed shoe laces or ribbons. This summer the rather low cut Oxfords and pumps are worn and rather wide ribbon ties are used as lacings. Often these ribbons, when black, can be freshened up wonderfully by brushing, dampening and pressing, while white ones may be washed. A good idea, which I think is as yet little known, is to have one's half soiled white satin slippers dyed to match one's evening gowns. Hosiery in the finer grades in white lisle or silk can also be dyed with very good results and straw hats and toques can be beautifully colored in black or any of the darker colors or red. Often a hat is becoming and well made, but has become soiled and discolored from wear. Rip all the trimming off and have it dyed black or the desired color, and with the addition of a jaunty little pair of wings or new flowers or a rosette of ribbon or velvet you will be surprised at the metamorphosis.

FIGURES NO. 1 AND 2.

Another economical idea is the following: Instead of using the expensive wash ribbon for threading through beading in underwear, et cetera, buy silk seam binding, which comes in every shade and costs about 15 cents a bolt. I use this also for tying up gifts, Christmas presents and the like, and if the taffeta binding is used the effect is very satisfactory indeed.

If one has any liking for fine sewing or needlework, many attractive little touches can be added to one's costume with very little expense. The fancy for embroidery, ribbon work, applique and braiding on gowns, coats and wraps still continues, and often very simple gowns are made smart looking by a finish of hand work of some sort. Embroidery is also introduced in many other ways and one sees hand embroidered parasols, hats, and hosiery galore.

To buy these things in the shops is rather extravagant, but the expenditure is slight if the work is done at home. The fad for low-cut shoes and pumps necessitates pretty hosiery and an excellent idea is to buy the plain silk and lisle or silk hose and do the embroidery by hand, using dainty little flower sprays or small conventional designs in colored silks. These stockings sell for large prices in the shops, but the plain silk ones without the ornamentation can be purchased from a dollar a pair up. The kind with the lisle soles and heels are the best choice, as they wear very much better than those with all-silk feet.

One of the greatest savings in dress, however, is so to plan one's gowns that they will be smart and effective without the use of a great deal of trimming.

Indeed, the "bought trimmings," as they are called, must be skilifully used to escape the commonplace, and whenever possible avoid the readymade ornaments of this sort, and use instead some material, or ornamentation that may be worked into the gown itself, instead of being merely 'stuck on."

It is after all the design and trimming of a frock which makes or mars it. The same material may be made to look quite different in effect, according to the style and trimming used. Three little frocks recently sent out by a certain modiste illustrate this point more clearly. The first gown was a thin brown voile with a tiny invisible stripe woven in the surface. The skirt was very graceful though without trimming beyond graduated tucks of the material, the upper part being laid in small plaits, stitched down over the hip line and the lower part having a straight flounce with three rather wide tucks at the bottom, the flounce being attached to the upper skirt under rows of tucks. It was in the corsage that the special cachet of the gown was evident. There was a guimpe yoke of fine repousse lace in ecru color, the yoke and lace collar being semi-transparent and lined with white silk muslin. The top of the collar was finished by narrow bias bands of brown taffeta, twisted in a fancy design in front and outlined with a narrow gold cord. The sleeves were in the form of loose circular caps with sham tucks or "nun's folds" about the edge. Under these pieces was a sleeve foundation of the silk muslin to which a double flounce of the lace edged with ecru Valenciennes was attached. The sleeves were in elbow length and wrinkled elbow gloves of pale yellow suede were to be worn.

The bodice was made with an oddly shaped little flat yoke below the lace guimpe, the yoke being cut over the shoulders in two straps in the fashionable suspender fashion. This yoke was elaborately braided in narrow brown silk soutache in little round twists and scrolls. The material was tucked below the yoke, and bloused back and front, into the high girdle. The girdle, by the way, was one of the most telling features of the gown. It was made on a three-strap tape girdle form, the straps being covered with the voile over silk and braided. In the middle of the back and front there was a sort of medallion braided like the yoke, the piece being made of stiffening cut out and covered with the silk and voile.

The whole gown was exceedingly chic and attractive, but I could imagine the same material made in the usual commonplace way, with appliques of white lace or some such trimming used as ornamentation, being the reverse of good style. Another clever gown sent out by the same maker was of white organdie, the chief feature of this costume being the insetting of diamond-shaped pieces of flowered organdie in a design of rose bouquets on a white ground, these medallions being outlined with Valenciennes. Little oval medallions of white Irish lace were also introduced with the finer Valenciennes lace, and a good deal of fagotting, which caught the strips of lace together down the bodice, sleeves and skirt panels gave the needed touch of hand work.

Another gown which showed several new ideas in the matter of trimming was of pale blue silk muslin. The bodice and sleeves and a narrow panel and band on the skirt being decorated with a design in cutwork of pale blue taffeta to match. Scrolls formed of little shirred bands of the muslin were also used about the lower part of the bodice and on the skirt, these scroll forms being filled in with French knots.

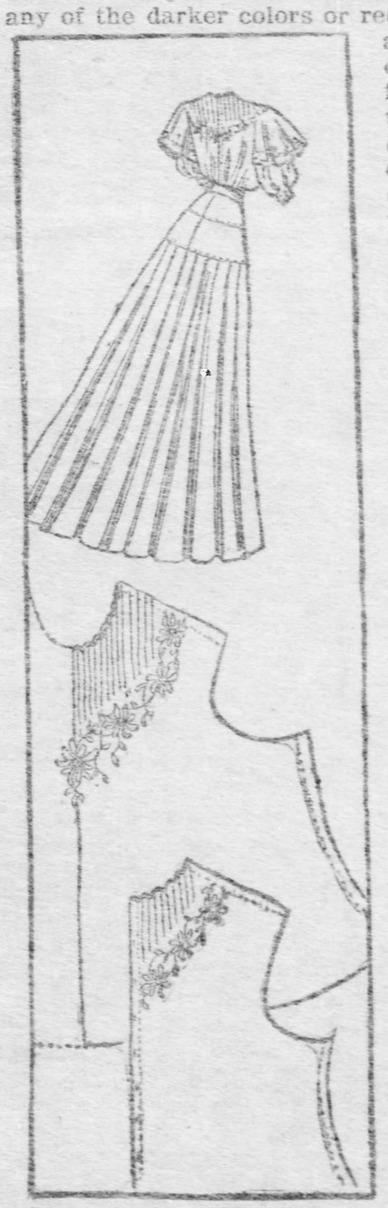
This cutwork is also shown among the frocks, illustrated, and can be used in a great variety of ways, and on many materials. The design is first drawn and cut out of stiff paper, then laid on the material and lightly penciled on the wrong side. It is then cut out with a small sharp pair of scissors, allowing a small seam, then the edge carefully turned, after which it is laid on the material and stitched either by machine or with an outline embroidery stitch by hand, as preferred.

In the drawing the gown sketched was of lavender linen, the cutwork which trimmed the upper part of the waist and sleeves being stitched down over sheer white batiste embroidery.

The standing figure in the first drawing also shows some good ideas in effective gowning, some very smart touches being introduced in the little velvet straps over the shoulders and on the girdle. The open cap sleeves are also very graceful and the skirt is especially novel. It was made in a plain circular, but three-inch wide cream-colored lace was set on at intervals around the skirt below the hip line in panel effect. The bodice had an unlined yoke of lace insertion and the girdle was made of the dress material, which was in this case a printed flowered net, over a white silk foundation, the three black velvet straps fastened with Strass buttons being set on across the back.

When using lace on a gown, often the effect is very much improved if the lace is dyed a pale ecru instead of being left pure white as most of the thin laces come in the shops. Clear, strong coffee makes an excellent dye for such trimings, and the lace is often made to give a much handsomer appearance after being tinted in this way. To dye the lace carefully strain the coffee so that there can be no dregs or sediment and dip in the lace, pressing out in a folded cloth or towel. Then iron while damp on the wrong side.

Another useful idea as to lace trimmings is that when using the heavy lace insertions and trimmings for cloth wraps or gowns the lace can often be much improved by sewing on the little buttonholed rings or buttons that come for lace making at certain places in the design. Pieces of the cloth or silk of which the gown is made may also be inserted by cutting away portions of the figures with very smart effect. One charming white broadcloth wrap recently seen, had a deep collar of white Irish lace in which the lace stitches had been cut away from the center of the medallions in the pattern and pieces of the cloth set in and embroidered.



Design for Hand Embroidery.

Fig. 1 and 2 Reversed.

Practical Household Topics

Sweets Made With Fruit.

FEW sweets are more liked than those in which fruit plays a principal part; indeed, the heavy hot puddings and rich pastry which were once such a feature of the family cuisine are coming to be regarded with less and less favor, and sweets of the more solid variety are scarcely represented at the modern dinner table. The combinations to be attained by the use of the various fruits in season are naturally almost endless in number. Fruit Bavarois and fruit creams of all sorts are invariably appreciated; jelly with fruit molded in it is as pretty as it is good; rice daintily prepared, with the addition of a few spoonfuls of whipped cream, and served with stewed fruit is both attractive and wholesome; blancmange containing bananas and garnished with cherries is another favorite. The delicious fruit "shortcake" is a sweet of quite a different type. Fruit omelets have a charm all their own, and those who possess a chafing-dish and have never made an orange omelet should hasten to correct the omission according to the recipe given below, which is the special one of a well-known society leader, and invariably a great success. The orange juice used in it has the effect of rendering the omelet tenderer than when cream or milk is used. In addition to these fruit sweets, there are fruit fritters, fruit meringues, and fruit compotes, all to be highly recommended.

Banana Blancmange—Ingredients: One quart of new rich milk, 2 oz. of cornstarch, 2 oz. sugar, two bananas, flavoring of vanilla, and two yolks of eggs. Rub the cornstarch to a smooth paste with a little of the cold milk. Boil the remainder of the milk with a vanilla pod and the sugar; remove the vanilla; add the cornstarch, stirring constantly. Carefully incorporate the yolks of the eggs with the boiling mixture. Cook for five or 10 minutes, still stirring. Peel the bananas, cut them in thin slices, and mix them with the other ingredients. Cool slightly, and then pour into an oiled mold, which may be decorated if liked with a few strips of banana and maraschino cherries. If the outside of the mold is to be ornamented with banana, it must not be unmolded until the time for serving, or the banana will turn quite black and be anything but ornamental.

American Fruit Shortcake—Some cooks use for the purpose an unsweetened dough something of the nature of fancy bread or scones. Others make the interspersing layers almost like pastry; or, again, an ordinary plain cake mixture is employed, the last named being undoubtedly best when the cake is to be used as a dinner sweet. The following cake is a good one for the purpose, but others may be used if wished. Ingredients: One cupful of sugar, 1 oz. of butter, a large cupful of sifted flour, four tablespoonfuls of milk, three eggs, a teaspoonful of baking powder, 1 lb. of strawberries. Rub the sugar and butter to a cream, add the beaten yolks of the eggs, then the milk and the flour, with which has been mixed the baking powder. Finally add the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs. Beat well. Pour into round shallow tins and bake for 20 minutes. Crush the strawberries, sprinkle them with sugar, and when the cakes are cold place between the layers. Garnish the top with whipped, sweetened cream and a few fine strawberries. Other fruits may be used when wished, or stewed fruit if more convenient. Apple marmalade, stewed pineapple, orange compote, will all be found suitable.

Orange Omelet Souffle—Ingredients: Three eggs two oranges, a tablespoonful of butter, three tablespoonfuls of caster sugar, and a pinch of salt. Separate the whites and yolks of the eggs, beating the whites to a stiff froth. Squeeze the juice of one orange. Peel and cut the other orange in slices, removing the seeds. Add two tablespoonfuls of the sugar and one tablespoonful of orange juice to the beaten eggs. Melt the butter in the pan, and when quite hot and bubbling pour in the egg mixture. Stir gently for a few seconds, and then allow it to set, only lifting the edges occasionally with a thin-bladed knife to prevent sticking to the pan. When sufficiently cooked lay the slices of orange down the center, fold the edges over to the middle, keeping the foamy part inside, and turn the omelet out on a hot plate. Sprinkle the top with sugar, and with a red hot poker or skewer burn a design on it. The burnt sugar will give the omelet flavor. Pour the remainder of the orange juice round the omelet, sweetening it as necessary, and serve quickly. Other fruits may be used in the same way.

Fruit Bavarois—Mash the fruit to a pulp. If it has seeds, sieve it. Add a little lemon or orange juice to bring out the flavor, or a little curacoa or maraschino if wished. To each pint of pulp allow three gills of cold, thick syrup. Add an ounce of melted gelatine. Stir on ice until beginning to thicken. Add half a pint of whipped cream. Mix thoroughly, and pour into a mold. Set aside on ice or in a cold place till set. Turn out, and garnish with roses of whipped cream tipped with bits of bright jelly. Bottled fruits answer admirably for this purpose. Strawberries, raspberries, peaches, apricots, and pineapple are all suitable.

Little Cornstarch Fruit Puddings—One pint of milk, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, the whites of three eggs, two heaping tablespoonfuls of cornstarch. Beat the eggs. Dissolve the cornstarch with a little of the milk; stir the sugar into the remainder, and put over the fire. When boiling add the cornstarch. Stir until thickening, beat in the eggs, and cook a few moments longer before removing from the fire. Allow it to cool slightly, and then add to it half a pint of any kind of fruit pulp. Mix thoroughly, and pour into little oiled molds, which may be decorated with a few strips of cherry and angelica. Pour a little of the strained fruit juice around them.

Menus for the Week.

MONDAY, July 10.
BREAKFAST.
Fruit.
Panned Tomatoes. Cream Gravy.
Muffins. Latticed Potatoes.
Coffee.
LUNCHEON.
Rice with Chopped Ham and Tomato Sauce.
Doughnuts. Cocoa.
DINNER.
Clear Tomato Soup.
Veal Pie. Mashed Potatoes. Spinach.
German Puffs. Red Raspberry Sauce.
Coffee.

TUESDAY, July 11.
BREAKFAST.
Fruit.
Steamed Rice. Sugar and Cream.
Broiled Chops. Scalloped Potatoes.
Milk Biscuit. Coffee.
LUNCHEON.
Veal Timbales. Tomato Sauce.
Fruit. Tea.
DINNER.
Cream of Spinach Soup.
Chicken Fricassee with Dumplings.
Boiled Rice. Buttered Onions.
Lemon Jelly. Coffee.

WEDNESDAY, July 12.
BREAKFAST.
Stewed Berries.
Wheat Biscuit. Sugar and Cream.
Eggs on Toast. Baked Potatoes.
Risen Biscuits. Coffee.
LUNCHEON.
Creamed Chicken on Toast.
Fruit. Sponge Cake. Tea.
DINNER.
Bouillon Soup.
Beef Cannelon. Mashed Potatoes.
Escarole. French Dressing.
Rice Pudding. Coffee.

THURSDAY, July 13.
BREAKFAST.
Berries.
Broiled Kidneys. Fried Potatoes.
Gems. Coffee.
LUNCHEON.
Cream Chip Beef.
Rice Pancakes. Tea.
DINNER.
Clear Soup.
Broiled Beefsteak. Potatoes. Peas.
Lettuce. French Dressing.
Green Apple Pie. Coffee.

FRIDAY, July 14.
BREAKFAST.
Cut Peaches.
Raw Tomato Omelet. Creamed Potatoes.
Rolls. Coffee.
LUNCHEON.
Baked Macaroni and Tomatoes.
Raisin Bread. Tea.
DINNER.
Cream of Pea Soup.
Baked Blue Fish. Browned Potatoes.
Beans. Cucumber and Radish Salad.
Blueberry Short Cake. Coffee.

SATURDAY, July 15.
BREAKFAST.
Apricots
Creamed Dried Beef. Latticed Potatoes.
Thin Corn Bread. Coffee.
LUNCHEON.
Fish and Cucumber Salad.
Sweet Pancakes. Cocoa.
DINNER.
Cream of Salsify Soup.
Boiled Corn Beef. Savoy Cabbage.
Mashed Potatoes. Wafers. Cheese.
Sugared Pineapple. Coffee.

SUNDAY, July 16.
BREAKFAST.
Apple Sauce.
Shredded Biscuit. Sugar and Cream.
Creamed Eggs. Baked Potatoes.
Diamonds. Coffee.
DINNER.
Green Pea Soup.
Broiled Blue Fish. Mashed Potatoes.
Cauliflower with Butter Sauce.
Sliced Cucumbers. French Dressing.
Wafers. Cheese.
Frozen Peach Custard.
Coffee.
SUPPER.
Fried Soft Shell Crabs. Cold Slaw.
Fruit. Cake. Coffee.

Medicinal Value of Vegetables.

MANY of the garden vegetables have a medical value that often surpasses their food value. The first of these in point of season is asparagus, valuable in all kidney troubles. Large quantities of this may be eaten prepared in the usual style and the system be much benefited.

Dyspepsia, rheumatism and other kindred ailments yield to a diet in which rhubarb forms an important part. The acid of the plant counteracts the effect of the heavy diet of the winter and cleanses the body, as it were, of the acids and gases that have accumulated.

Horseradish is a tonic in case of nervous headache, and gives a good appetite. Dandelion greens were much sought for by our grandmothers as a good blood purifier in the spring. Radishes will lift gases that cause all sorts of stomach trouble. They should be eaten on an empty stomach with a pinch of salt, but no vinegar.

Lettuce is a good sedative and will frequently induce healthful sleep to an overwrought system.

Onions are good for colds. They may be eaten stewed, baked or raw. If used raw they also induce sleep. A poultice of cooked onions laid upon the chest or throat will relieve croup. Celery is a fine nerve food. It is best eaten raw with salt. Bad blood is much cleared by the free use of stewed carrots. Cucumbers, if eaten in moderation, will not give the colic or cholera, but will be found quite cooling on a hot day. Parsley will relieve patients suering from dropsical tendencies. If taken in time and in large quantities will even cure cases of dropsy.

Garlic, although hard on the breath, is good for the bowels. Beets stimulate the secretions of the liver.

How to Preserve Eggs.

In the many ways of preserving eggs in the shell the one point aimed at is exclusion of the air. When this is accomplished the egg remains in good eatable condition for a long time. Both dry and wet mediums have been used, but the United States department of agriculture is at present recommending a solution of waterglass. This is also variously known as soluble glass and silicate of soda. Its cost is comparatively low—we understand about 10 cents a pound. To use it fill earthen or water-tight wooden vessels with the eggs. Measure the water glass and to each measure add 10 times as much tepid water, stirring the water slowly and thoroughly into the thick glass solution. When cold pour this mixture gently over the eggs, using sufficient to thoroughly immerse them. Three pints of waterglass and 15 quarts of water are said to be sufficient for 50 dozen eggs. Keep the vessel covered and in a cold place. Before using rinse the eggs thoroughly in clean cool water.

To Oil a Hardwood Floor.

When the floor is of plain narrow matched boards the following method will be found very effectual: Place an open can of boiled linseed oil in a pan of hot water and stand at the side of the fire until the oil is well heated through, yet not so hot as to risk burning the hands. Without removing the can of oil from the hot water, transfer the two vessels to the floor and with a brush three or four inches broad, apply the hot oil to the wood. When the floor is new, or when it has not been oiled before, two or three coats will probably be necessary—in fact, as much should be applied as will soak in. Use a woolen cloth to rub in the last coat. To preserve it in the best condition, such a floor should be reoiled once a year. Use the oil in the same way, but, after the initial application, one liberal coat yearly will probably be sufficient.

Onion and Tomato Rabbit—Slice four Bermuda onions in rather thick slices, marinating them for two or three hours before using, in spicy tomato catsup, then arrange them on rounds of whole wheat bread lightly toasted; sprinkle with cayenne pepper, salt, a very little dry mustard and a few drops of Worcestershire sauce; cover thickly with grated Parmesan cheese, and crisp in a hot oven; serve immediately. These are delicious as an accompaniment to a plain lettuce salad.

Onion Croquettes—Pound to a paste in a mortar six sardines that have been carefully freed from all bones and skin, then add six grated onions, half a cup of crumbled bread crumbs, a saltspoon of salt, a dash of cayenne, a tablespoon of mushroom liquor and sufficient cream sauce to form a croquette mixture; form with floured hands into cone-shaped croquettes and fry in deep fat to a golden brown; serve on a folded napkin, adorning the top of each with a tuft of crisp parsley.

Macaroni and Frankfurters—Melt two tablespoons of butter, stir in two tablespoons of flour, then one cup of milk. When thoroughly blended put in one cup of macaroni and three Frankfort sausages which have been cooked in hot water, peeled and sliced, then one-half cup of grated cheese. Season to taste; the amount will vary with the seasoning which the sausages supply. Let me warn especially against cheap grades of sausage, as they are liable to be extremely disagreable and troublesome to digest, not to say dangerous. Be sure also to remove every particle of the skin, as that, too, makes their digestion more difficult for many people.

Milk will remain sweeter for a much longer time if placed in a shallow pan than if allowed to stand in a deep pitcher.

Rub the hands with a stalk of celery after peeling onions in order to remove the clinging and obnoxious odor.

Gowns for City, Camp and Travel

By MADAME FULLERTON

FOR camp life, into which many of our most fashionable women plunge eagerly to recuperate before beginning the real summer campaign of ceaseless gayety, one needs a dress in every respect different from other outing suits. To begin with the skirt is full seven inches off the ground, either high laced boots, or puttees being worn with it. This is necessary because of the under brush, and the skirt, if lined, should have the lining sewed in at each seam, the hem and belt. No frilly drop-skirt or petticoat can dangle beneath; instead are knickerbockers, made like men's riding breeches, buttoning just below the knee. These can be of material like the suit, and for warm days, Russian crash, such as kitchen towels are made of, will be found very satisfactory. In fact, if a lengthy visit is planned a second suit of the crash is a good investment, as it wears like iron, and is wonderfully cool. In this suit, the seams should be lapped and stitched in each instance, as the material is very narrow, only about 15 inches wide; so an 11 or 13-gored skirt must be cut. The hem should be faced with a piece of self-tone linen and closely stitched; a leather piping at lower edge is recommended for both sides. The accompanying illustration No. 1, shows an attractive model for the cheviot suit. The skirt is circular, falling in graceful folds below the hips, caused by the excessive flare, and a four-inch hem finishes. The coat has a fitted back, without a seam at center, the rolling collar, and revers, the pocket hems and cuff straps heavily stitched. The loose vest effect is of linen crash in the same soft shade of cinnamon tan as the cheviot, and tiny gilt buttons fasten. With this, of course, very plain white cotton or linen shirt waists are worn, and a narrow tan leather belt which has a small brass harness buckle. The hat is of rough straw, natural color, with a brown ribbon crown band and a brown quill.

Gowns for Each Occasion.

For several seasons past the shirt waist suit held sway for many an occasion to which it was not at all suitable in the eyes and minds of those belonging to a more conventional generation. For a girl to start early in the day with a frock that would be worn until dinner; and even then continue in another dress on the same order, but a little more elaborate, seemed in the opinion of these particular beings almost a heresy. This has all been changed, and the summer maid this year has gowns for each occasion greatly to the relief of the various grand dames and to her entire satisfaction. The season promises more dinners than dances for many of the most prominent families in this country are in mourning to some degree and for this reason entertaining can only be done in a more informal way. There is very little difference between a ball gown and a dinner gown these days, probably the former is oftener made of tulle or spangled gauze, but the cut and general style are similar. The sleeves with some economical beings are sometimes made adjustable, for therein lies the greatest contrast, and by this simple device the one gown can be maneuvered for the different functions. Today's sketch shows in Figure 2 a charming dinner gown of embroidered French batiste in a rich creamy tone, which is combined with imitation point applique lace which trims in little flounced panels, inset at front and sides, and in overskirt outline on the full circular skirt above. The very high girdle is of ivory white liberty satin, a jabot of the lace pendant at front, and a soft bertha of two lace ruffles borders the rounded neck. The sleeves are adjustable beneath the top epaulette of lace, and are shirred in lengthwise puffs with lace ruffles between that curve at lower part to form the border frills. Above the girdle the batiste is softly puffed, and altogether a more exquisitely dainty costume could not be desired.

For elaborate lingerie dresses either French muslin or old-fashioned book muslin are equally sheer and crisp, both materials suggesting organdie, but are quite a little firmer. The extravagant entre-deux of lace, which literally compose fully half of the frock usually show German Valenciennes in real lace color and finish or a creamy Mechlin which has a more mesh. It is very difficult to say which of these laces is the more popular; perchance the odds would be in favor of Valenciennes for the frugal minded maiden can employ it later on lingerie not displayed. One of the daintiest patterns shown in this lace is a wee rosebud and leaves, and for trimming a young girl's dress seems quite the most suitable design. As several widths are shown the flounces and other parts where edgings complete can be ornamented according to their width, and the insertions correspond. A rather simple lingerie dress suitable for a girl still in her teens and not yet launched into society is illustrated in Figure 3. French muslin is the material and Mechlin, in almost a coffee tint, the lace. The little guimpe is of white illusion with the lace and three pale blue ribbon straps with bows trim across the little yoke. Outlining the neck of the gown is a wide lace band and another outlines the shoulders and continues down the length of the arm. To either side of this the sleeve is shirred, and from the shoulders and at back and front of blouse are small hand tucks; those at back full length. The skirt is three-pieced with a full flounce that rises in four panels at even distances. The front gore is tucked to three-fourths its length and the outlining band of lace follows the flounce top. The soft sash girdle is of pale blue liberty satin ribbon, and ribbons to match tie around the sleeves in cuff effect. Small lace buttons fasten the blouse at back, and the fullness in skirt is gathered at belt.

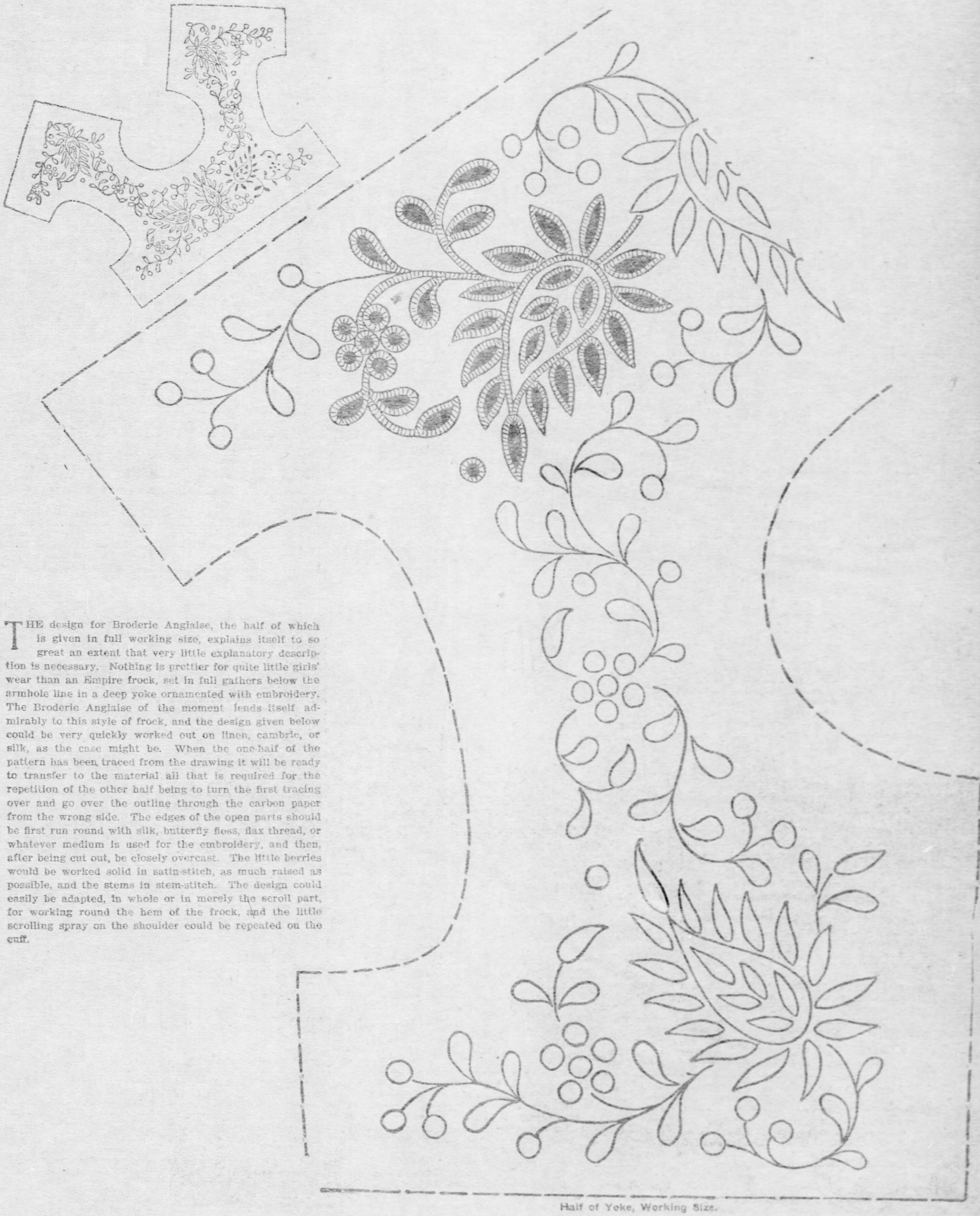
Society as usual is flocking to the races or to the many tournaments whether golf or tennis that the numerous clubs are giving. There is so much to do pleasurably out of doors in these long summer days, that the time slips by, marked only by the numerous functions or the event of a new gown. The latest model in frocks for the races is shown in Figure 4, and especially designed in coloring and style for a tall, willowy woman, with tawny eyes and hair. The shade is almost an amber and the material Rajah silk, combined with real Russian lace relieved by Valenciennes. The skirt is circular, tucked on hips to yoke depth, and the seam at front lapped toward left. Following the edge and continued from top of hem is a narrow taffeta piping in a scalloped outline. The lace motifs are inserted at even intervals. The waist has a single pieced back and surpliced fronts, which blouse slightly, but without any extra fullness over the high crash girdle. Bands of the lace form revers that continue around back in a sailor collar. The double collar, and the inside fold are of bronze green taffeta, the collar piped with amber. Short sleeves finish with a cuff of the Russian lace frilled with Valenciennes, and the ruffled vest front with transparent crush stock is also of the last named lace. Imitation cat's eye buttons trim girdle. Even the shoes carry out the color scheme and are of suede a few tones deeper than the gown and in the new style sailor tie. The stockings exactly match the ties and are of silk in medium weight. The contrast of a light stocking with a darker colored shoe is to be avoided, as the ankle invariably will appear out of proportion, especially in shades of tan or bronze. In the matter of veils a deep brown is by far the most becoming, the lighter browns giving a jaundiced appearance to the wearer. Tan suede belts with brass harness buckles are very fetching, the narrowest one's preferable.

A Multi-Color Season.

For many years there has not been a season which has escaped the rage for one color as this has. For the past three summers at least, white has reigned supreme; for one reason possibly that it is fadeless, and for another, it becomes all. The modistes at home and abroad finally tired of this, and allowed themselves to be persuaded by the fashionable women; or it may be that they did the persuading themselves, into tints scarcely more than pastel, but glowing with the value of each individual color. At any rate for the moment, only the home dressmaker suffers the pangs of making over two white dresses into one, sufficiently voluminous at hem, and in sleeve to suit the present style. Mohair shows an attractive range of shades and those embroidered with a small polka dot are remarkably pretty. Perhaps there is nothing cooler looking for traveling or long coaching trips in the late September days than one of these gowns in a silvery gray. The illustration given in Figure 5, shows a very acceptable model in a buff mohair with a very silky luster; simply trimmed with stitched bands of the same material. The skirt is circular lapped toward right, the border band extended to waist line. The little coat has peplums attached that are also closely stitched, and the fronts are ornamented with wide stitched straps that terminate in wee pockets with overturned flaps that fasten with taffeta covered buttons. The sleeves are leg o' mutton in elbow length, a quaint little cuff completing them which is crossed by straps at top, and frilled with batiste at lower edge. The back is seamed at center only, a trifle of fullness drawn in by the suede belt, at middle. The rever collar is edged by a silk braid showing a line of small discs, and in the exact color of the taffeta facing. In the jaunty little hat is a touch of color, for clusters of burnt orange cowslips flank a bunch of pale blue; the crown band is a deep amber, and the hat itself a burnt color French chip.

The Fancy Work Table

YOKE IN BRODERIE ANGLAISE FOR CHILD'S FROCK.



Half of Yoke, Working Size.

THE design for Broderie Anglaise, the half of which is given in full working size, explains itself to so great an extent that very little explanatory description is necessary. Nothing is prettier for quite little girls' wear than an Empire frock, set in full gathers below the armhole line in a deep yoke ornamented with embroidery. The Broderie Anglaise of the moment lends itself admirably to this style of frock, and the design given below could be very quickly worked out on linen, cambric, or silk, as the case might be. When the one-half of the pattern has been traced from the drawing it will be ready to transfer to the material all that is required for the repetition of the other half being to turn the first tracing over and go over the outline through the carbon paper from the wrong side. The edges of the open parts should be first run round with silk, butterfly floss, flax thread, or whatever medium is used for the embroidery, and then, after being cut out, be closely overcast. The little berries would be worked solid in satin-stitch, as much raised as possible, and the stems in stem-stitch. The design could easily be adapted, in whole or in merely the scroll part, for working round the hem of the frock, and the little scrolling spray on the shoulder could be repeated on the cuff.

BEATRIX LEE'S COUNSEL

Q. I am going to Atlantic City this summer and will you please tell me what would be proper for a bathing suit. Do they wear them as short as the fashion papers show and what is a good color? Also, would I have to have one without sleeves and how do they manage to have the stocking stay up? I have never been to the seashore and want to know just what to do.—IGNORANCE.

A. The bathing suits offered in the shops are perfectly correct in so far as length is concerned. I think they can be had with long sleeves and shield in the neck. However, if you get a pattern and are able to sew at all, you should have no trouble in making one for yourself. Black and blue are serviceable shades, either may be trimmed with red or white braid, and the correct length for the skirts is to barely turn the knee. Anything longer than this hampers the movements and is not safe. The patterns call for the blouse and bloomers in one and the skirt should be fastened with the outer belt. Mohair, flannel and serge are all good materials, although many use silk with much elaboration of embroidery and trimming. Stockings are necessary, either lisle, silk or wool—the latter you will find none too warm. There is a stiff elastic in the bloomers which holds up the stockings, though many wear a gauze undervest and stays to which the usual elastic is fastened. If you wish to present any sort of trig appearance, this would be your best plan. Bath shoes are not at all necessary, but a rubber cap should be used to protect the hair, and over this is usually worn a kerchief.

Q. Can you tell me something that would be nice to serve for a little girl's birthday party? I want something nice and daintily served, but not too elaborate. My little girl is 12 and she will have 14 little friends to her party.—MOTHER.

A. If a hot course is desired, chicken is the best thing to have. It may be creamed and served in paper cases on plates, with or without creamed potato; or it may be sliced cold, and served with sandwiches and cups of cocoa. The sandwiches may be made with grated ham, or the ham may be mixed with melted butter and a very little dry mustard and pressed down in a tin the day before the party, and the bread spread with this instead of with butter and ham. Each slice of bread should be rolled and tied with baby ribbon. After this may come the ice cream and cake. Individual forms of cream are always prettier than anything else, but slices of plain white home-made cream will do nearly as well, if a small spoonful of whipped cream is added to each, with two or three candied cherries. The cake may be a large angel's food, or there may be small cakes iced in color. Whether cocoa is served or not, a cool drink may be passed with the ice cream; a fruit lemonade well sweetened and colored pink with red raspberry juice is nice. After this have "snappers," as the children call the paper bonbons with caps in them, and when all have donned this headgear pass a large china bowl filled with sawdust punch—the latest version of the old-fashioned Jack Horner pie; as each child ladles out a share of the sawdust he must also secure a small package tied with colored paper and ribbons.

Q. I want to go to a hospital and learn to be a nurse. What steps should I take? Are there any restrictions as to age?—L. M.

A. Address the Superintendent of Nurses at any of the city hospitals, and she will send you circulars and printed matter stating all that you wish to know on the subject.

Q. Will you please suggest some way to clean brasses that have become very much discolored from neglect? I have tried the usual polishing preparations, but they seem to have no effect.—MARY.

A. For brass that has become heavily blackened, try powdered pumice stone moistened with household ammonia. Apply this paste first and allow it to dry on. Use a chamois skin and polish the brass after this paste has stood upon the brass for 10 or 15 minutes. A cloth dipped in kerosene and rubbed with the red pomade usually sold for brasses will also prove effective. Use a clean linen cloth to give the final polish. Where the knobs or hinges have become badly tarnished you will find the first preparation much quicker.

Q. I have a china silk waist that has become soiled and want to know if it is better to wash with toilet soap or to send it to the cleaner. It is prettily trimmed and I do not want to take any chances of having it ruined.—KATE.

A. I would advise you to get a gallon of gasoline and pour it over your waist in some vessel that can be readily covered. A crock or wash basin would do very well. Place the waist in first and pour enough gasoline over it to saturate, cover closely and allow it to remain over night. Wash lightly cover losely and allow it to remain over night. Wash lightly with the hands for a few minutes, giving particular attention to the spots most soiled, then rinse in clean gasoline. If the garment does not appear perfectly fresh allow it to stand again in clean gasoline. Do not throw your gasoline away. If allowed to stand all the dirt will go to the bottom and you can pour off the top for future use. Always use these inflammable preparations in the open air, and always hang your goods out where they will air thoroughly. Press lightly with a moderately hot iron. Never dampen, as this is liable to make the silk spot. Many people wash with hand soap in tepid water, but this is more liable to cause the silk to yellow.

Q. Will you kindly give me a recipe for potpourri which was printed in the Reciprocity Bureau a few weeks ago? It will greatly oblige—A READER.

A. Our files have been consulted but the recipe you mention as having appeared in the Reciprocity Bureau cannot be found. However, the directions given below will assist you in the preparation of an excellent combination for your rose jar. Gather rose petals when the roses are in their richest bloom, but not when the dew is on them. Pack in a jar in layers two inches deep, sprinkling about two tablespoons of fine dry salt upon each layer. Continue this until the jar is full, adding fresh petals and salt daily. Keep in a dark, dry, cool place. A week after the last relay is gathered turn out the salted petals upon a broad platter, mix and toss together until the mass is loosened. Then incorporate thoroughly with the formula given below. Pack in a clean jar, cover lightly and set away to ripen. It will be ready for your rose jar in a fortnight, and if kept covered, will be good and fragrant for 20 years. Formula. Violet powder, ½ ounce; orris root powder, 1 ounce; rose powder, ½ ounce; heliotrope powder, ½ ounce; mace, ½ teaspoonful; cinnamon, ¼ teaspoonful; cloves, ½ teaspoonful; oil of roses, 4 drops; oil chiris, 10 drops; oil melissue, 20 drops; oil eucalyptus, 20 drops; bergamot, 10 drops; alcohol, 2 drachms.

If you wish to fill a pillow with the rose leaves alone, spread the petals in the shade, but on a sunny day, and dry thoroughly before stuffing the pillow. Then scatter a tablespoonful of powdered orris root among them, and sprinkle with 10 drops of real attar of roses. The inferior qualities will not hold the fragrance. Make the inner cover of glazed cambric, the outer of silk or satin, decorated as your fancy may dictate.

THERE ARE OTHERS.

Askins—What do you think of Puffington?

Grimshaw—In my opinion, he is a man whose reputation wouldn't recognize his character if they were to meet on the public street in the bright light of noonday.

VERY SCARCE.

Old McFadd—Do you collect anything?

Charlie Smart—I collect my thoughts occasionally.

Old McFadd—Ah, I suppose you get some rare specimens.

Possibilities of the Back Porch.

IN almost every house there are unrealized possibilities of comfort and beauty, nooks whose real significance has been overlooked. Such a nook was the back porch of a certain quiet country house, until it caught the attention of a woman with the seeing eye and the transforming touch which amounts to a sort of everyday magic. After she took it in hand it developed a summertime hue as potent as the attraction exercised by the wide dining-room fireplace in midwinter. In no other corner of the house would the odd minutes of a busy day be spent with such utter restfulness.

Almost every country and suburban house has such a back porch as this was before its transformation, either given over to chickens and milk tins or adorned stuffily with an unalluring chair or two. All it needs is a trifling expenditure of time and money.

In the instance I have in mind, the kitchen gave access to one end of the porch, while near the other end a door opened from the sitting room. To shut from sight the polished tins which hung at the kitchen end of the porch a light wooden lattice was erected, cutting off the rest of the veranda from that purely utilitarian region. The trellis was painted a cool dark green. A few cans of the same paint, at 20 cents a can, renovated the floors and pillars of the porch, and brought the chairs into harmony. Then a roomy hammock was swung, and a small square table added, with a coat of the same green.

A Virginia creeper, which had been neglected and required some trimming, already held the southern end of the porch in its cold embrace. Looking to bloom and fragrance in the future, shoots of Hall's honeysuckle, which climb to 20 feet in the second year and flower from June until late October, were planted in addition. And in the meantime, more immediate results were achieved by the use of moonflower vines. These are grown in masses. When they blossomed, their great clouds of mystical white flowers shimmering in the moonlight added a magic, even to the moonlit night.

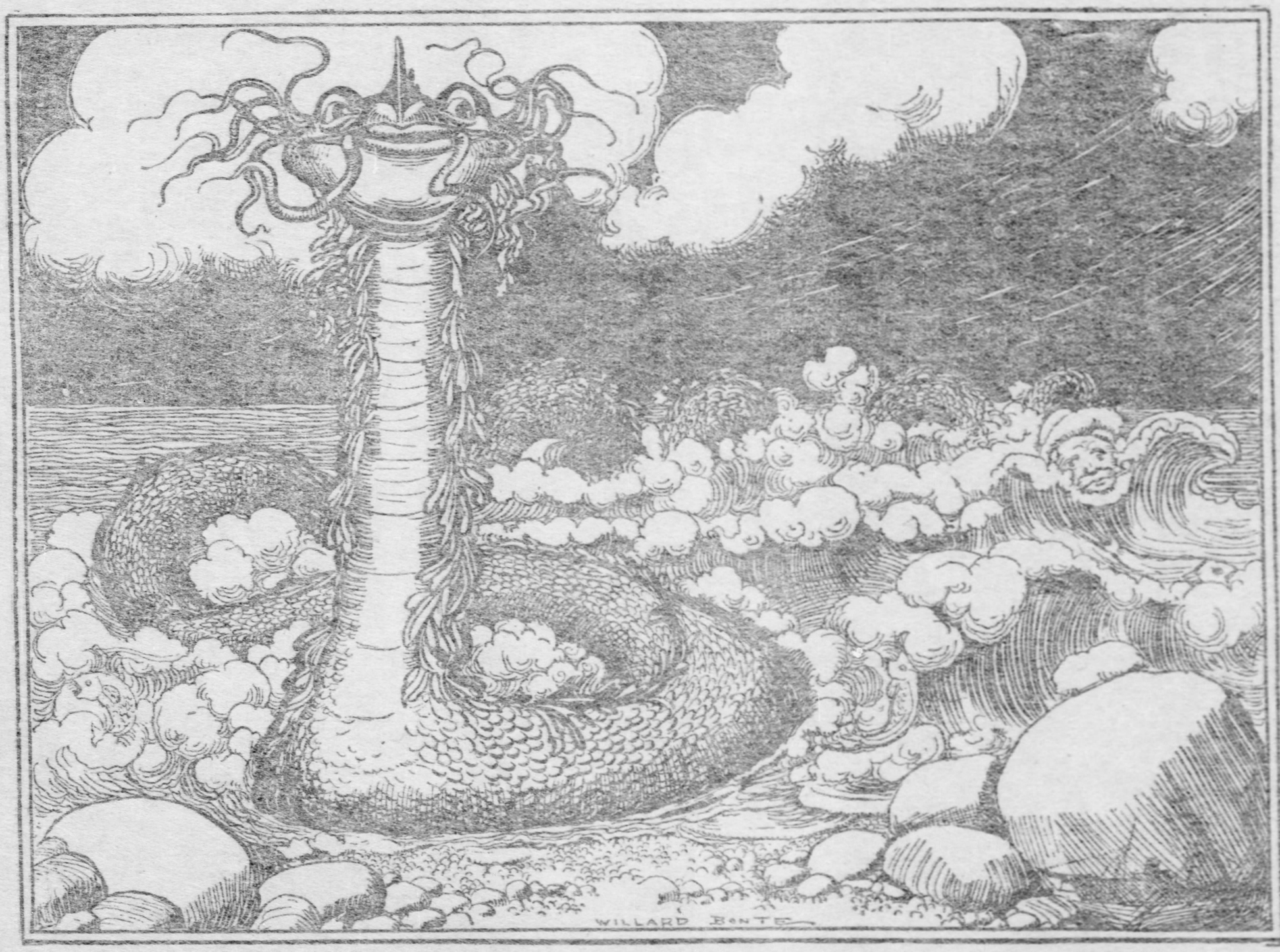
There were just enough large elms standing guard around the house to give it a sense of coziness to the occupant of the hammock, even in the very noonday. Beyond these and the further outhouses a small, but hurried stream wound its course. Its voice on the still night was like a distant lullaby.

Later a long veranda box was added and painted to match the rest of the woodwork. In this box were planted geraniums, coleus, vinca major, asparagus sprenerl, and Boston fern. Beyond the fact that during the heat of the summer they call for a good deal of watching, these plants require little care.

Once made attractive and snug, such a porch becomes a sort of outdoor room. How intimate and companionable are the breezes that wander into its green-shadowed recesses, how inviting its wide leisurely hammock, its cool deck-chair, its table offering you one of Stockton's whimsical romances or the latest magazines in their summer attire.

There one may write or read or sew in delighted comfort. There in the hottest weather, luncheon may be served under conditions to revive the most wilted appetite. And there in the summer evenings, the chances are that you will find the whole family gathered to talk and dream and forget the heat of the day.

A few minutes work each morning will keep the porch clean and free from dust. The easiest and most effective way to do this is to use warm borax water. Add a teaspoonful of borax to a pail of water, and apply to the floor with a floor mop. If the chairs and tables are also occasionally wiped with borax water, the porch will be as free from dirt and germs as a hospital ward.



See the Sea Serpent Swim

The sea serpent has again put in an appearance. He tells us of his encounter with a staunch ship which he destroyed after having devoured its captain, who had been catching some of his finny brothers, the fishes. Look carefully and see if you can find any objects hidden to prove that his strange story is true.

The Longest Word

"Rob," said Tom, "which is the most dangerous word to pronounce in the English language?"

"Don't know," said Rob, "unless it's a swearing word."

"Pooh," said Tom, "it's stumbled, because you are sure to get a tumble between the first and last letter."

"Ha, ha!" said Rob, "Now, I've got one for you. Which is the longest word in the English language?"

"Incomprehensibility," said Tom promptly.

"No, sir; it's smiles, because there's a whole mile between the first and last letter."

"Ho, ho!" cried Tom, "that's nothing. I know a word that has three miles between its beginning and ending."

"What's that?" asked Rob, faintly.

"Beleaguered," said Tom.

THIRD ADVENTURE OF BUSTER MUNK

WELL, the strangest adventure Buster Munk had, which got him into more trouble and frightened him very much, happened the day after his last adventure.

After that his mother never again said to him "More trouble, eh?"

She never had the chance!

She never saw him.

It happened this way:

Buster washed his face one morning, brushed his coat and combed out his tail so that it would show as little as possible where the old hen pecked him, and started out to see what he could see.

He had been in so much trouble you'd think he would be extra careful.

But he wasn't.

He started off toward the cabin you know about, and climbed up on the woodpile and looked around.

Then he sat up and scolded and chattered at the cabin.

There was nobody in sight, and he thought he would like to go in the cabin and see what there was to see.

He saw a window open, and, scrambling down off the pile of wood, he ran to the cabin and climbed up and in at the open window.

He looked all around and could not see anybody or anything.

Hhe smelled and he sniffed, and he couldn't smell anybody.

He thought there wasn't anybody about.

Maybe you think he was right.

But wait.

He jumped down on the floor and started into the next room.

There was a fireplace and a big chimney there, and he was snapping his bright eyes at the smoky fire when he heard a noise behind him.

He looked around quick, and it was a good thing he did, for there was the cat with his eyes fixed on him just ready to jump.

Well, Buster was frightened.

His little heart bumped and throbbed inside him.

He jumped quick to get away and the only place he saw to hide in was——

Where do you suppose?

The fireplace.

He raced into the fireplace.

The ashes were so hot he could not stand still; he could not go back without running right into the cat, so up the chimney he climbed.

The smoke got into his eyes so he could hardly see, but he finally got to the top of the chimney and sat on the edge of it, lifting up one sore foot after the other to kick it, with the smoke in his eyes making him cry, and his nice fur coat all covered with soot from the chimney and his pretty tail all covered with ashes and some of it singed a little.

When he tried to wipe his eyes with his little front paw the soot got into his eyes and the more he rubbed the worse they felt.

He could not stay there on account of the smoke, so he jumped down on the roof and from there to a tree and climbed up the tree, away up to the top.

He thought if he got up high the wind would blow the ashes and soot out of his coat and off his tail and stop his eyes from smarting.

My, how his eyes did smart, and how sore his feet felt!

He just reached the very top of the tree and stopped to brush himself off, when——

What do you thing?

He heard a swo-op-ing of wings, a pain in his back, and then he felt himself lifted up into the air and being carried away.

A hawk had seen him away up there on top of the tree, and had dropped down and grabbed him and was flying away with him to his nest.

Looks as if it were all up with Mr. Buster Munk.

But it wasn't.

Not yet.

The hawk's nest was away off in a dark wood on the other side of Central park, and to get there he had to fly over the park.

Generally he could do this safely, as he was up so high in the air.

But this day Buster was so heavy Mr. Hawk had to fly lower and nearer the ground.

Just as he was over the meadow in the park where the sheep are some boys saw him and began to throw stones at him. The sheep dog barked sharply and frightened the hawk so badly he forgot to hold on to Buster. His claws loosened, and down Buster fell through the air, over and over, until he struck, bang!

On the ground? That would surely have been the end of him, but that did not happen.

Where do you suppose he fell?

Right on the back of one of the sheep!

The sheep b-a-a-a-ed and jumped and Buster rolled off on the ground and scampered away before the boys saw him.

The wool on the sheep's back was so long and soft Buster was not hurt at all.

He soon brushed the ashes and dirt off himself, became acquainted with the gray squirrels and felt quite at home.

I shouldn't wonder if you saw him up there eating peanuts just like the squirrels some day, if you looked sharp.

But he will never see his mother again.

He does not know the way back home.

But he likes the park because there are no dogs or cats there to frighten him.

Wasn't that quite an adventure?

"Our Willie shows great determination," said the boy's mother.

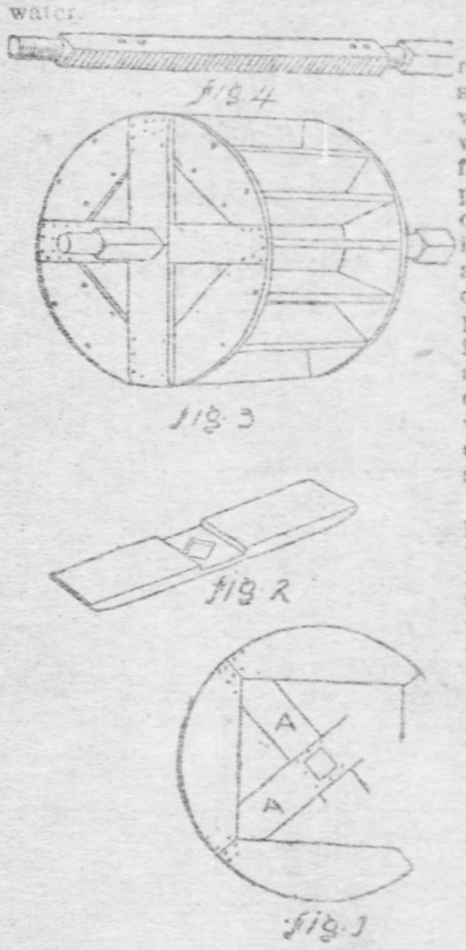
"Yes?" queried the proud father.

"Yes. He spent the whole day making soap bubbles and trying to pin one to the wall."

HOW TO MAKE A WATER WHEEL

THE boy who lives in the country or who goes there for a few weeks in the summer time is always glad to carry out a good idea, if it will afford him any pleasure and amusement during the long summer days.

Of course, the things that a boy can do to amuse himself are so generously afforded by the suggestions of his friends and playmates that he is never at a loss to find some sort of amusement to keep him out of mischief and forget himself. The water always holds a great attraction for a boy, and to play in or about it is one of the greatest pleasures. Boats, rafts, water sports and paraphernalia are always intensely interesting, and many pleasant hours are spent by the boy who likes the water.



Where there is a running brook or a small water fall, where the volume of water is not too great for the average boy to play, a water wheel can be made and hung in a cradle, so that all sorts of "stunts" can be done with the power. In the drawing a wheel is shown, strapped to side rails or hangers, and the water is led to the top of the wheel by a sluice.

The wheel is suspended just above the water, so that when revolving it will not touch the "tail water," that is, the water that stands below the wheel, for this would retard its speed and cause it to revolve more slowly.

Wheels can be made in various sizes, but one of the average size can measure two feet in width and 30 inches in diameter.

To make an overshot wheel similar to the one shown in the drawing obtain eight pieces of wood eight inches wide and two feet long. Cut the ends so when they are fitted together they will form a square of 18 inches at the inside and 34 inches outside. Make a large compass from two pieces of wood and having laid the boards on the floor strike the center of the square and describe a circle 30 inches in diameter on the boards.

With a compass saw the line, it can be cut so that each board will appear as one of the sides in Figure 1.

From wood three-quarters or seven-eighths of an inch thick and six inches wide cut four braces or cross strips as shown in Figure 2. At the middle cut the wood half way through in each strip, so that when the two pieces are lapped together both surfaces of the wood will be flush.

With brass screws or galvanized boat nails make the ends of these strips fast to the four rim pieces, as shown at Figure 1.

For the blades cut twelve pieces of wood seven-eighths of an inch thick and eight inches wide into lengths of 22 inches each.

With long steel nails at least three inches in length fasten these blades in place by driving the nails through the rim boards or fellows and into the edges of the blades, as indicated by the dots in Figure 3, which represent the nail heads.

At the middle of the sides, or where the strips A A in Figure 1 cross and are attached to each other, cut a square hole large enough to admit a square shaft, which for a wheel of this size should be three inches. From ash, oak, hickory or any hard wood cut an axle, as shown in Figure 4, 36 inches long and rounded at one end, while at the other a round path is cut so the axle will revolve in a bearing. Drive this axle through the wheel and key it fast with two wooden pins driven in holes just inside the braces. These will hold the axle in place and keep the wheel from shifting in the bearings.

The side rails that support the wheel should be notched out, and from thin iron bands two bearings can be made by a blacksmith, as shown in Figure 5. These strips are two inches wide and 10 inches long, and the holes should be made to correspond, so that when the wheel is in place and the cap bearing over the axle a lag screw driven down through the hole at each end will lock the axle in place and at the same time bind the bearings to the stringer on which the wheel is hung.

An overshot wheel will require a sluice or pinstock to guide the water in the proper place over the top of the wheel, but this sluice is not hard to build. This sluice should be two feet wide and the side boards eight inches high. Cross strips of wood, two by three inches and 24 inches long, should be placed along the sides from 12 to 18 inches apart, as shown at Figure 6. On these the bottom boards of the sluice are to be nailed, as shown also in Figure 6. Where there is a rapidly running brook, but no waterfall, perhaps it would be possible to divert a part of the flow of water and build a dam. Then carry the head of water through a sluice to the top of the wheel.

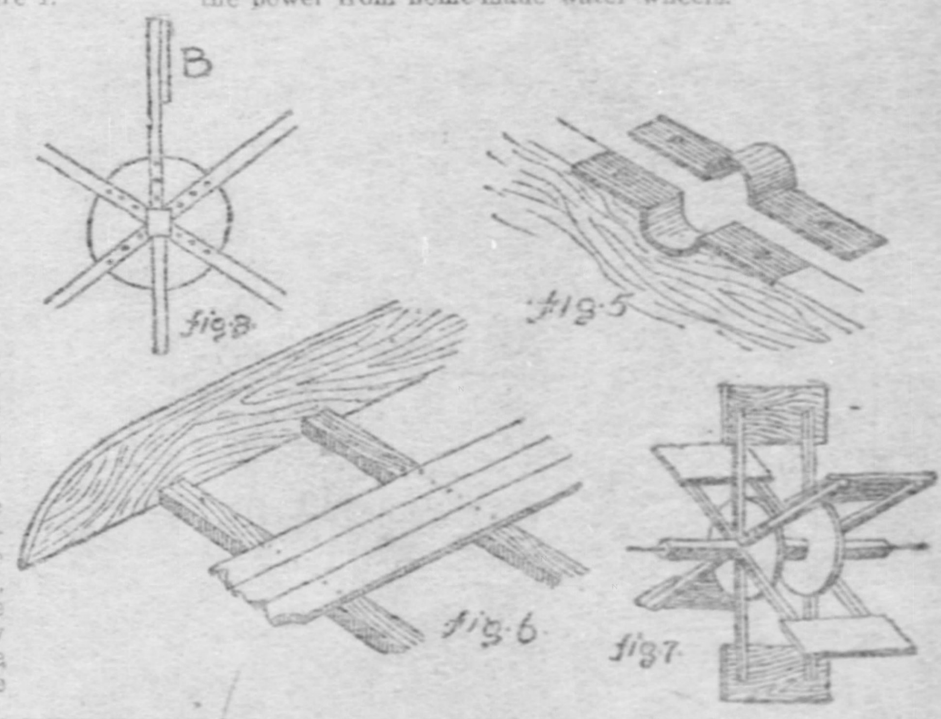
An undershot wheel could be used in a fast running brook, but it would not develop as much power as an overshot wheel, for there would be only the pressure of water to turn the wheel, while in the overshot there is the pressure and the weight also. The water from almost any small brook can be diverted to form a pond by properly damming it, but before the dam is made it will be necessary to erect the sluice, the wheel frame and all the necessary braces and supports, so the young workman will not be hampered by a force of water that it is hard to work against. A very simple wheel that will develop quite a little power is made as shown in Figure 7.

Two round disks of wood 12 inches in diameter are cut seven-eighths of an inch thick. To each one six pieces of wood an inch square and 12 inches long are made fast, as shown in Figure 8. These are the spokes, to the ends of which the paddle boards are attached, as shown at B, in Figure 8.

A square hole is made in each disk for the axle to pass through. The sides can be placed 12 inches apart on the axle and held in place with screws driven into the axle on both sides of a disk.

The paddle boards are 15 inches long and seven inches wide, and are attached to the spokes with galvanized boat nails or brass screws, the brass being better than iron, as they will not rust. This can be used as an under or over shot wheel, and if rigged with a pulley at the end light power can be transmitted.

From a wheel 30 inches in diameter and 24 inches across the face enough power can be developed to saw small sticks of wood, grind corn, or do many other things that are interesting for a boy to amuse himself with. But if a saw is to be used he must take great care not to risk too much, for a buzz saw is a ticklish thing to "monkey" with and will rip off a finger before one knows it, so it would be well to leave out the saw as a means of using the power from home-made water wheels.



The Pittsburgh Gazette.

COMIC SECTION. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1905. FOUR PAGES.

BUSTER BROWN

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1
BUSTER IF YOU GO AROUND TO THE OTHER SIDE OF THE BARN YOU'LL FIND A PRESENT

2
THIS DONKEY WILL BE PRESENTED TO LITTLE BUSTER IF HE WILL PROMISE TO LET THE OTHER ANIMALS ALONE UNCLE JACK

3
THIS DONKEY WILL BE PRESENTED TO LITTLE BUSTER IF HE WILL PROMISE TO LET THE OTHER ANIMALS ALONE UNCLE JACK

4
HE'S A NICE LIVELY LITTLE DONKEY
THIS DONKEY BE PRESENTED BUSTER IF HE W TO LET THE OT ALONE UNCLE

5
BUSTER THERE GOES YOUR PRESENT

6
HE BELONGS TO ME NOW JUST WATCH ME LASSO HIM

7

8
EASY NOW BUSTER
NOW DONT BE AFRAID LITTLE DONKEY

9
I'M AFRAID TO LOOK
SEE TIGE, I'VE GOT HIS CONFIDENCE

10

11
THAT PRESENT IS A THING OF THE PAST
GEE HE'S A AWFUL STRONG ONE-HE BROKE THE ROPE

12
AFTER ALL MY NIGHTY IS THE MOST KIND AND COMFORTING SUIT I OWN

RESOLVED!
THAT I SHALL PERSEVERE (ESPECIALLY SEVERE) WITH MY NEW PET. WEBSTER SAYS A DONKEY IS "A STUPID OR OBSTINATE AND WRONG HEADED FELLOW" I WILL BET THAT WEBSTER HAD EXACTLY THE SAME EXPERIENCE THAT I DID. ALL DONKEYS DONT GO ON 4 LEGS - I KNOW A MAN WHO THINKS THAT ALL HIS TROUBLES ARE OTHER PEOPLE'S FAULT. IF EVERY THING WAS COMING HIS WAY HE WOULD ONLY THANK HIMSELF. ITS FUNNY BUT MORE PEOPLE ARE FOOLING THEMSELVES THAN YOU CAN BELIEVE. THEIR MINDS ARE OUT OF FOCUS AND THEY HAVE NEAR SIGHTED BRAINS "KNOW THYSELF" IF YOU KNOW YOURSELF YOU'LL LIKE OTHER PEOPLE BETTER. BUT TO KNOW YOURSELF YOU MUST STUDY OTHERS. DONT COMMIT SUICIDE WHEN YOU FIND YOURSELF OUT. ITS A SHOCK BUSTER BROWN.

R F Outcault

Buddy Tucker and Sammy Sneeze

WHY WILL A LITTLE BABY CRY?
WHY WILL HE PIPE HIS LITTLE EYE?
BECAUSE HE'S HUMAN, DON'T YOU SEE.
AND SELFISH JUST LIKE YOU AND ME,
AND SO WHEN HE IS NOT AMUSED
HE THINKS THAT HE IS QUITE ABUSED.

YES, BUDDY TUCKER

DOES A LITTLE MESSENGER WORK ON THE SIDE.

IF YOU WOULD LEARN THE WAY TO HEAVEN
AND HAPPINESS AND JOY,
JUST GET YOURSELF A BABY GIRL OR E'EN A BABY BOY
AND YOU'LL FORGET ABOUT YOURSELF, YOU'LL HAVE
SO MUCH TO DO, AND THEN YOU WILL BE HAPPIER
YES, HONOR BRIGHT, ITS TRUE.

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1
LITTLE BOY, I WILL GIVE YOU TWO DOLLARS IF YOU WILL TAKE THIS BABY TO THE ADDRESS ON THIS CARD

2
GIT ONTO DE BRICK-TOP KID, WIT DE SASSY LID, AN SAY! WOT A PACKAGE HE'S CARRYIN- I CANT BELIEVE ME EYES
FANCY, EIGHT BOB FOR CARRYING A KID FOUR BLOCKS - ITS A SHAME TO TAKE THE MONEY!

3
I'LL BE GLAD WHEN I GET TO THE ADDRESS- I'M BLOOMING TIRED OF THIS SQUAWKER

4
HANG IT OLD CHAP, THERES NO USE OF BAWLIN', 'AV A LITTLE PATIENCE WOUNT YER? BUCK UP AND BE A PAL.

5
WELL THATS THE ADDRESS SHE GAVE ME
VACANT ROOM
TO LET

6
THERE'S ONE OF THEM NEW ENGLISH SPRINKLERS
THAT BABY WOULD DROWN ITSELF IF IT WAS PUT DOWN TO CRY
WELL I'M STUCK WITH A BABY ON ME 'ANDS
R.F. Outcault

HE JUST SIMPLY COULDN'T STOP IT — LITTLE SAMMY SNEEZE — HE NEVER KNEW WHEN IT WAS COMING

1
LETS SEE, YOUR HUSBAND DIED IN APRIL JUST TWO MONTHS AFTER MY WIFE WAS TAKEN AWAY DIDN'T HE?
YES, POOR FELLOW, EARLY IN APRIL, I MISS HIM AT TIMES NOW BUT AT FIRST I THOUGHT I NEVER—
UM

2
SAME WITH ME, I THOUGHT NO WOMAN COULD TAKE HER PLACE BUT I DON'T KNOW SHE—
ITS FUNNY HOW ONE WILL FORGET, EVEN ONE'S DEAREST COMPANION- YOU REMIND ME OF MY DEAD HUSBAND SO MUCH
EEE AAA

3
THATS WHAT I WAS GOING TO ASK OF YOU, HA! HA! AND DO YOU KNOW YOU RESEMBLE MY WIFE? THOSE EYES OF YOURS, HA! HA!—
HA! HA! THAT, AH, MAKES IT PLEASENT FOR BOTH OF US, ISN'T IT A BEAUTIFUL DAY? HA! HA! DO YOU EVER GET LONELY
AHH AW!

4
SAY! AH-I-AH-WAS-EH-EHEM-I-AH WHAT I WAS GOING TO SAY WAS-AH-OH YES I—
WAS IT THE WEATHER? THE BEAUTIFUL DAY? OH YES, WE WERE TALKING ABOUT OUR—
KAH

5
CHOW

6
I'LL GET THAT KID. I KNOW HIM. HES VISITING UP HERE. I KNOW HIS GRAND DADDY. I'LL GET HIM. I'LL GET HIM.
WILLIAM McCAY

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Jolly Sam and Jimmy Swift

And SAM Just Roared!

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JIMMY—HE'S A DANDY!

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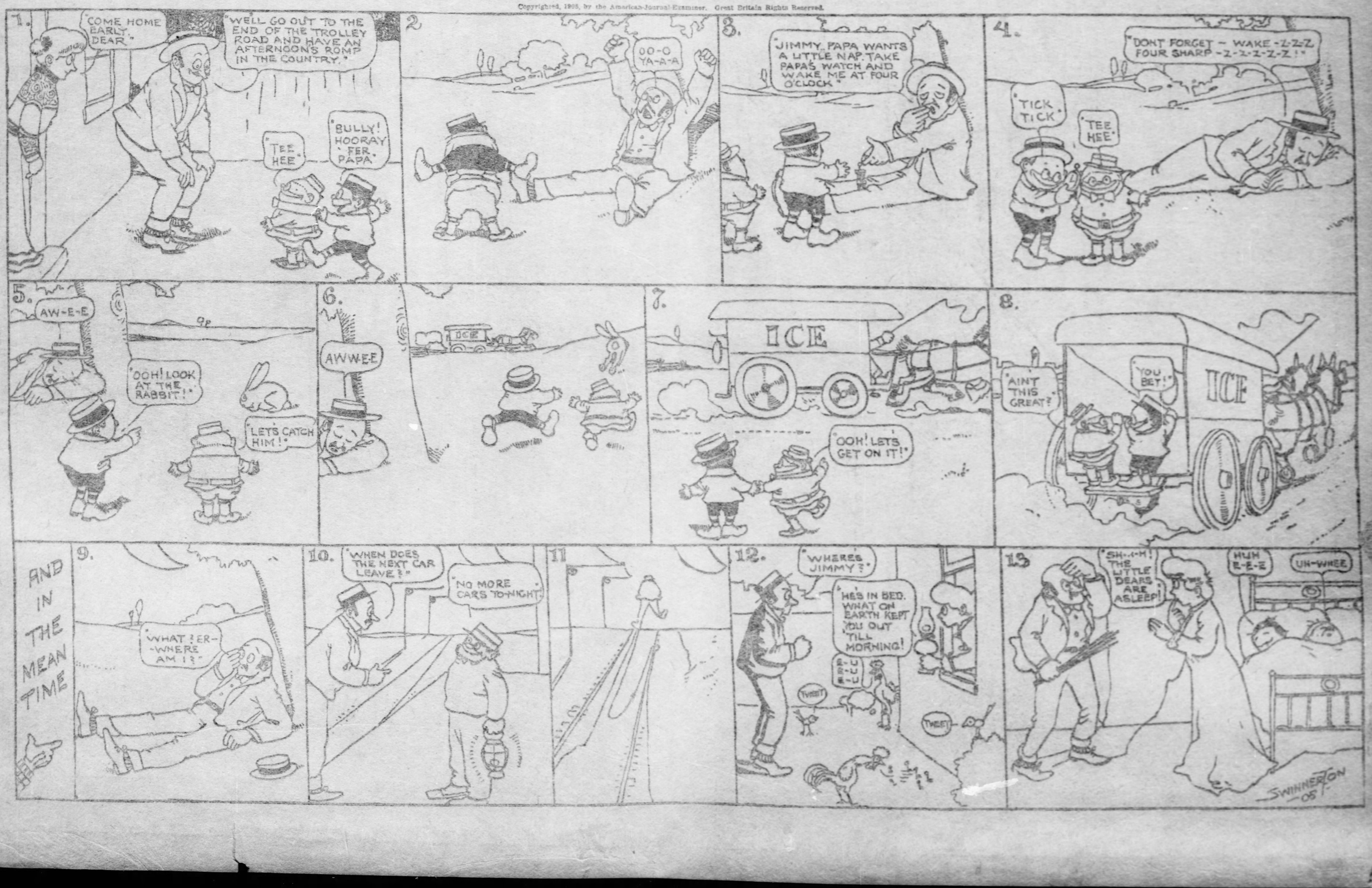
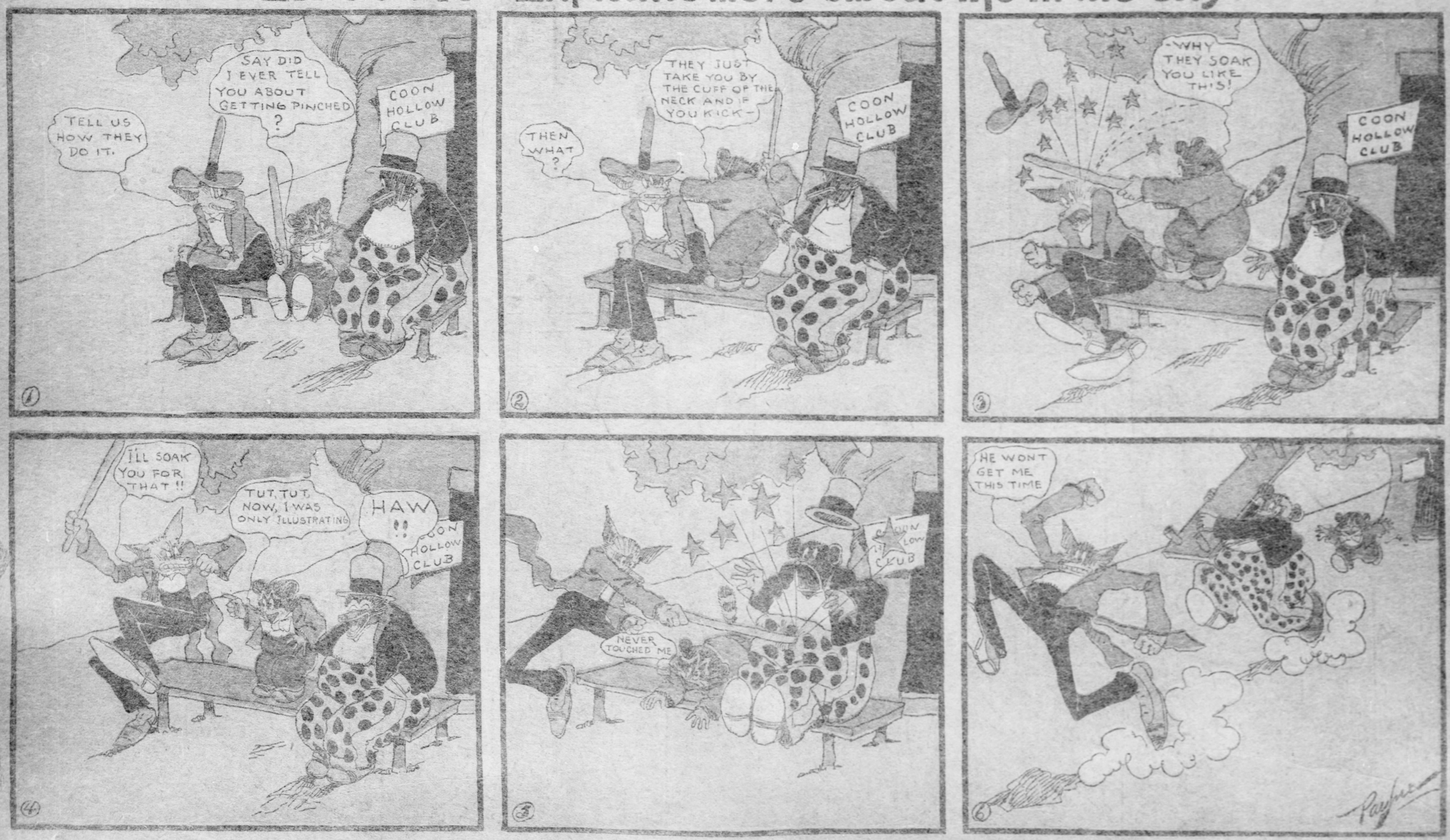


ANOTHER FALSE ALARM FOR WHICH UNCLE ANXIOUS GETS BUMPED

MISTER COON—Explains more about life in the city.